Additional Lincoln Edition News On Pages 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim ESTABLISHED 1902 *With Honor To Ourselves And Profit To Our Patrons*

Lincoln Edition

Vol. 61, No. 275 | Adams County's Only Daily Newspaper | GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMER 19, 1963 | Leased Wire Member of The Associated Press | PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

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Lincoln's "Unfinished Work Of Which He Spoke Is . . . Unfinished"

Abraham Lincoln's "faith has been justified but the unfinished work of which he spoke in 1863 is still unfinished; because of human frailty, it always will be." Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States, said this afternoon at impressive exercises in the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

The occasion was the 100th anniversary observance of Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address.

Former President Eisenhower spoke as follows:

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We stand where Abraham Lincoln stood as, a century ago, he gave to the world words as moving in their solemn cadence as they are timeless in their meaning.

Little wonder it is that, as here we sense his deep dedication to freedom, our own dedication takes added strength.

Lincoln had faith that the ancient drums of Gettysburg, throbbing mutual defiance from the battle lines of the Blue and the Gray, would one day beat in unison, to summon a people, happily united in peace, to fulfill, generation by generation, a noble destiny.

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Where we see the serenity with which time has invested this hallowed ground, Lincoln saw the scarred earth and felt the press of personal grief.

Yet he lifted his eyes to the future, the future that is our present.

He foresaw a new birth of freedom, a freedom and equality for all, which, under God, would restore the purpose and meaning of America, defining a goal that challenges each of us to attain his full stature of citizenship. The beauty of the sentiments Lincoln expressed enthralls us; the majesty of his words holds us spellbound, but we have not paid to them their just just tribute until we, ourselves, live them.

For well he knew that to live for country is a duty as demanding as is the readiness to die for it.

So long as this truth remains our guiding light self-government in this nation will never die.

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True to democracy's basic principle that all are created equal and endowed by the Creator with price-

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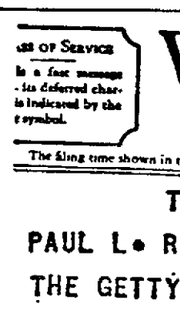
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Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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Taylor was introduced by District Rotary Governor Alfred Hammond, Hershey.

Outlining the history of New Zealand, he told of the Polynesian ancestry of the Maoris, the native people of the island. Among first contacts made by Americans to New Zealand were visits by the whaling vessels, he said.

AIDED THE ENEMY

Captain Cook was one of the first white men to visit the islands sailing there three times between 1769 and 1777. The first colonizing ship landed at what is now Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, in 1840.

The Maori, he said, are chivalrous. As an example, he said, during a battle with the whites, the whites ran out of

(Continued On Page 2)

WEATHER FORECAST

Clear tonight, low in the 30s. Wednesday fair with increasing cloudiness. High near 60.

Wanted Immediately: Truck driver to deliver beer. Apply Gettysburg Beverage, Lincolnway East.

HERE AND THERE

It was a New Oxford cattle farmer, Hartranft Stockham, who electrified The Gettysburg Times news staff last summer when he placed at our disposal the letter book of his grandfather, Major General John F. Hartranft, the governor and commander of the Washington Arsenal Military Prison in which the Lincoln assassins awaited trial. (See Page 14, Section 3.)

A vigorous storyteller, versed in the family genealogical lore, Mr. Stockham briefed us on the startling materials he handed over to us in accurate and interesting fashion. He noted that the Hartranft family traced its family line back to Tobias Hartranft, a native of Silesia in East Prussia who came to America in 1734. In the early days, the Hartranft descendants were farmers and stagecoach men. By 1920, there were more than 1,500 descendants of the hardy pioneer.

* * *

Born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Mr. Stockham's father was Edward V. Stockham, a West Point graduae and a colonel in World War I. For the past 35 years Mr. Stockham has raised Angus cattle on his 200-acre farm on New Oxford R. 1. Earlier he had attended Princeton University. He is married and the father of three children: Charles, who operates a garage in Hampden; Edward, a school teacher at Manchester in Carroll County, and Mrs. Helen Shireman, who has taught at Hanover and East Berlin. He has two grandchildren, Joyce, 5, and Ivan, several months old.

The abundant records kept by General Hartranft were preserved by Mr. Stockham's mother and then passed along to him. Since Gen. Hartranft kept meticulous records throughout his career, the documents were unwieldy. As a result Mr. Stockham presented seven volumes of historical material to the Historical Society of Montgomery County at Norristown, Pa., on November 22, 1950.

* * *

The documents examined by The Times staff were exciting and varied. They included the record kept throughout the en-

(Continued On Page 9)

Seek Funds For Xmas Lights

Gettysburg's Junior Firemen will be calling on homes throughout the community tonight to ask donations toward the town's Christmas decorations.

The door-to-door canvass will begin about 6 o'clock, with upwards of 50 members of the Junior Firemen's organization taking part.

Officials of the Christmas Decorations Fund hope the townspeople will be generous. Approximately $1,000 will be needed from the door-to-door solicitation to help defray the cost of putting up and taking down the decorations and replacing worn out and damaged sections.

"REC" BOARD ADDS ITEMS TO '64 BUDGET

Gettysburg's Recreation Board began consideration of the budget it will present borough council at its meeting Monday evening in the junior high school building.

Among items to be added to the regular operating budget will be $3,600 for a new storage building at Rec Park and $2,500 for renovation of the tennis courts, according to the discussion.

The board decided to ask council approval for installation "this year" of street lamp type lights to burn all night at the recreation field.

Bills totaling $1,093.45 were approved, representing among other items $354.31 for fertilizer and $515 for the work performed by Battlefield Earthmoving in connection with renovating baseball fields, etc.

It was reported that fertilizer has been applied on Recreation Field from Breckenridge St. as far south as Gettys St. and next year the lower half of the area will be fertilized.

New pieces of equipment for the playground were discussed including an additional bike rack.

Recreation Director Ray Thompson reported on completion of the football season with the Eisenhower School winning the Fifth and Sixth Grade League title. The possibility of again conducting an "open gym" period during the winter months was discussed. The basketball season will begin for the recreation program in January.

MARINE BAND PLAYS RETURN ENGAGEMENT

The U.S. Marine Band, the most famous and in the world, today played a return engagement in Gettysburg in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

The band played in 1863 when the martyred Civil War President gave his then nearly forgotten masterpiece of English prose. Today it played again as this nation once again focuses its attention on this "final resting place for those who here gave their lives that this nation might live."

One of the only references to this famed military musical unit was the following from the



COL. SCHOEPPER

report of the "Select Committe of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives: "Birdfields' Brigade Band, of Philadelphia, was invited to furnish the music for the ceremonial of consecration, which was done gratuitously and in a very acceptable manner. The Presidential party was accompanied by the Marine Band from the Navy Yard at Washington and the military detachment was attended by the Brass Band from Fort McHen-

(Continued On Page 8)

KNOX PROPERTY SOLD

The former property of the late John H. Knox, Cumberland Twp., was sold at public sale Saturday afternoon to Dr. James H. Allison, W. Broadway, for $17,500. The property, improved with a 1½-story brick dwelling, contains 17 acres. The sale was conducted by the Gettysburg National Bank as Mr. Knox's executor. Personal property also was sold.

State Senate Pays Tribute To Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The State Senate paused Monday to rededicate itself to the principles set forward by Abraham Lincoln 100 years ago in his Gettysburg Address.

"The well chosen and apropriate remarks made by Lincoln . . . have truly become a classic for freedom everywhere," Sens. Charles R. Weiner, D-Philadelphia, and James S. Berger, R-Potter, stated in a resolution.

The resolution, adopted 50-0, also recommended the words of the Gettysburg Address to school children and all citizens in freedom loving countries of the world.

TELLS LIONS ABOUT VISIT BY LINCOLN

Meeting 100 years to the hour after Lincoln's arrival in Gettysburg the evening of November 18, 1863, members of the Gettysburg Lions Club Monday evening heard J. Melchoir Sheads, high school history teacher, recount highlights of Lincoln's 24-hour visit here.

At the same session the Lions honored their second "high school senior of the month." Recipient of this month's certificate for scholastic achievement was Miss Kay Newman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Newman, 212 W. Middle St., an honor student at Gettysburg High School and a leader in extra-curricular activities.

She was introduced to the club by Miss Susan Wentz, high school librarian.

MONUMENT NOT DEDICATED

The Lions announced gifts from their Charity Fund of $25 to the county Tuberculosis Society and $15 to the Muscular Dystrophy fund.

In his talk Mr. Sheads revealed that the Lincoln Speech Memorial monument in the National Cemetery never was dedicated. It was erected in 1912 after being authorized earlier in a "rider" on the bill introduced in Congress by Congressman Dan Sickles, a Union general who lost his leg in the battle here. The Sickles bill, created the national park here but sections of its providing for a soldiers' home here an an army post at Gettysburg

(Continued On Page 3)

PARADE MOVES IN SAME ROUTE TAKEN IN '63

Major General Henry K. Fluck, commanding officer of the 28th Division, served as grand marshal for today's parade which began in the northern end of town and marched south to the National Cemetery along the exact route used by the procession at the dedication of the cemetery a century ago.

Heading the parade with General Fluck were four staff officers, the colors of the 28th Division, Pennsylvania National Guard and the U.S. Marine Band.

Next came the headquarters unit and colors of a composite battalion of the famed U.S. 3rd Infantry. Founded by the nation when it adopted its Constitution, the 3rd Infantry has fought in all the nation's wars — including the Battle of Gettysburg. Three companies of the 3rd made up the composite battalion for today's parade.

EISENHOWER IN MOTORCADE

Next was a motorcade of 15 autos containing General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States; Governor William Scranton, and other distinguished guests and program participants.

The 28th Division Band followed the motor cade and following the band was the headquarters unit and colors of a composite regiment of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard. Five companies of the Guard comprised the regiment of about 800 men. The Guardsmen marched with their weapons at sling arms.

Concluding the parade were the Valley Forge Military Academy Band and Drum and Bugle Corps, plus headquarters unit and colors

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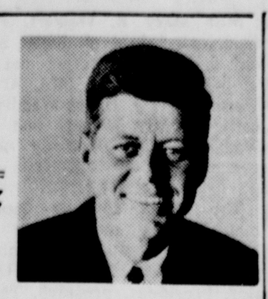
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A vigorous storyteller, versed in the family genealogical lore, Mr. Stockham briefed us on the startling materials he handed over to us in accurate and interesting fashion. He noted that the Hartranft family traced its family line back to Tobias Hartranft, a native of Silesia in East Prussia who came to America in 1734. In the early days, the Hartranft descendants were farmers and stagecoach men. By 1920, there were more than 1,500 descendants of the hardy pioneer.

* * *

Born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Mr. Stockham's father was Edward V. Stockham, a West Point graduae and a colonel in World War I. For the past 35 years Mr. Stockham has raised Angus cattle on his 200-acre farm on New Oxford R. 1. Earlier he had attended Princeton University. He is married and the father of three children: Charles, who operates a garage in Hampden; Edward, a school teacher at Manchester in Carroll County, and Mrs. Helen Shireman, who has taught at Hanover and East Berlin. He has two grandchildren, Joyce, 5, and Ivan, several months old.

The abundant records kept by General Hartranft were preserved by Mr. Stockham's mother and then passed along to him. Since Gen. Hartranft kept meticulous records throughout his career, the documents were unwieldy. As a result Mr. Stockham presented seven volumes of historical material to the Historical Society of Montgomery County at Norristown, Pa., on November 22, 1950.

* * *

The documents examined by The Times staff were exciting and varied. They included the record kept throughout the en-

(Continued On Page 9)

Seek Funds For Xmas Lights

Gettysburg's Junior Firemen will be calling on homes throughout the community tonight to ask donations toward the town's Christmas decorations.

The door-to-door canvass will begin about 6 o'clock, with upwards of 50 members of the Junior Firemen's organization taking part.

Officials of the Christmas Decorations Fund hope the townspeople will be generous. Approximately $1,000 will be needed from the door-to-door solicitation to help defray the cost of putting up and taking down the decorations and replacing worn out and damaged sections.

"REC" BOARD ADDS ITEMS TO '64 BUDGET

Gettysburg's Recreation Board began consideration of the budget it will present borough council at its meeting Monday evening in the junior high school building.

Among items to be added to the regular operating budget will be $3,600 for a new storage building at Rec Park and $2,500 for renovation of the tennis courts, according to the discussion.

The board decided to ask council approval for installation "this year" of street lamp type lights to burn all night at the recreation field.

Bills totaling $1,093.45 were approved, representing among other items $354.31 for fertilizer and $515 for the work performed by Battlefield Earthmoving in connection with renovating baseball fields, etc.

It was reported that fertilizer has been applied on Recreation Field from Breckenridge St. as far south as Gettys St. and next year the lower half of the area will be fertilized.

New pieces of equipment for the playground were discussed including an additional bike rack.

Recreation Director Ray Thompson reported on completion of the football season with the Eisenhower School winning the Fifth and Sixth Grade League title. The possibility of again conducting an "open gym" period during the winter months was discussed. The basketball season will begin for the recreation program in January.

MARINE BAND PLAYS RETURN ENGAGEMENT

The U.S. Marine Band, the most famous and in the world, today played a return engagement in Gettysburg in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

The band played in 1863 when the martyred Civil War President gave his then nearly forgotten masterpiece of English prose. Today it played again as this nation once again focuses its attention on this "final resting place for those who here gave their lives that this nation might live."

One of the only references to this famed military musical unit was the following from the



COL. SCHOEPPER

report of the "Select Committe of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives: "Birgfields' Brigade Band, of Philadelphia, was invited to furnish the music for the ceremonial of consecration, which was done gratuitously and in a very acceptable manner. The Presidential party was accompanied by the Marine Band from the Navy Yard at Washington and the military detachment was attended by the Brass Band from Fort McHen-

(Continued On Page 8)

KNOX PROPERTY SOLD

The former property of the late John H. Knox, Cumberland Twp., was sold at public sale Saturday afternoon to Dr. James H. Allison, W. Broadway, for $17,500. The property, improved with a 1½-story brick dwelling, contains 17 acres. The sale was conducted by the Gettysburg National Bank as Mr. Knox's executor. Personal property also was sold.

State Senate Pays Tribute To Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The State Senate paused Monday to rededicate itself to the principles set forward by Abraham Lincoln 100 years ago in his Gettysburg Address.

"The well chosen and apropriate remarks made by Lincoln . . . have truly become a classic for freedom everywhere," Sens. Charles R. Weiner, D-Philadelphia, and James S. Berger, R-Potter, stated in a resolution.

The resolution, adopted 50-0, also recommended the words of the Gettysburg Address to school children and all citizens in freedom loving countries of the world.

TELLS LIONS ABOUT VISIT BY LINCOLN

Meeting 100 years to the hour after Lincoln's arrival in Gettysburg the evening of November 18, 1863, members of the Gettysburg Lions Club Monday evening heard J. Melchoir Sheads, high school history teacher, recount highlights of Lincoln's 24-hour visit here.

At the same session the Lions honored their second "high school senior of the month." Recipient of this month's certificate for scholastic achievement was Miss Kay Newman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Newman, 212 W. Middle St., an honor student at Gettysburg High School and a leader in extra-curricular activities.

She was introduced to the club by Miss Susan Wentz, high school librarian.

MONUMENT NOT DEDICATED

The Lions announced gifts from their Charity Fund of $25 to the county Tuberculosis Society and $15 to the Muscular Dystrophy fund.

In his talk Mr. Sheads revealed that the Lincoln Speech Memorial monument in the National Cemetery never was dedicated. It was erected in 1912 after being authorized earlier in a "rider" on the bill introduced in Congress by Congressman Dan Sickles, a Union general who lost his leg in the battle here. The Sickles bill created the national park here but sections of its providing for a soldiers' home here an an army post at Gettysburg

(Continued On Page 3)

PARADE MOVES IN SAME ROUTE TAKEN IN '63

Major General Henry K. Fluck, commanding officer of the 28th Division, served as grand marshal for today's parade which began in the northern end of town and marched south to the National Cemetery along the exact route used by the procession at the dedication of the cemetery a century ago.

Heading the parade with General Fluck were four staff officers, the colors of the 28th Division, Pennsylvania National Guard and the U.S. Marine Band.

Next came the headquarters unit and colors of a composite battalion of the famed U.S. 3rd Infantry. Founded by the nation when it adopted its Constitution, the 3rd Infantry has fought in all the nation's wars — including the Battle of Gettysburg. Three companies of the 3rd made up the composite battalion for today's parade.

EISENHOWER IN MOTORCADE

Next was a motorcade of 15 autos containing General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States; Governor William Scranton, and other distinguished guests and program participants.

The 28th Division Band followed the motor cade and following the band was the headquarters unit and colors of a composite regiment of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard. Five companies of the Guard comprised the regiment of about 800 men. The Guardsmen marched with their weapons at sling arms.

Concluding the parade were the Valley Forge Military Academy Band and Drum and Bugle Corps, plus headquarters unit and colors

(Continued On Page 8)



LAWYER SEES CONFLICTS IN CONSTITUTIONS

HARRISBURG (AP) — Parts of Pennsylvania's constitution appear to be in direct conflict with federal court decisions on legislative apportionment, says former Atty. Gen. William A. Schnader.

Speaking Friday to the annual meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce here, the 77-year-old Philadelphian pointed specifically to a section of the constitution which says no county may have more than one-sixth of the 50 state senators.

For practical purposes, that limits Philadelphia to eight senators.

"I am glad," declared Schnader, "that I do not have the responsibility of deciding at the current legislative session whether in reapportioning the senatorial districts, this section of our present constitution should be ignored."

SPECIAL SESSION

The Pennsylvania legislature is meeting now in special session to try and solve the thorny problem. If they fail to reapportion, the federal courts have threatened to do it for them.

According to the 1960 census, said Schnader, Philadelphia has 8.84 average senatorial districts according to population.

Schnader also pointed out that the Senate has districts ranging from 51,739 persons in Philadelphia's fourth district, to 553,134 in Delaware County.

This, he said, is illegal.

"The senatorial districts, as they exist at the moment, would certainly be stricken down by the Supreme Court of the United States."

SET ASIDE RULES

Turning to the House, Schnader contended that proposed reapportionment might "incur the possibility that the courts will set aside the legislature's apportionment and themselves reapportion the state."

"The question before the legislature is very interesting, indeed," he declared, adding:

"Senators and representatives are sworn to obey the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Pennsylvania. Decisions of the federal courts indicate that portions of the constitution conflict with the 14th amendment of the constitution of the United States.

"Will the legislature recognize this conflict itself, or will it obey the constitution of Pennsylvania until it is overruled by a court decision?"

Schnader did not volunteer an answer.

HARRISBURG (AP) — The four licensed harness racing organizations in Pennsylvania have had their permits renewed and their racing dates for 1964 set by the state Harness Commission.

The commission announced this past weekend that it was renewing the licenses of the Liberty Bell Racing Association, Philadelphia; William Penn Racing Association, Bucks County; Washington Trotting Association, Washington County; Pocono Downs, Inc., Luzerne County.

PETERS
Funeral Home
321 Carlisle Street
Gettysburg, Pa.

W-G-E-T Programs
Dial 1320

WGET-FM is broadcasting 16 hours daily beginning at 8 a.m. with news on the hour from 10 a.m. till midnight.

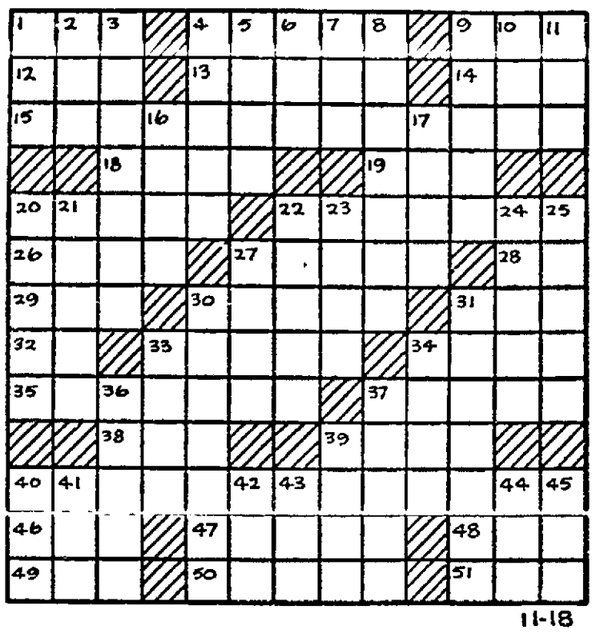
TONIGHT'S PROGRAM

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Between the Lines
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15—Men and Molecules
7:30—News
7:35—Northwestern Reviewing Stand
8:00—Lincoln Anniversary Round Table Discussion
9:00—News
9:35—Serenade in the Night
10:00—News
10:05—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:10—Morning Show
6:05—Weather
6:15—Farm Representative
6:30—News
6:45—Morning Show
7:00—News
7:05—Morning Show
7:25—Weatherman From Harrisburg-York Airport
7:30—News
7:35—Morning Show
8:00—News
Martin Optical Company
8:05—Local News
Adams County National Bank
8:15—Morning Show
8:25—Weather Report
8:30—Sports
8:35—Morning Show
9:00—Morning Devotions
Rev. Donald Roemer
Church of God
York Springs
9:15—Sacred Heart
9:30—News
9:35—Music in the Morning
10:00—News
10:05—Local, Regional News
10:10—Weather
10:15—Music in the Morning
10:30—News
10:35—Music in the Morning
11:00—News
11:05—Music in the Morning
11:30—News
11:35—Farm Journal
12:00—News—Wentz Furniture
12:05—Local News
12:10—Market Reports
12:15—Weather
12:20—Farm World
12:30—World News
12:35—Sports
12:40—1320 Matinee
1:00—News
1:15—1320 Matinee
1:30—News
1:35—1320 Matinee
2:00—News
2:05—1320 Matinee
2:30—Lincoln Anniversary Program—Eisenhower, Scranton
3:35—Afternoon Melodies
4:00—News
4:05—Traffic Time
4:30—News
4:35—Traffic Time
5:00—News
5:05—Spotlight on Sports
5:15—Traffic Time
5:30—Sports, Bill Stern
5:35—Traffic Time
5:45—Report From Wall Street
5:55—Portraits In Patriotism
6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Between the Lines
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—Fulton Lewis
7:15—Here's To Veterans
7:30—News
7:35—Army Hour
8:00—News
8:05—World Today
8:30—Sports
8:35—Capital Assignment
9:00—News
9:05—Serenade in the Night
9:30—News
9:35—Serenade in the Night
10:00—News
10:05—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

CROSSWORD - - - By Eugene Sheffer

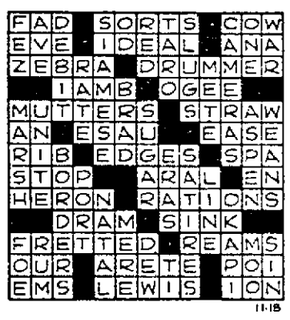


11-18

HORIZONTAL
1. a labium
4. a fold of skin
9. wapiti
12. American humorist
13. fortification
14. Hawaiian garland
15. deliberation
18. Celebes wild ox
19. old weight for wool
20. measuring device
22. distinguished bravery
26. to the sheltered side
27. abounds
28. father
29. an affirmative
30. social event
31. caress
32. mystic ejaculation
33. eagle's nest
34. diminish
35. hair adornments
37. awaits settlement
38. even (poetic)
39. family group
40. state in detail
46. undivided
47. red dyestuff
48. an eternity
49. abyss
50. degrees
51. a color

VERTICAL
1. varnish ingredient
2. artificial language
3. Roman household gods
4. religious superior
5. mother of Castor and Pollux
6. cyprinoid fish
7. elevator cage
8. a skeleton
9. ignore
10. zodiac sign
11. relatives
16. snick and ——
17. hauls along
20. city official
21. fragrant oleoresin
22. Mohammedan fairies
23. a network
24. exhaust
25. gratifies
27. mountain lake
30. showy flowers
31. puffed overskirt
33. countenance
34. have on
36. French cap
37. schemes
39. paper fastener
40. small explosion
41. cuckoo
42. small bed
43. employ
44. feminine name
45. conclude

Answer to Saturday's puzzle.



Average time of solution: 26 minutes.
(© 1963, King Features Synd., Inc.)

CRYPTOQUIPS

RMXLXQW BK UWJ XJJMBRSJPQ JW WSM BUQBXU RMXLPK.

Saturday's Cryptoquip: FEARFUL FLEDGLINGS FLUTTERED IN THEIR TRIAL FLIGHTS.

A Lovelier You

By MARY SUE MILLER



HEAD IN HAND. A lovely writes: I plan on a new hairstyle for the holiday season. But I am nervous about it. You see I always do my own hair and now intend to have a salon styling. Should I tell the hairdresser what I want or put my head in his hands and trust to luck?

The Answer: For a completely successful hairstyling a woman must establish an entente with the stylist. Hairdressers are not clairvoyant. It is unfair to make them guess what you have in mind. The best way to convey your idea is with pictures. From your newspaper and magazines simply clip the hairstyles that approximate your desires. Then take them along to the styling session.

Of course you would be unfair to yourself if you did not ask for and respect an operator's suggestions. Out of experience operators know how best to adapt a style so as to enhance your individual characteristics. For the utmost flattery, the adaptation must be proportioned to your figure and must be detailed to play down any negative features. It's a job for an expert in consultation with milady.

As a style is as good as its manageability, the factor must be considered prior to a change. The stylist must analyze your hair's texture and condition for holding power. You must be frank about your talent for controlling your locks.

As a final tip, look your party-pretty best when you go for your styling. A hairdresser cannot be expected to imagine your most attractive self. So take it with you, if you want a befitting hairstyle.

YOUR GROOMING—A TO Z

Put aside your grooming doubts and worries! Send today for YOUR GROOMING—A to Z, a booklet that covers every step in achieving smooth looks. It tells how to manicure and pedicure, use deodorants and depilatories, bathe for beauty, tend feet, hands, teeth and eyes, polish skin and hair, care for clothes, apply perfume, overcome personal posers. To obtain your copy, write Mary Sue Miller, Box 158 The Gettysburg Times, Dundee, Ill., enclosing a large self-addressed stamped envelope and 20 cents in coin.

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BOWLING

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON LADIES
Edgewood Lanes
November 13, 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Settle's Electric	33	8
Weishaar Bros.	27	17
Seminary Ridge Ant.	25½	18½
Slentz Beauty Shop	23	21
Hull's Electric	22	22
White's Motel	21½	22½
Battlefield Gulf	21	23
Northern Homes	20½	23½
Sherman's Store	20	24
Carver's Stationery	16½	27½
The Beautique	16	28
C. E. Williams' Sons	15	29

Match Results

Settle's Electric 3; Carver's Stationery 1.

Weishaar Bros. 3; C. E. Williams' Sons 1.

Slentz Beauty Shop 3, Seminary Ridge Ant 1.

Hull's Electric 2; Battlefield Gulf 2.

Sherman's Store 3; White's Motel 1.

The Beautique 4; Northern Homes 0.

High Game and Series

Team — Hull's Electric 648 and 1,711

Individual — O. Mehl 207 and 505.

BANTAM
Edgewood Lanes
November 9, 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Rebels	17	3
Lucky Strikers	14½	5½
Cannonballs	14	10
Blackhawks	13½	10½
Jetsons	12	12
Eagles	12	12
Jackpots	11	9
Flintstones	10	14
4 Seasons	7	17
Alley Cats	7	17

Match Results

Jackpots 4; 4 Seasons 0.

Lucky Strikers 3; Eagles 1.

Flintstones 3; Alley Cats 1.

Cannonballs 3; Blackhawks 1.

Rebels 3; Jetsons 1.

High Game and Series

Individual — C. Myers 151; J. Fair 418.

PIONEER MEN'S TRIPLICATE
Edgewood Lanes
November 12, 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
New Breed	16	4
Sig Alphs	12	8
Euclids	11	9
7-4	10	10
Holy Rollers	10	10
Trioka's	8	12
J. A. Baker & Sons	8	12
Mountaineers	5	15

Match Results

Holy Rollers 4; 7-4 0.

Mountaineers 3; J. A. Baker & Sons 1.

Sig Alphs 4; Troikas 0.

New Breed 2; Euclids 2.

High Game and Series

Team — Sig Alphs 511 and 1,418.

Individual — J. Tipton 202 and 539.

LADIES' LEFTOVER
Upper Adams Lanes
November 14 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Sandoe's Fruit Market	37	7
Peoples Drug Store	34	10
Motter's Store	31	13
Gilbert's Hobby Shop	26	18
Schmitt's Interior Dec.	20	24
Varsity Diner	19	25
Ambrose Flying "A"	7	37
Raff's Beauty Shop	2	42

Match Results

Motter's Store 4; Raff's Beauty Shop 0.

Peoples Drug Store 4; Schmitt's Interior Dec. 0.

Sandoe's Fruit Market 4; Ambrose Flying "A" 0.

Varsity Diner 3; Gilbert's Hobby Shop 1.

High Game and Series

Team — Peoples Drug Store 722 and 2,079.

Individual — J. Nary 190 and 506.

MIXED CHURCH
Edgewood Lanes
November 16, 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Ruth	30	14
Lukes	27	17
Amos	25	19
Timothy	24½	19½
Daniel	22	22
Marks	22	22
Philippians	22	22
Martha	20½	23½
James	20	24
Mary	20	24
Esther	16	28
Psalmists	15	29

Match Results

Lukes 4; Psalmists 0.

James 3; Daniel 1.

Martha 2½; Timothy 1½.

Amos 2; Marks 2.

Ruth 2; Philippians 2.

Mary 2; Esther 2.

High Game and Series

Team — Timothy 697; Ruth 1,858.

Men — O. Mummert 229; R. Myers 565.

Women — K. Kime 183; R. Carbaugh 469.

AJBC
Edgewood Lanes
November 9, 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Four Fish	18	6
4 Aces	18	6
Outer Limits	17	7
Lively Ones	17	7
Rebels	16	8
Krypt Kickers	14½	9½
Wic-Wacks	11	13
Sting Rays	11	13
Four Finks	11	13
Mishaps	10	14
Four Jokers	10	14
Vampires	10	14
Flames	10	14
300's	10	14
Head Pins	7½	16½
Alley Cats	1	23

Match Results

4 Aces 4; Alley Cats 0.

Lively Ones 3; Flames 1.

Wic-Wacks 4; Mishaps 0.

300's 2; Sting Rays 2.

Four Finks 2; Rebels 2.

Four Fish 3; Vampires 1.

Four Jokers 3; Krypt Kickers 1.

Outer Limits 2; Head Pins 2.

High Game and Series

Team — Four Fish 631; Krypt Kickers 1,838.

Individual — M. Treas 191; T. Sites 519.

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- Be His Own Boss
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Not all men can be successful in their own business. In fact, our records prove that three out of four who apply for our franchise lack the qualifications—so it is necessary for us to advise them that they would be more successful in other endeavors.

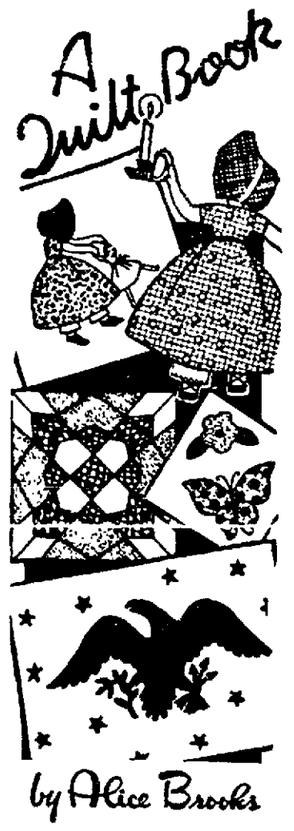
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Thirty-five cents (coins) for this pattern — add 15 cents for each pattern for first-class mailing and special handling. Send to Alice Brooks, care of the Gettysburg Times, Needlecraft Dept., P. O. Box 163, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly name, address, zone, pattern number.

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SIX SERVE ON SCHOOL PANEL

Six Seniors from St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Md., along with students from Towson State College, Morgan State and Maryland Institute, participated in a panel on the teaching profession at Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Baltimore, on Thursday. The panelists, the Misses Lee Ann Clement, Margaret Delsignore, Anne Fron, Irene Peters, Pat Ryan and Barbara Vaganek, are among 36 of the college's students presently engaged in eight weeks of student teaching in the Baltimore City Schools.

To familiarize students with the college preparation necessary for entering the teaching profession, the panel discussion was sponsored by the Future Teachers of America Club. Panelists answered questions posed by the students, involving the backgrounds of the student teachers, their reasons for choosing teaching as a career, college life and curricula and their impression of the student teaching experience itself.

Brenda Williams, president of the FTA, acted as chairman of the panel and led the discussion. Miss Edna R. Carter, principal of Benjamin Franklin; Sister Berchmans, D.C., St. Joseph College supervisor of student teachers; Joseph Perry, moderator of the WTA, and Mrs. Stella Fetterline, an alumna of St. Joseph's and a mathematics teacher at Benjamin Franklin, were present in the audience.

Letter To The Editor

Littlestown Jr.-Sr. High School
Littlestown, Pennsylvania
November 15, 1963

The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Dear Sir:

We, the 11-B English class, taught by Mr. Rebert, of Littlestown High School would like to show our appreciation for printing our feelings and our opinions saluting American Education Week. Because of your respect and interest in the teen-age generation and in the community of Littlestown, our community, our school and our students look up to your excellent paper with greater respect. Again we would like to thank you with deep appreciation. Without your interest, I would not have had the opportunity to express myself to the degree that you permitted me to.

Sincerely,
Greg Myers

DECLARE DIVIDEND

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind — Inland Container Corporation today announced the declaration by the board of directors of a regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents per share on Class A common stock payable December 16, to Class A common shareholders of record at the close of business on December 2, 1963.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

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$179.00

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Impala sport coupe, V-8, stick shift, loaded with every extra, A title, exceptionally clean.
$1,895.00

1961 OLDSMOBILE
F-85 De Luxe 4-dr. sedan, Hydramatic, radio, heater, like new condition.
$1,495.00

1960 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr. hardtop, V-8, Powerglide, power steering, brakes, whitewalls, spotless, two-tone, new condition throughout. Must see this one.
$1,695.00

1958 FORD
2-dr. wagon, V-8, Fordomatic, radio, heater.
$499.00

1960 BUICK
La Sabre 4-dr. hardtop, loaded with every accessory, full power, one local owner, low mileage.
$1,595.00

1960 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, whitewalls, one local owner, perfect condition in every way.
$1,595.00

1956 BUICK
2-dr. hardtop, fully equipped, radio.
$495.00

1959 FORD
Country sedan, V-8, Fordomatic, radio, heater, power steering, whitewalls, A-1 condition
$1,095.00

1959 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater.
$1,275.00

1958 CHEVROLET
2-dr. sedan, fully equipped, 6-cylinder, radio, heater, whitewalls.
$695.00

1958 CHEVROLET
2-dr., 6-cylinder, stick, heater.
$695.00

1959 BUICK
Le Sabre, 4-dr. hardtop, power steering, power brakes, radio, tinted glass, very clean.
$1,395.00

1957 DODGE
4-dr. sedan, fully equipped, radio, heater.
$495.00

1957 DODGE
Custom Royal, 4-dr. hardtop, all power, radio, heater.

1957 CHEVROLET
Wagon, 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater.
$695.00

1959 FORD
Galaxie V-8 hardtop, town sedan, Cruise-O-Matic drive, power, radio, heater, many extras.
$1,095.00

1961 PLYMOUTH
Fury hardtop coupe, V-8, Torqueflite, power, radio, heater, whitewalls, perfect throughout.
$1,495.00

1956 RAMBLER
Custom 6-cylinder station wagon, radio, heater.
$295.00

1956 BUICK
Special 4-dr. sedan, loaded, every accessory plus Dynaflow, plus power, plus excellent tires.
$475.00

1956 CHEVROLET
"210" 4-dr. station wagon, V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater, A-1 condition, recently overhauled.
$495.00

1961 CHEVROLET
Bel Air 4-dr. sedan, V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater, whitewalls, perfect in every way.
$1,595.00

1961 CHEVROLET
Super 88 Holiday 4-dr. hardtop full power, whitewalls, finished in white, just like new.
$2,075.00

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PROBLEMS IN CHANGING U.S. AGRICULTURE

"Revolutionary changes in agriculture are causing problems that are difficult to solve," County Agent Thomas Piper told the Kiwanis Club and Business and Professional Women's Club Monday evening at the fourth annual joint "Farm-City Week" program held by the two organizations at the Lamp Post Tea Room.

Outlining the increased mechanization of farming, and of larger production from smaller acreage, Piper observed that among immediate problems is unemployment resulting from need for less men on the farms.

Other problems enter the community picture which are not caused by agriculture, but by the growth of the nation and developments in automation, he held.

Recreational requirements will increase as more people work fewer hours and thus have more leisure time, he held. Adams County has a favorable position, he added. Seven of the 10 largest cities in our country lie within 500 miles o fGettysburg. "This can be a real help in promoting our prosperity because it provides opportunities not only for trade, but for development of recreational facilities to increase tourism to the area."

He said there is "need for much more leadership in rural work programs. These leaders must extend the already existing projects in agriculture and must also study and develop new possibilities in our changing rural life."

Skits were presented by Mrs. Willis Conover, Mrs. Bernard Murray, Mrs. Betty Spangler, Mrs. Mildred Wherley, Mrs. Mildred Benner and Miss Christine Angiorlis. A trumpet trio comprised of Luther Smith, Doris Smith and Edward Hughes provided special music.

President Charles Pentz presided at the meeting.

WINS FINAL GRID CONTEST

Joseph W. Dunne, York Springs, was the winner in the final of the weekly football contests held last week by The Gettysburg Times and 16 cooperating merchants.

He was the lone contestant to correctly pick 13 winners. One game incorrectly listed on the contest, Kansas vs. Iowa State, was eliminated in all entries. It should have been listed as Kansas State vs. Iowa State.

There were 10 contestants who picked 12 winners but John Flynn, 660 Red Patch Ave., correctly forecast the feature game total points of 33 to take second prize. The Chicago Bears defeated the Green Bay Packers 26-7 in the feature game.

Mrs. John B. Kendlehart, 250 Highland Ave., and Mrs. Donald E. Bickel, 247 Highland Ave., will divide the third prize as the result of each naming 12 winners and having identical feature-game point predictions of 36.

Seven other contestants with 12 winners were less accurate in the point total estimates for the feature game.

The winners will receive their merchandise certificates by mail with Dunne receiving $15; Flynn $7.50 and Mrs. Kendlehart and Mrs. Bickel each $1.25.

ROTARY HEARS

(Continued From Page 1)

ammunition and the Maori sent some over so the battle could continue. New Zealand's bond with England is "a bond of affection" he held.

He referred to New Zealand as a "welfare state with a high standard of living." He said also that it is a "sportsmen's paradise."

Taylor said the current Rotary program of matching Rotary Clubs throughout the world for "club to club" international relations "could help bring about peace in the world."

Charles Duffield, Chambersburg, author of "Roll Rotary," a favorite club song, led the singing of that number. Eight members of the York Rotary Club presented a series of songs. President Rev. Robert McAskill presided.

Vice President C. William Harbaugh announced that next Monday the program will be under the direction of Dr. M. R. Stokes on "The Federal Reserve."

Rotarians were present from Gettysburg, York, Camden, N. J.; California, Carlisle, Chambersburg and New York State.

JAILED AS DISORDERLY

Richard Joseph Rowland, 69, Morgansville, Md., was placed in the county jail Monday charged with disorderly conduct before Justice of the Peace Anna Thompson by borough police. According to the officers, Rowland was attempting to direct traffic at Baltimore St. and Wainwright Ave.

Social Happenings

For Social News Phone 334-1131 Ext. 18

The VFW Auxiliary will meet Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the post home.

* * *

Mrs. Eva Baltzley, 568 Elm St., attended the 150th anniversary celebration of Friends Hospital, Philadelphia, and the reunion for graduate nurses recently. She also visited with a former classmate, Anna Witmyer, Philadelphia.

* * *

Miss Mary B. Weikert, Fairfield, entertained at dinner Monday evening her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Armor Weikert, and J. Blaine Waddle, in honor of Mr. Weikert and Mr. Waddle's 82nd birthday anniversaries.

* * *

The Women's Civic Council met Monday evening in the Moose hall with 15 members present. Mrs. Marcella Harpster, president, presided. Three new members were introduced: Miss Betty Diehl, WCTU; Mrs. Ivan Breighner, Firemen's Auxiliary, and Hannah Brown, member at large.

Election of officers was held with the following results: Martha Strasbaugh, president; Edith Bushman, vice president; Beth Frazer, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Ellen Buehler was voted in as a member-at-large to serve on the board. The resignation of the AAUW was accepted.

The council accepted the invitation of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 202 to meet in the auxiliary room in 1964. Installation of officers will be held January 20. There will be no meeting in December.

* * *

L. Glenn Shriner, J. Fred Schultz, Arnold E. Orner and Mervin D. Weikert Jr., employes of the Gettysburg National Bank, will attend the PBA lending conference to be held at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Wednesday and Thursday.

* * *

The Martha Circle of St. James Lutheran Church will have dinner this evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Dutch Cupboard, followed by a meeting at the home of Miss Vestal Stallsmith.

* * *

Mrs. Tate's Sunday School Class will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Robert Berkheimer, E. Lincoln Ave. Mrs. David Bloser will be the cohostess.

* * *

Vi Deardorff, Cashtown, spent Sunday in Baltimore visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Claire Irwin, and other friends.

* * *

The Acorn Club will meet at the home of Miss Mary Hartman, Cashtown, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

* * *

The Chi Omega Alumnae will meet in the chapter room in Hanson Hall Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Hostesses will be Mrs. Weldon Smith and Miss Charlotte Rogers.

* * *

The Officers' Club of the Order of the Eastern Star will meet at the home of Mrs. Charles Sheely, 144 Springs Ave., Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Associate hostesses will be Mrs. Milton Tipton, Mrs. William Pensyl and Mrs. Naomi Schwartz.

* * *

Mrs. Frank H. Sargent, Fairfax, Va., is spending several days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Wolff, York St. Mrs. Wolff returned Sunday from the Carlisle Hospital where she was a patient two weeks.

Give Booklets On Rights Under Law

The Kiwanis Club will distribute 1,700 booklets designed to teach junior and senior high school students the basic fundamentals and protections of the law, President Charles W. Pentz has announced.

The local program is part of a nationwide plan called "You And the Law" sponsored in cooperation with local school and youth officials and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. H. Wayne Cluck is chairman of the local committee.

5 Scramble For House Leadership

HARRISBURG (AP)—At least five Republicans are now actively seeking the majority floor leadership post in the state House of Representatives.

Two more joined the race Monday, a week before the House Republican caucus is to elect a floor leader to succeed Rep. Albert W. Johnson, R-McKean, who has been elected to Congress.

Rep. Maurice H. Goldstein, eight-year House veteran from Pittsburgh, was given the unanimous endorsement of the 12-member Allegheny County GOP delegation to seek the post.

Rep. Eugene M. Fulmer, three-termer from Centre County, circulated a letter to the 103 members of the Republican caucus, soliciting their support.

Previously announced candidates are Reps George Heffner, Pottsville; Austin Lee, Philadelphia, and Kenneth B. Lee, Sullivan County.

Wedding

Carbaugh—Slentz

Miss Jorene Slentz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Slentz, 117 York St., became the bride of Ray A. Carbaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Carbaugh, 404 S. Washington St., Saturday at 2:30 p.m., in the St. Paul's Evangelical United Brethren Church, Hagerstown. The double-ring ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Lebo, assistant pastor.

The couple was attended by Miss Ruby Carbaugh, sister of the groom, and Glenn V. Kelly, both of Gettysburg.

Traditional wedding music was played by the church organist, Joel E. Gardodian.

The bride is employed at the Adams County courthouse as a typist. The groom is employed at the Keystone Ridgeway Tile Co., Gettysburg.

A reception was held at the home of the groom, and the couple will reside there for the present.

Guests attended from Gettysburg, Waynesboro and Chambersburg.

NEW SCHOOL TO BE COMPLETED ON SCHEDULE

The Fairfield Joint School Board Tuesday evening was told that the construction of the new elementary school building is nearing completion on schedule.

William Murphy, representing Buchart Associates, architects, reported that tile floors will be completed within the next month and that equipment for the kitchen, science and locker rooms is on the project and will be installed by December 15. He said the general contractor expects to complete the construction by the end of December, with the exception of the library.

Murphy said the sewage treatment plant will be finished by December 15. At the recommendation of John Luntz, the board authorized Murphy to correct the paving at the new elementary school entrance which Luntz reports in "too short" for buses to make the turn without striking the seeded area.

SALE OF WINDOWS

The board authorized the property committee to sell 10 steel windows that were removed from the corridor for the new addition. The windows have been stacked outside the high school building and Harold R. Blair, supervising principal, said they create a safety hazard.

A special meeting will be held December 2 for the reorganization of the joint board and election of officers to the individual district boards.

The board discussed the replacement of the gymnasium ceiling and referred continued study to the property committee.

Assistant County Superintendent of Schools George Inskip reported attending a meeting in Chambersburg on area technical schools and said that the program has not yet moved beyond the committee stage. Fairfield has been assigned to the Franklin County District. Inskip recommended that school directors attend the county directors' meeting in Littlestown December 12 when the county reorganization program and the area technical school plan will be discussed.

APPROVE BILLS

The board approved the payment of bills totalling $21,678, which included $17,723.80 for payroll, $1,805 for transportation and $400 to Aero Oil Company for heating fuel. Receipts for the month totalled $17,586.47 and included deposits from the individual districts.

Districts were reminded of rental payments due December 15 from each district as follows: Fairfield borough, $11,792.63; Hamiltonban Twp., $38,842.37; Liberty Twp., $15,990.

The cafeteria report for the month showed that 8,942 meals were served for an income of $3,477.82. State reimbusement was $574.67, for a total income of $4,052.47. Expenses were $4,076.06.

HOSPITAL REPORT

Admissions: Mrs. Ray C. Mackley, 214 W. Middle St.; Richard H. Sullivan, Aspers R. 1; Mrs. Edward W. Heiser, R. 3; Mrs. Francis A. Dillman, 135 N. Stratton St.

Discharges: Mrs. Jennie M. Cluck, Bendersville; Mrs. Myrtle I. Guise, 153 York St.; Harry N. Knipple, Emmitsburg; William P. Gallagher, 70 W. Middle St.; Mrs. Garland R. Barrett, Orrtanna R. 1; Carroll E. Plank, R. 4.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS

At Warner Hospital

Mr. and Mrs. Ray C. Mackley, 214 W. Middle St., daughter, Monday.

At Hanover Hospital

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Belcher, Arendtsville, son, Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Garry Beidler, Newport, R. I., announce the birth of a son Nov. 15 at the U.S. Naval Hospital. Mrs. Beidler is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Sheats, Biglerville.

KILLIAN TO DISCUSS NEW SCHOOL LAWS

John D. Killian III, deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania, will be the speaker at the monthly meeting of the Gettysburg Branch, American Association of University Women, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The meeting, which will be held at the West St. Branch of



JOHN D. KILLIAN III

the Gettysburg National Bank, will be open to the public.

Mr. Killian will discuss "Education and Legislation — Here and Now." As chief counsel to the Department of Public Instruction, he is specially qualified to discuss the action of the recent session of the state General Assembly.

The speaker joined the staff of the attorney general in 1957. Admitted to the Pennsylvania and New York bars and to all federal courts, Mr. Killian argued the Pennsylvania "Bible reading" case before the United States Supreme Court. A graduate of Hofstra College, he received his LL.B. and LL.M. degrees from Cornell University. He maintains a private law practice in Harrisburg and is active in many civic committees, one of which is the National Council of Churches Committee on Church-State Relations.

Following the meeting the hostess committee will serve refreshments. Mrs. J. V. Lott is chairman of the committee which includes Mrs. Richard C. Newsham, Mrs. Gilbert Evans Jr., Miss Anna Jane Moyer, Mrs. R. C. Boylan and Mrs. Ralph B. Jackson.

Man Convicted In Rifle Slaying

READING, Pa. (AP)—Unless there is an appeal, 42-year-old Raymond Timmons will be sentenced Dec. 5 for the rifle slaying of two men.

Timmons, who had pleaded guilty to the slayings, was convicted Monday of first degree murder by President Judge Warren K. Hess of Berks County.

He is accused of fatally shooting Harry W. Yeager, 64, and John N. Batdorf, 57, near suburban Green Hills in what police said was the climax of a dispute involving Yeager's teenage daughter.

Timmons eluded hundreds of searchers for about a month in Berks and Lancaster counties before he surrendered to police in Baltimore Dec. 21.

Church Honors Volunteer, 93

NEW YORK (AP) — "We love you, Miss Rosenfeld," said the inscription on a cake for Jennie Rosenfeld, a volunteer worker with Emanu-el congregation for 73 years.

Miss Rosenfeld, 93, was honored Monday by members of the Center for Old People and by fellow members of the women's auxiliary of the Jewish congregation.

For years she taught citizenship and current events classes. She says she has no intention of retiring.

Letter To The Editor

129 W. Lincoln Ave.
Gettysburg, Pa.
November 17, 1963

Mr. Paul Roy, Editor
Gettysburg, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Roy:

Mrs. Musser, publicity chairman; Mrs. Harper, executive coordinator of the Y-teens, and I wish to thank you for the generous coverage in The Times that you gave to the international festival sponsored by the Y-teens and the world fellowship committee of the YWCA on November 16. We appreciated your cooperation in informing the public about, what we considered, a very worthwhile project.

Respectfully
RUTH A. McILHENNY
General Chairman

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department is preparing a new appraisal in its effort to evict a Corydon, Pa., family that the Army says might be flooded from its home this winter because of construction of the Kinzua Dam and Reservoir on the Allegheny River.

Upper Communities

Telephone Mrs. John Leeti, Biglerville 677-7612

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Sheaffer, Aspers R. 1, celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary Friday evening at a family dinner at their home. Their two children and three grandchildren were present for the event.

The Industrial Section of Biglerville High School made a field trip to the Littlestown Foundry and Keystone Cabinet Works today under the direction of Charles Leader and Clyde Cover.

A mathematics departmental meeting will be held at Biglerville High School Wednesday at 3:30 o'clock.

Solicitors for the recent Hospital Auxiliary membership dues in Biglerville and the surrounding area were Mrs. Robert E. Baker, Mrs. Beuna Beamer, Mrs. Clyde Cover, Mrs. Earl Crum, Mrs. Wilmer Diehl, Mrs. Willis Finfrock, Mrs. Eva Lawver, Mrs. Arnold Orner, Mrs. George Smith and Mrs. Kenneth Alwine.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Alwine and daughters, Gail and Sharon, Biglerville, and Percy Alwine, New Oxford, visited Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Merchant and children, Linda, Peter and Charles, Lebanon.

Mrs. Dorothy Deatrick and Mrs. Kathryn Hutton, Bendersville; Miss Margaret Spangler, Gettysburg, and Mrs. Betty Culp, Gardners, attended a hair style show at the Hershey Hotel, Hershey, Sunday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Herman Dixon Sr., Gardners R. 2, was admitted to the Carlisle Hospital on Sunday and underwent major surgery this morning.

Mrs. Nellie Rutherford, Harrisburg, spent Saturday night with her sister, Mrs. Dorothy McKinney, Bendersville, and Sunday with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cluck, Aspers R. 1. She was accompanied home by Mrs. Sadie Shoap, Arendtsville, who is spending this week with her.

Church School in Zion United Church of Christ, Arendtsville, will be held at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. A joint worship service with Trinity Lutheran Church, Arendtsville, will be held Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Trinity Church.

Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Bendersville. The Young Men's Sunday School Class and wives and guests will meet at the Bendersville Bank parking lot at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening to go to the Ranch, near Chambersburg, for dinner.

Flohr's Lutheran Church, Mc Knightstown. The following officers were elected at a meeting of the Luther League on Sunday evening: Michel Keefer, president; Karen Stansbury, vice president; Audrey Biesecker, secretary; Patsy Kunkel, treasurer; and Luther Early, recreation director. The Luther League will meet Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at the church to attend the Luther League District Four meeting at First Lutheran Church, New Oxford. The regular Sunday evening meeting will be held at 6:30 o'clock.

The Misses Jane Wright and Linda Amstacher, Stewartstown, fresmen at Shippensburg State College, spent the weekend with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Wright, Aspers R. 1.

Mrs. Edward Rothenhoefer, Aspers, returned home Sunday after spending several days visiting in her sister, Mrs. David Weyant, York. She was accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, also of York.

Ernest L. Hartman, Arendtsville, returned home Monday after spending the weekend with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Herman G. Hartman and family, Rockville, Md.

The Upper Adams Fish and Game Association will meet Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock at the clubhouse on Coon Road.

The Biglerville Kitchenettes will meet Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the social rooms of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Biglerville. Mrs. Earl Carey will speak on suggestions for making Christmas decorations and each member is asked to bring her own materials. The hostesses will be Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. Russell Barbour, Mrs. Ernest Unger, and Mrs. Paul F. Osborn.

CORPS TO MEET

The Adams County Ambulance Corps will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the engine house, E. Middle St., Chairman Eugene R. Long has announced. William G. Weaver, Civil Defense director for the county, is to speak. All members of ambulance corps throughout the area are invited to attend.

DEATHS

Mrs. Ethel J. Lytle

Mrs. Ethel J. Lytle, 76, of Shippensburg R. 3, died Monday at a Gettysburg convalescent home.

She was a member of the Church of God of Shippensburg and the Farm Women's Group of Franklin County. Survivors include a daughter and five sons.

Services will be held at 2 p.m. Thursday at the funeral home at 142 E. King St., Shippensburg. The Rev. Forest Weist will officiate, assisted by the Rev. M. C. Manning. Burial will be in Spring Hill Cemetery. Friends may call after 7 p.m. Wednesday at the funeral home.

Mrs. John P. Neiderer

Mrs. Dorothy Gertrude Neiderer, 77, Hanover R. 4, died at 1:45 o'clock this morning at the Hanover General Hospital where she had been a patient for two weeks.

She was a daughter of the late James and Mary (Weaver) Staub. Her husband is John P. Neiderer. They were married in 1914.

Surviving are these children: Mrs. George W. Miller, 409 Third St., Hanover; Mrs. Joseph Jacoby, Hanover R. 4; Charles L. Neiderer, Hanover R. 5; Mrs. Francis A. Klunk, Carlisle St. Ext., New Oxford; James A. Neiderer, Spring Grove R. 3; Lawrence A. Neiderer, 22 Second St., McSherrystown; Mrs. James B. Cashman, Hanover; Mrs. Edward R. Donnelly, Hanover. There are 43 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

She was a member of the Sacred Heart Basilica Catholic Church, Conewago; the Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality, the National Council of Catholic Women, the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Society of St. Vincent's and of the Centennial and Midway Fire Company Auxiliaries.

Funeral services Friday with prayers at 8:15 a.m. at the Walter Funeral Home in McSherrystown followed by a requiem mass at 8:45 at the Sacred Heart Basilica with the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Bolin officiating. Burial in the basilica cemetery. Friends may call Thursday evening at the funeral home with the Rosary at 8 o'clock.

Taneytown

MRS. JOHN LEISTER
Phone 756-2231

TANEYTOWN — Lt. and Mrs. Frank Henshaw and son, Frank II, Savannah, Ga., are spending some time with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Shorb, Baptist Rd., and Mr. and Mrs. Sir Vantis Henshaw, in Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Sentz, Falls Church, Va., were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hahn, R. 2. Mr. and Mrs. John Angell and daughter, Vickie, were guests in the afternoon.

The Graceful Workers Class of Grace United Church of Christ will meet Friday at 7:30 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Ralph Stonesifer, Keymar Rd.

Atty. and Mrs. Clifton Enfield and sons, Douglas and Brian, of Silver Spring, Md.; Mrs. Clarence Putman, Mayberry; Mr. and Mrs. Thurston Putman and sons, Ronnie and Wayne, and Howard Hyser were Sunday dinner guests of Mrs. Belva Putman, Emmitsburg Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Diehl, Cumberland, Md., spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Merle Ohler, W. Baltimore St.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Copenhaver, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffman, Frederick, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ripley, Keywood Village, were Sunday evening dinner guests of Mrs. Carrie V. Reaver and family, Harney Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Tildon Cushing and children, Scott and Pat, Essex, were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Upton Austin, Middle St.

Westminster District Lutheran Church Men fall rally and dinner will be held Monday, November 25, at Trinity Lutheran Church. Reservations should be made with Glenn Reaver or Stanley King by Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Ecker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ecker and Keith Levine, Stewartstown, and Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Pomsaning and son, Todd, of Fawn Grove, were Sunday dinner guests of Mrs. Cora Riffle, E. Baltimore St.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boyd and family, Boyds, Md., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller and Maurice Bowers, Teeter Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sentz, Frederick St., were Sunday luncheon guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sentz, and family, New Cumberland, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wright and family and Russell Wright, Jefferson, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. Guy DeGrange, Frederick, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Arvin, Feeser Rd.

There will be a special service of Thanksgiving on November 27 at 7:30 p.m. in the Piney Creek Church of the Brethren. The community is invited to attend.

The Taneytown Presbyterian Church celebrated its 135th anniversary Thursday evening with a covered dish supper in which the Emmitsburg Presbyterian congregation participated. The anniversary service was held on Sunday morning. Rev. F. M. Webber, of the Presbytery of Baltimore, was the guest minister. His sermon was "Why Is the Church?" Special music was provided by the choir, assisted by Samuel Hayes and William Slemmer, of the Emmitsburg Presbyterian Church Choir. Articles of interest including pictues, hymn books, old silver Communion service and church records were exhibited. Rev. William Hendricks is pastor of the Taneytown congregation.

The Lions Club honored the graduating class of area Girl Scouts at a dinner meeting held recently at Taney Inn.

Thomas Smith was in charge of the program and introduced the graduating class which included Joan Cassell, Joan Clingan, Marion Dunham, Diane Fair, Faye Hilterbrick, Carol Pezonkie, Carol Remsburg, Nancy Wargny, Joan Decker, Susan Laird and Patricia Wargny.

The girls entertained the Lions members by presenting a typical camp fire scene renewing their Scouting days in song, which included a trio of guitarists Nancy Wargny, Faye Hilterbrick and Joan Cassell.

Mrs. Theodore Fair and Mrs. Zola Cantwell, troop leaders and advisors, were honored with appropriate plaques. The presentation was made by Dr. Frank Wargny.

Mrs. M. H. Beckley, Town Native, Dies

Mrs. Emma Thorn Beckley, Harrisburg, a native of Gettysburg, died Monday morning at 7 o'clock at Watsontown, Pa. She was the wife of M. H. Beckley, who survives.

A daughter of the late Fred and Saranda (Sterner) Thorn, she was a member of St. James Lutheran Church here until moving to Harrisburg.

Surviving are her husband; a daughter, Mrs. Margaret T. Brown, New Cumberland; two grandchildren and four sisters, Mrs. Daisy Wierman, Tarpon Springs, Fla.; Mrs. Harry Saunders, Largo, Fla.; Mrs. John Kornsa, Petersburg, Fla., and Mrs. Hazel Denenger, Watsontown.

Funeral services Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Bender Funeral Home, Carlisle St., with the Rev. Dr. Paul L. Reaser officiating. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home Thursday from noon until 2 o'clock.

Late this morning word was received here of the death early today in Largo, Fla., of a sister of Mrs. Beckley, Mrs. Esther Saunders, wife of Harry Saunders, at Largo. Death followed an extended illness. There were no details available and no word has been received on the funeral arrangements.

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Additional Lincoln Edition News On Pages 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim ESTABLISHED 1902 *With Honor To Ourselves And Profit To Our Patrons*

Lincoln Edition

Vol. 61, No. 275 | Adams County's Only Daily Newspaper | GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMER 19, 1963 | Leased Wire Member of The Associated Press | PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Gen. Eisenhower, Gov. Scranton Speak Here Today

Lincoln's "Unfinished Work Of Which He Spoke Is . . . Unfinished"

Abraham Lincoln's "faith has been justified but the unfinished work of which he spoke in 1863 is still unfinished; because of human frailty, it always will be." Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States, said this afternoon at impressive exercises in the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

The occasion was the 100th anniversary observance of Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address.

Former President Eisenhower spoke as follows:

We mark today the centennial of an immortal address.

We stand where Abraham Lincoln stood as, a century ago, he gave to the world words as moving in their solemn cadence as they are timeless in their meaning.

Little wonder it is that, as here we sense his deep dedication to freedom, our own dedication takes added strength.

Lincoln had faith that the ancient drums of Gettysburg, throbbing mutual defiance from the battle lines of the Blue and the Gray, would one day beat in unison, to summon a people, happily united in peace, to fulfill, generation by generation, a noble destiny.

FAITH JUSTIFIED

His faith has been justified but the unfinished work of which he spoke in 1863 is still unfinished; because of human frailty, it always will be.

Where we see the serenity with which time has invested this hallowed ground, Lincoln saw the scarred earth and felt the press of personal grief.

Yet he lifted his eyes to the future, the future that is our present.

He foresaw a new birth of freedom, a freedom and equality for all, which, under God, would restore the purpose and meaning of America, defining a goal that challenges each of us to attain his full stature of citizenship. The beauty of the sentiments Lincoln expressed enthralls us; the majesty of his words holds us spellbound, but we have not paid to them their just just tribute until we, ourselves, live them.

For well he knew that to live for country is a duty as demanding as is the readiness to die for it.

So long as this truth remains our guiding light self-government in this nation will never die.

HUMAN RIGHTS

True to democracy's basic principle that all are created equal and endowed by the Creator with price-

(Continued On Page 3)



DDE

GETTYSBURG
PENNSYLVANIA

November 19, 1963

Dear Mr. Roy:

On the 100th Anniversary of his immortal Gettysburg Address, the nation pays tribute to one of history's towering figures, Abraham Lincoln. Of all our great national leaders, Lincoln was most typically American. His achievements from the humblest beginnings to the final crowning years of his life stand as a lasting inspiration to every citizen to respect and defend the fundamental principles on which our governmental system of personal liberty and individual opportunity was founded.

The nation calls on us now for the same faith and devotion so deeply felt by Lincoln as he stood here amid the havoc of Gettysburg to memorialize our way of life as a government "of the people, by the people and for the people." More than ever we need the example of Abraham Lincoln to guide, influence and uphold us.

The wise, compassionate, challenging words of his Gettysburg Address should be etched on the minds and hearts of every American. They will ever be one of the brightest jewels in the nation's rich heritage.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of rec

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON DC
PAUL L. ROY,
THE GETTYSBURG TIMES GETTYSBURG, PENN

FROM THE PAST MAN OBTAINS THE INSIGHTS, WISDOM AND HOPE TO FACE WITH CONFIDENCE THE UNCERTAINTIES OF THE FUTURE. ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS KEENLY AWARE OF THIS WHEN, A CENTURY AGO, HE JOURNEYED TO GETTYSBURG TO MAKE "A FEW APPROPRIATE REMARKS."

TODAY, AS WE HONOR LINCOLN'S IMMORTAL EULOGY TO THE DEAD ON CEMETERY RIDGE, LET US REMEMBER AS WELL THOSE THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS WHOSE GRAVES AT HOME, BENEATH THE SEA AND IN DISTANT LANDS ARE SILENT SENTRIES OF OUR HERITAGE.

LINCOLN AND OTHERS DID INDEED GIVE US "A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM," BUT THE GOALS OF LIBERTY AND FREEDOM, THE OBLIGATIONS OF KEEPING OURS A GOVERNMENT OF AND BY THE PEOPLE ARE NEVER-ENDING.

ON THIS SOLEMN OCCASION LET US ALL RE-DEDICATE OURSELVES TO THE PERPETUATION OF THOSE IDEALS OF WHICH LINCOLN SPOKE SO LUMINOUSLY.

AS AMERICANS, WE CAN DO NO LESS.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THIS COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Speaker Says Lincoln Was "Unwanted" At Program Here

James I. Robertson Jr., executive director of the U. S. Civil War Centennial Commission, addressing the 25th anniversary luncheon meeting of the Lincoln Fellowship today at noon at the Hotel Gettysburg, said in part:

"The invitation for Lincoln to make at Gettysburg "a few appropriate remarks' was an afterthought, and it was also tinged with strong misgivings. Lincoln's reputation as a humorist and teller of bawdy stories alarmed the battlefield commissioners. One official from Lincoln's own state of Illinois expressed serious doubts of the President's ability to speak upon such a grave and solemn occasion."

Continuing, Dr. Robertson said: "In a sense this was understandable. By 1863 Lincoln the public speaker was still an unknown entity. His 1860 'Farewell Speech' at Springfield had passed largely unnoticed. As for the inaugural address of the following year, many people believed that William H. Seward had supplied most of the thoughts and composition—which, in reality, he had. Hence, little argument greeted Wendell Phillips' evaluation of Lincoln as a 'first-rate, second-rate man,' and when Congressman Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania learned that Lincoln was to take part in the Gettysburg ceremonies he quipped: 'Let the dead bury the dead.'

"Lincoln exhibited no concern over these criticism and derisions. In that third year of the war, more confronted him than the mere antipathy of his countrymen. Two writers were assuredly correct when they concluded of Lincoln's remarks at Gettysburg: 'Certainly few great literary masterpieces have been composed under conditions so adverse."

(Dr. Robertson's address "The Unwanted Speaker" is reprinted in full in the centennial edition of The Times today.)

A tract of five acres of land adjoining the National Cemetery was presented to the National Park Service.

IF A. LINCOLN WERE SPEAKING HERE TODAY—

Were Lincoln to speak at Gettysburg again today, he would perhaps be "disappointed by the lack of progress on many fronts," especially race relations, but he would say much the same thing as he did a century ago because:

"This is the American proposition, there is only one American cause to which we can take increased devotion. It is the cause defended here, the cause of a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Thus poet Archibald MacLeish summed up Monday night the panel discussion program presented at the Gettysburg College Student Union Building as part of the state's centennial observance of Lincoln's speech dedicating the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

DR. BLOOM SUBSTITUTES

Dr. David Donald of the history department of Johns Hopkins University, who was to have been one of the members of the panel, was unable to be present because of illness and Dr. Robert L. Bloom, head of the history department at Gettysburg College, took his place on the panel

Other members of the panel were Judge Rafmond P. Alexander, Philadelphia, and Congressman Fred D. Schwengel, of Iowa. Alistair Cooke, United States correspondent for the Manchester (England) Guardian and master of ceremonies of the former Omnibus television series, was the moderator.

MacLeish said during the discussion, "Lincoln's words here have given the people of our country for the last three or four generations a sense of what this nation is in its noblest sense."

WORLD KNOWS SPEECH

Cooke observed that Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has spread the idea of freedom throughout the world. "The African people feel Lincoln singlehandedly freed the slaves. The first stamp the Republic of Liberia issued had Lincoln's head on it. Lincoln's words 'government of, by and for the people' have a deep meaning throughout the world and the world is going to live out this devotion to Lincoln's words. It may

(Continued On Page 8)

LOCAL WEATHER

Yesterday's high	74
Last night's low	49
Today at 8:30 a.m.	51
Today at noon	66

Child's Welfare Staff Too Small

Adams County's Child Welfare Services Advisory Board approves the proposed regulations for child welfare agencies scheduled to be discussed Thursday at a regional meeting in Harrisburg.

Following a discussion by the board Monday night attended by the county's commissioners-elect, the group voted to send a letter to be read at the public meeting stating the county's approval of the new plans.

Dr. Vernard Group reported a survey shows additional staff is needed for the Child Welfare Services which currently is caring for 99 children.

Reports showed that "all means have been taken" in the annual program to secure volunteers to provide Christmas gifts for the children under the services' care. One adoptive home application was received bringing the current number of "adoptive home" requests to five.

ROTARY HEARS SPEAKER FROM NEW ZEALAND

The international aspects of Rotary were outlined Monday evening by Charles H. Taylor, Christchurch, New Zealand, former director of Rotary International, at an interclub Rotary ladies' night meeting in Gettysburg Senior High School.

Taylor was introduced by District Rotary Governor Alfred Hammond, Hershey.

Outlining the history of New Zealand, he told of the Polynesian ancestry of the Maoris, the native people of the island. Among first contacts made by Americans to New Zealand were visits by the whaling vessels, he said.

AIDED THE ENEMY

Captain Cook was one of the first white men to visit the islands sailing there three times between 1769 and 1777. The first colonizing ship landed at what is now Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, in 1840.

The Maori, he said, are chivalrous. As an example, he said, during a battle with the whites, the whites ran out of

(Continued On Page 2)

WEATHER FORECAST

Clear tonight, low in the 30s Wednesday fair with increasing cloudiness. High near 60

Wanted Immediately: Truck driver to deliver beer. Apply Gettysburg Beverage, Lincolnway East.

HERE AND THERE

It was a New Oxford cattle farmer, Hartranft Stockham, who electrified The Gettysburg Times news staff last summer when he placed at our disposal the letter book of his grandfather, Major General John F. Hartranft, the governor and commander of the Washington Arsenal Military Prison in which the Lincoln assassins awaited trial. (See Page 14, Section 3.)

A vigorous storyteller, versed in the family genealogical lore, Mr. Stockham briefed us on the startling materials he handed over to us in accurate and interesting fashion. He noted that the Hartranft family traced its family line back to Tobias Hartranft, a native of Silesia in East Prussia who came to America in 1734. In the early days, the Hartranft descendants were farmers and stagecoach men. By 1920, there were more than 1,500 descendants of the hardy pioneer.

* * *

Born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Mr. Stockham's father was Edward V. Stockham, a West Point graduae and a colonel in World War I. For the past 35 years Mr. Stockham has raised Angus cattle on his 200-acre farm on New Oxford R. 1. Earlier he had attended Princeton University. He is married and the father of three children: Charles, who operates a garage in Hampden; Edward, a school teacher at Manchester in Carroll County, and Mrs. Helen Shireman, who has taught at Hanover and East Berlin. He has two grandchildren, Joyce, 5, and Ivan, several months old.

The abundant records kept by General Hartranft were preserved by Mr. Stockham's mother and then passed along to him. Since Gen. Hartranft kept meticulous records throughout his career, the documents were unwieldy. As a result Mr. Stockham presented seven volumes of historical material to the Historical Society of Montgomery County at Norristown, Pa., on November 22, 1950.

* * *

The documents examined by The Times staff were exciting and varied. They included the record kept throughout the en-

(Continued On Page 9)

Seek Funds For Xmas Lights

Gettysburg's Junior Firemen will be calling on homes throughout the community tonight to ask donations toward the town's Christmas decorations.

The door-to-door canvass will begin about 6 o'clock, with upwards of 50 members of the Junior Firemen's organization taking part.

Officials of the Christmas Decorations Fund hope the townspeople will be generous. Approximately $1,000 will be needed from the door-to-door solicitation to help defray the cost of putting up and taking down the decorations and replacing worn out and damaged sections.

"REC" BOARD ADDS ITEMS TO '64 BUDGET

Gettysburg's Recreation Board began consideration of the budget it will present borough council at its meeting Monday evening in the junior high school building.

Among items to be added to the regular operating budget will be $3,600 for a new storage building at Rec Park and $2,500 for renovation of the tennis courts, according to the discussion.

The board decided to ask council approval for installation "this year" of street lamp type lights to burn all night at the recreation field

Bills totaling $1,093 45 were approved, representing among other items $354.31 for fertilizer and $515 for the work performed by Battlefield Earthmoving in connection with renovating baseball fields, etc.

It was reported that fertilizer has been applied on Recreation Field from Breckenridge St. as far south as Gettys St. and next year the lower half of the area will be fertilized.

New pieces of equipment for the playground were discussed including an additional bike rack.

Recreation Director Ray Thompson reported on completion of the football season with the Eisenhower School winning the Fifth and Sixth Grade League title. The possibility of again conducting an "open gym" period during the winter months was discussed. The basketball season will begin for the recreation program in January.

MARINE BAND PLAYS RETURN ENGAGEMENT

The U.S. Marine Band, the most famous and in the world, today played a return engagement in Gettysburg in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

The band played in 1863 when the martyred Civil War President gave his then nearly forgotten masterpiece of English prose. Today it played again as this nation once again focuses its attention on this "final resting place for those who here gave their lives that this nation might live."

One of the only references to this famed military musical unit was the following from the



COL. SCHOEPPER

report of the "Select Committe of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives: "Birgfields' Brigade Band, of Philadelphia, was invited to furnish the music for the ceremonial of consecration which was done gratuitously and in a very acceptable manner. The Presidential party was accompanied by the Marine Band from the Navy Yard at Washington and the military detachment was attended by the Brass Band from Fort McHen-

(Continued On Page 8)

KNOX PROPERTY SOLD

The former property of the late John H. Knox, Cumberland Twp., was sold at public sale Saturday afternoon to Dr. James H. Allison, W. Broadway, for $17,500. The property, improved with a 1½-story brick dwelling, contains 17 acres The sale was conducted by the Gettysburg National Bank as Mr. Knox's executor. Personal property also was sold.

State Senate Pays Tribute To Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The State Senate paused Monday to rededicate itself to the principles set forward by Abraham Lincoln 100 years ago in his Gettysburg Address.

"The well chosen and apropriate remarks made by Lincoln . . . have truly become a classic for freedom everywhere." Sens. Charles R. Weiner, D-Philadelphia, and James S. Berger, R-Potter, stated in a resolution.

The resolution, adopted 50-0, also recommended the words of the Gettysburg Address to school children and all citizens in freedom loving countries of the world.

TELLS LIONS ABOUT VISIT BY LINCOLN

Meeting 100 years to the hour after Lincoln's arrival in Gettysburg the evening of November 18, 1863, members of the Gettysburg Lions Club Monday evening heard J. Melchoir Sheads, high school history teacher, recount highlights of Lincoln's 24-hour visit here.

At the same session the Lions honored their second "high school senior of the month" Recipient of this month's certificate for scholastic achievement was Miss Kay Newman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Newman, 212 W. Middle St., an honor student at Gettysburg High School and a leader in extra-curricular activities

She was introduced to the club by Miss Susan Wentz, high school librarian

MONUMENT NOT DEDICATED

The Lions announced gifts from their Charity Fund of $25 to the county Tuberculosis Society and $15 to the Muscular Dystrophy fund.

In his talk Mr. Sheads revealed that the Lincoln Speech Memorial monument in the National Cemetery never was dedicated. It was erected in 1912 after being authorized earlier in a "rider" on the bill introduced in Congress by Congressman Dan Sickles, a Union general who lost his leg in the battle here. The Sickles bill created the national park here but sections of its providing for a soldiers' home here an an army post at Gettysburg

(Continued On Page 3)

PARADE MOVES IN SAME ROUTE TAKEN IN '63

Major General Henry K. Fluck, commanding officer of the 28th Division, served as grand marshal for today's parade which began in the northern end of town and marched south to the National Cemetery along the exact route used by the procession at the dedication of the cemetery a century ago.

Heading the parade with General Fluck were four staff officers, the colors of the 28th Division, Pennsylvania National Guard and the U.S. Marine Band.

Next came the headquarters unit and colors of a composite battalion of the famed U.S. 3rd Infantry. Founded by the nation when it adopted its Constitution, the 3rd Infantry has fought in all the nation's wars — including the Battle of Gettysburg. Three companies of the 3rd made up the composite battalion for today's parade.

EISENHOWER IN MOTORCADE

Next was a motorcade of 15 autos containing General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States; Governor William Scranton, and other distinguished guests and program participants.

The 28th Division Band followed the motor cade and following the band was the headquarters unit and colors of a composite regiment of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard. Five companies of the Guard comprised the regiment of about 300 men. The Guardsmen marched with their weapons at sling arms.

Concluding the parade were the Valley Forge Military Academy Band and Drum and Bugle Corps, plus headquarters unit and colors

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RIFLEMEN WIN TWO MATCHES

The rifle team of the local Howitzer battery of the Pennsylvania National Guard has won the first two shoots in the current competition within the Second Squadron, according to reports at Monday evening's drill held at the armory on W Confederate Ave

The report showed the team scored 250 points above its nearest competitor in the squadron in the first match In the second the team was reported as tops in the squadron but the scores have not as yet been returned. The third shoot has been completed, but the standings have not as yet been reported. The squadron winner will be entered in the regimental competition.

Further plans were made for the inspector general's inspection Thursday The inspection

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SENATOR ASKS CLEAN SWEEP IN BAKER CASE

By JOSEPH R. COYNE
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Clifford P. Case urged the Senate Rules Committee today to "let the chips fall where they may" in its investigation of Robert G. Baker's wheeling and dealing.

The New Jersey Republican said public confidence in the integrity of Congress may hit a new low as a result of Baker's resignation under fire as secretary to Senate Democratic majority and subsequent developments which Case said reflect on Congress as an institution.

"The good name of the Senate is at stake," Case said in a prepared Senate speech in which he called on the committee to follow up all aspects of the case "no matter where they lead."

MUST NAME INCOMES

Case's urging for a complete investigation came a day after Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montant disclosed that Senate employes who received their jobs through the Democratic majority now are required to list their assets and sources of income.

The regulation does not apply to senators. But Mansfield said he personally would favor such a disclosure by senators.

Case reported that the Rules Committee had rejected his suggestion to expand the Baker probe to include legislation that would require members of Congress, top federal officials and high - level staff personnel in both the executive and legislative branches to make public their sources of income.

RESIGNED JOB

Baker resigned his Senate job last month after it was alleged in a civil suit that he used his position to help a vending machine firm get contracts with firms doing defense work for the government.

Since then there has been a raft of disclosures and whispers about Baker's tangled affairs, including dealings in real estate and stocks.

The investigation is potentially explosive due to the possibility his alleged conflict of interest may involve senators or others in government.

Diabetes occures most frequently among people who are over 40 years old, who are overweight, or who have diabetic blood relatives.

THANK YOU

Please accept our sincere appreciation for your generous response to our 7th year celebration ending Saturday. We are grateful to our many customers for the patronage given us the past years in our 38 York Street location.

We are pleased to announce the following winners of

DOOR PRIZES

MISS HELEN FROCK
York Springs, Pa.
Cinderella Frock

TAMARA LINN BREAM
735 Sunset Avenue
Gettysburg, Pa.
Nannette Toddler Frock

MISS JANET HARBAUGH
Fairfield R. 1
Jr. Petite Dress

MRS. JUDY SITES
Iron Springs, Pa.
Junior Dress

MRS. JOHN REBERT
111 Hanover St.
Gettysburg, Pa.
Ladies' Half Size Dress

ROSE ANN SHOPPE
38 York St., Gettysburg
Open
Friday and Saturday
Evenings

Sketches

By BEN BORROUGHS

"WELCOME TO MY GARDEN"

Come into my garden . . . where happy flowers grow . . . they are treasured products . . . of the dreams I sow . . . you will find red roses . . . each a sign of live . . . they are blooming radiantly . . . like the stars above . . . many other blossoms . . . adorn my garden fair . . . faithful hopeful flowers that . . . cast incense on the air . . . sincerity has nurtured them . . . trust made them burst in bloom . . . they give me the power . . . to choose clouds of gloom . . . I revere my garden . . . I go there when I grieve . . . and from the velvet petals . . . true happiness I weave . . . peace sublime awaits you there . . . this I yearn to impart . . . welcome to my garden . . . the garden of my heart.

TELLS LIONS

(Continued From Page 1)

failed to win Congress approval.

Mr. Sheads described General Sickles as "one of the best friends Gettysburg ever had and one of the least appreciated."

COPY OF SPEECH "LOST"

After recounting highlights of the Lincoln visit to Gettysburg, Mr. Sheads said that one "lost copy" of the Gettysburg Address, the one David Wills requested from Mr. Lincoln after the dedication, is worth "at least $50,000 if it ever existed and if it can be found." He said there are five "originals" of the address and some have sold for as much as $160,000.

Mr. Sheads told the Lions an 1858 "building boom" in Gettysburg after the arrival of the railroad in that year had placed four buildings at the Carlisle St. crossing of the railroad tracks. They were the Western Maryland station, the Washington House on the site of the Varsity Diner where the Lions were meeting, the former Thompson warehouse where a used car lot now is located and the present M. A. Hartley building, formerly the Sheads and Buehler coal business site.

"TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE"

The speaker explained that the claim to fame of the Wills house is that Lincoln completed the first draft of his speech there the evening of November 19 and wrote the second draft there on the 19th.

Mr. Sheads described conditions in this community after the battle and observed: "It must have been a terrible experience to live through the aftermath of the battle. The battlefield is a thing of beauty now but it was littered with dead men and horses after the July battle and this community of 2,400 was left with 24,000 wounded to care for."

President Sterling Musselman presided at the meeting with 53 Lions and guests in attendance. Other guests included the Rev. Philip Bowers, Howard Gaines and Carroll Zentz. Meetings of the Boys' and Girls' and the Fund Raising Committees followed the club session.

YOUTH NABBED FOR SPEEDING

Two youths were arrested by state police Saturday afternoon after members of the radar detail said they checked the speed of their automobile at 90 miles an hour, and 20 minutes later, after picking up its trail, clocked the speed at 100 miles an hour.

Sergeant Joseph A. Tappe, commandant of the York barracks, said the driver, Roger L. Laird, 20, East Berlin, was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Jack E. Houseman, Paradise Twp., York County, on two counts of speeding and paid $10 fines and costs on each charge. He said the accused also paid a $5 fine for not having his operator's license or registration card in his possession.

Tappe said Kenneth Lee James, 21, Hanover, a passenger, was charged before Houseman with throwing litter from the automobile and was given the maximum penalty under the law, a $100 fine and costs. He said James was sentenced to spend 10 days in the county prison when unable to pay the fine and costs but a spokesman at the jail said he was released Sunday.

Members of the radar detail, according to Tappe, were checking traffic along the Lincoln Highway, west of York, when the Laird-operated car was checked at 90 miles an hour. Troopers gave chase but the operator eluded them.

Pursuing officers, however, later picked up the trail of the speeding car and clocked its speed at 100 miles an hour, according to Tappe.

SPARE WHEEL STOLEN

Thomas Reese, Gettysburg College student, reported to borough police Monday afternoon that someone had stolen a spare tire and wheel from his Volkswagen sometime during the last 10 days.

FIREMEN FIND MORE BODIES IN HOTEL DEBRIS

By TOM SEPPY

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP) —The grim chore of sifting through the charred debris of the Surfside Hotel, leveled by a fire that may have claimed 25 lives, resumed today.

Firemen recovered eight unidentified bodies Monday. A ninth victim died of burns in Atlantic City Hospital and 16 guests of the hotel were missing.

Authorities had planned to search the ruins through the night but floodlights couldn't pierce the smoke that hovered over the area. Firemen remained overnight, wetting down the rubble and extinguishing several minor fires refanned from sparks by an ocean

Monday's fire razed five small hotels and a rooming house and damaged four other buildings just off this resort's famous boardwalk.

Cause of the early morning blaze has not been determined, but apparently it flared out of control in a second-story ballroom over the Surfside's boiler room.

Michael Bloomberg, acting fire prevention chief, estimated damage at $1 million.

Firemen and policemen driven back by the smoke and flames stood helplessly as persons trapped in the five-story Surfside cried for help.

"The building was collapsing all around us, I heard hollering inside but we couldn't do anything about it," a firemen said.

It was the worst fire disaster here in this century—but could have been worse had it occurred during the summer. Only the Surfside, a Kosher establishment catering to elderly Jews, had guests.

There were 42 persons in the frame, 60-room hotel — seven members of the Milton Rauer family, owners of the hotel, three employes and 32 guests.

M. W. BAKER, 74, DIES SUDDENLY

Maurice W. Baker, 74, 71 York St., Taneytown, died at 9:30 o'clock Monday evening at his home. He was an employe of the Blue Ridge Rubber Company. He was sticken suddenly while watching TV and died.

He was the husband of Luella Smith Baker and son of the late Jacob and Isadore (Bell) Baker.

Surviving besides his widow are the following children: Wilmer S. Baker, Emmitsburg R. D.; Ralph E., Taneytown; Mrs. Herman Glover, Westminster; Lloyd R. Baker, Littlestown, and Fern R. Baker, Emmitsburg. There are 14 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Baker was a lifelong member of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Taneytown and was a member of the Lutheran Church Men and the Adult Bible Class.

Funeral services will be held Thursday at 1:30 p.m. from the C. O. Fuss and Son Funeral Home, Taneytown, with his pastor, the Rev. Harold W. Miller, officiating. Interment will be in the Lutheran Cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home Wednesday evening.

Bookmobile Opens Week's Trips Today

The Adams County Public Library's community service bookmobile began its schedule of weekly trips this afternoon by going to Seven Stars at 1 p.m., McKnightstown at 2, Cashtown at 3. Orrtanna at 4:15 and Fairfield at 6.

On Wednesday it will go to Twin Oaks at 1 p.m., Heidlersburg at 2:15, Guernsey at 3:30, Aspers at 4:15 and Bendersville at 6 p.m. On Thursday the first stop will be at Table Rock at 1 p.m., then Center Mills at 2, Gardners at 2:45, Idaville at 4:30, Peach Glen at 6:30 and Mt. Tabor at 7:15.

The Saturday schedule will begin at Mummasburg at 9 a.m., then to Buchanan Valley at 10:30, Arendtsville at 11:30, Flora Dale at 2:15 p.m. and Biglerville at 3 o'clock.

GOP Women Take Stand On Prayer

HARRISBURG (AP) — Children have "the right to prayer in public schools," and it is the responsibility of Congress to pass appropriate legislation insuring that right, in the opinion of the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women.

The council adopted a resolution to that effect Monday as its 41st annual convention opened business sessions here.

However, the group cautioned that any such legislation must contain "proper safeguard for the rights of minority religions.'

In another resolution, the council, which had vigorously opposed the recently defeated question of a constitutional convention, endorsed revision of the state's basic law by the amendment process.

GOP Senators Pushing For Final Redistricting Vote

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HARRISBURG (AP) — Determined Senate Republicans are aiming for a final vote Wednesday on their controversial reapportionment plan, despite continued Democratic pleas for public hearings.

Majority Leader James S. Berger, R-Potter, indicated Monday he hopes to have intra-party differences on the bill settled by today or Wednesday.

The GOP-proposed redistricting plan passed second reading in the Senate Monday, setting the stage for amendments and final argument

MANY COMING HERE

The Senate planned to meet at 9 a.m. today and adjourn early so that those who wished could atten the 300th anniversary ceremonies of the Gettysburg Address.

Meanwhile, the House gave the first of three required readings to its reapportionment proposal after the elections and reapportionment committee sent the measure to the floor.

The House, reconvening at 1 p.m., planned to return the bill to committee today for amendments, then have it reported for second reading. This would place the measure in position for a final vote Monday.

ARGUE LEGALITY

Three House Republicans caused mild surprise after the first reading by introducing a bill that would realign the five congressional districts located in Philadelphia.

But Philadelphia Democrats branded the move a threat to force compliance with legislative reapportionment proposals.

Debate in the Senate revolved mostly around the constitutionality of the proposed legislative reapportionment bill.

Sen. Benjamin R. Donolow, D-Philadelphia called on the Senate to put off any decision until the attorney general's office has made a ruling.

WOULD REMOVE POWER

And another Philadelphia Democrat, Martin J. Silvert, said he would propose taking away the power of reapportionment from the General Assembly altogether.

Democratic leaders in both houses renewed their demand for public hearings and brought up the possibility once again of court action against any reapportionment plan they do not consider fair.

"SHAM AND FRAUD"

"This bill is loaded in favor of the Republicans and the people will be outraged," said Senate Minority Leader Charles R. Weiner. "We cannot close our eyes to the federal constitution."

The legislature is under a mandate from the U.S. Supreme Court to reapportion more equitably according to population.

House Minority Leader Anthony J. Petrosky D-Westmoreland, argued along the same lines as Weiner.

"You just can't run this through the House helter-skelter just because you have the majority," Petrosky said. "You can't pass a sham and a fraud upon the public because they won't stand for it."

Petrosky and Rep. Joshua Eilberg, chairman of the Philadelphia delegation, complained on the floor that Democratic members of the House Reapportionment Committee were not permitted to offer amendments.

OFFER AMENDMENTS

Petroskey said amendments would be offered on the floor to change proposals for reapportioning districts within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Bucks, Lackawanna, Westmoreland, Luzerne, Northampton, Berks and Philadelphia.

At least four amendments also are planned for the Senate bill.

Senate Majority Leader Berger said the Republican proposals would invoive relocation of several townships in Montgomery County and changing the numerical designations of two districts in Allegheny County.

LUZERNE CUT

Sen. Martin L. Murray, D-Luzerne, one of the senators who faces losing his seat, said he would present an amendment that would keep two senators in his county.

The bill, as written now, reduces Luzerne County's senatorial representation to one.

Another Democratic amendment is expected from Sen. William J. Lane, Washington County.

Weiner said Lane is opposed to the proposed separation of Washington and Green counties. The measure would combine Green County with Fayette County for the 32nd district and leave Lane with only Washington County.

MARKETS

Barley	$1.11
Corn	1.30
Oats	.73
Wheat	1.90

FRUIT

APPLES — Barely steady. Demand rather light. Md. bu. bkts. and cartons, no grade mark, 2¾-in. up, McIntosh $2, Staymans, $2.75—3. Cartons tray pack: Pa. Red Delicious Combination U.S. Extra Fancy and Fancy, 100-125s, $4.25—4.50, U.S. Fancy Red Romes, 80-88s, $2.75—3, Staymans and Red Staymans, 88-113s, $3.50, Red Yorks, 80-113s, $3. Va. Combination U.S. Extra Fancy and Fancy Red Delicious 88-125s, $4.75, Stayman's, 100-125s, $3.75, Va. Fancy Red Delicious, 113s, $4: Va. Extra Fancy Red Delicious, 100-125s, $4.50, Golden Delicious, 100-113s, $4.25. Red Staymans 100-125, $3.75. 80-113s, $3. Va., Combination U.S. Film bags master containers 12 4-lb. 2¼-in. up: Md. U.S. No. 1 Lowrys, $3, Staymans, $3.25. Pa. Red Staymans U.S. Fancy, $3.50; Wash. cartons tray pack Red Delicious 88-125s Wash Extra Fancy, $4.50—4.75; Wash. Fancy, $4.25; Golden Delicious Wash. Extra Fancy 88-113s, $5.25—5.50; mostly $5.50.

BALTIMORE

CATTLE — 1,100. Supply includes around 35 per cent slaughter steers and heifers, 45 per cent cows, balance largely bulls and feeder cattle and calves. Trading rather slow, steady, however, substantial number still in first hand. Cows active fully steady. Bulls rather slow, mostly 50c lower. Feeder cattle and calves slow, completed transactions steady.

Slaughter Steers and Heifers — Mixed good and choice 925-1,150 lb. slaughter steers, $23.50—24; good 900-1,225 lbs., $21—23.50; standard and good, $19.50—22; 2 utility, $18—19; 2 loads choice 800-875 lb. slaughter heifers, $23.25—23.50; good and choice 700-925 lbs., $22—23; standard and good, $19—21.50.

Cows and Bulls — Utility and commercial cows, $13.75—15; canner and cutter, $10.50—13.75, light shelly canner, 9—10.50; cutter to commercial bulls, $16—18.50.

Feeder Cattle and Calves — Load choice 645 lb. feeder steers, $23; common and medium 550-750 lbs., $16.50—19.50; few medium and good 300-490 lb. steer calves, $21.50—23.50.

HOGS — 1,300. Barrows and gilts fairly active, steady. Sows not established.

Barrows and Gilts — Few U.S. No. 1-2 190-225 lb. butchers, $16.25; most U.S. No. 1-3 185-240 lbs., $15.75—16, largely $16; few U.S. No. 2-3 240-270 lbs., $15—15.75; few 270-290 lbs., $14.50—15.

ARMY COLONEL IN NEW POST

Col. Robert M. Beechinor, PMST at Gettysburg College from 1957-60 and who joined the inspector general's office at Headquarters Fourth Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in February, 1962, has been named Fourth Army inspector general. He succeeds Col. Paul A. Dresser who retired last month.

A native of Hartford, Conn., Colonel Beechinor entered the Connecticut National Guard in 1932. Following graduation from Teachers College at New Britain (now Central State College) in 1939 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the infantry and assigned to Company E, 169th Regiment, 43rd Infantry Division, Connecticut National Guard.

He was called to active duty in February, 1941, and during World War II served in successive assignments in the Pacific with the 81st Infantry Division, Tenth Army staff as a specialist in amphibious operations, IX Corps and Headquarters Pacific Ocean Area Command. He participated in three campaigns and was awarded the bronze star medal and the combat infantryman badge.

RIFLEMEN WIN

(Continued From Page 1)

wil cover the unit's personal gear, appearance, maintenance of howitzers, trucks, personal weapons, mess equipment and the supply department. Final details were discussed for the firing this afternoon of a 21-gun salute for the cemetery exercises.

James E. Leonard, New Oxford R. 1, an employe of Oxford Container Co., was accepted as a new member of the battery.

Officers of the battery called the attention of young men, 17 or over, that the National Guard program is "the only one in effect where you can complete your military obligation and not have your civilian career interrupted by the draft board."

LIPPI TRIAL NEARS CLOSE

LEWISBURG Pa. (AP)—The trial of labor leader August J. Lippi in connection with an alleged bank shortage moved into the final stages today in U.S. District Court.

Lippi's lawyers said they may call one more witness before resting the defense. U.S. District Court Judge William J. Nealon said he may deliver the charge and give the case to the jury today.

Lippi, 63-year-old president of United Mine Workers District 1 and former president of the Firs National Bank of Exeter, is charged with aiding and abetting a bank cashier in misapplying funds to Lippi's account.

Lippi took the stand Monday in his own defense and maintained he was innocent of any wrongdoing in the shortage. He denied the government's claim he owed the bank $38,977.

George Daileda, the cashier, has pleaded guilty to misapplying funds and is awaiting sentencing. He also admitted making false reports on the bank's condition, knowing the account was short more than $400,000. Daileda was the chief witness against Lippi.

Abbottstown

MRS. DELLA N. BUTT

ABBOTTSTOWN — The borough council has lifted the restrictions on the use of water from the borough's reservoir.

Community Thanksgiving services will be held Nov. 27 at 7:30 p.m. in Emmanuel Church of Christ. Dr. Norman Wolf, St. John's Church, will be the speaker.

The Sunshine Sisters' Class of St. John's Lutheran Church will hold its annual Christmas banquet Dec. 10 at the Lincoln View Motel.

Hilliard Leib was discharged Monday from Jackson Clinic, Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, where he had been a patient for eight weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chubb Sr. and daughter, Mrs. Melvin Baker, East Berlin, spent the weekend in Pleasant Mills.

Mrs. Chester Baker, Dillsburg, spent the weekend at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Larry Leib, and family.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver K. Maurer, former pastor of St. John's Charge, will be the guest minister Sunday at Emmanuel Church in the absence of Rev. John Martin.

Mrs. Helen Haines will celebrate her 88th birthday anniversary on Friday.

PARKED CAR HIT

Nick Jones, 256 S. Washington St., reported to borough police this morning that his car had struck a parked auto on Hanover St. owned by Alma Funt Warner, Philadelphia. Damage was reported as less than $30.

Gen. Eisenhower

(Continued From Page 1)

less human rights, the good citizen now, as always before, is called upon to defend the rights of others as he does his own; to subordinate self to the country's good; to refuse to take the easy way today that may invite national disaster tomorrow; to accept the truth that the work still to be done awaits his doing.

On this day of commemoration, Lincoln still asks of each of us, as clearly as he did of those who heard his words a century ago, to give that increased devotion to the cause for which soldiers in all our wars have given the "last full measure of devotion."

Our answer, the only worthy one we can render to the memory of the great Emancipator, is ever to defend, protect and pass on unblemished, to coming generations the heritage, the trust, that Abraham Lincoln, and all the ghostly legions of patriots of the past, have bequeathed to us — a Nation free, with liberty, dignity and justice for all.

NAACP Refuses To Let Officer Quit

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Philip H. Savage, tri-state secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Monday his organization has refused to accept the resignation of Stanley E. Branche as executive secretary of the NAACP in Chester, Pa.

Branche, active in the recent civil rights marches and demonstrations over the Franklin Elementary School, announced his resignation last week.

After Savage's comments, Branche said he would stay with the NAACP.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

URGING TESTS FOR DIABETES

Diabetes is basically a condition of the middle and older age groups, with about one in every 50 persons between the ages of 60 and 70 having it.

This statement was made today by Dr. Raymond F. Sheely, chairman of the year-round diabetes detection drive in Adams County. The drive is currently being highlighted by a special Diabetes Week program, November 17-23, planned to persuade everyone to be tested for diabetes, no matter what their age.

The fact that more older people tend to become diabetic than those in younger age groups need not be disheartening to senior citizens, according to Dr. Sheely.

"The fact is," he stated, "that diabetes is usually milder and easier to control among older people than it is among those under 40." He said that people who have diabetes can live healthier and more satisfying lives once they know about their condition and control it, no matter what their age.

He cautioned older people against misrepresentations about diabetes in "old wives' tales" they may have heard years ago and urged them to obtain current information on the condition from their physicians or from the local sponsors of Diabetes Week, the Adams County Medical Society.

REASSIGN SOLDIER

Pfc. Laurin W. Slaybaugh was assigned to the 1st Armored Division at Fort Hood, Tex. Slaybaugh, a radar repairman in Headquarters and Company A of the division's 123rd Maintenance Battalion, entered the Army in August, 1960, and was last assigned at Fort Monmouth, N.J. The 20-year-old soldier attended Biglerville High School. His father, Dale D. Slaybaugh, lives in Gardners.

YOUNGSTER SHOT

Darlene Starner, 6, Gardners R. 2, was admitted Sunday at the Carlisle Hospital after being accidentally shot in the thigh with a .22 rifle. Her condition was reported as good.



If tree trimming time means budget-trimming time for you, start saving now for next year's Christmas presents.
All you need to do is join the club.
Yes, join next year's Gettysburg National Christmas Club and watch your savings pile up.
There are three convenient Gettysburg National offices where you can select the Christmas Club plan best for you.

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GETTYSBURG — YORK - WEST STREET, OPPOSITE REC. PARK
BIGLERVILLE
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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM — MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

LAWYER SEES CONFLICTS IN CONSTITUTIONS

HARRISBURG (AP) — Parts of Pennsylvania's constitution appear to be in direct conflict with federal court decisions on legislative apportionment, says former Atty. Gen. William A. Schnader.

Speaking Friday to the annual meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce here, the 77-year-old Philadelphian pointed specifically to a section of the constitution which says no county may have more than one-sixth of the 50 state senators.

For practical purposes, that limits Philadelphia to eight senators.

"I am glad," declared Schnader, "that I do not have the responsibility of deciding at the current legislative session whether in reapportioning the senatorial districts, this section of our present constitution should be ignored."

SPECIAL SESSION

The Pennsylvania legislature is meeting now in special session to try and solve the thorny problem. If they fail to reapportion, the federal courts have threatened to do it for them.

According to the 1960 census, said Schnader, Philadelphia has 8.84 average senatorial districts according to population.

Schnader also pointed out that the Senate has districts ranging from 51,739 persons in Philadelphia's fourth district, to 553,134 in Delaware County.

This, he said, is illegal.

"The senatorial districts, as they exist at the moment, would certainly be stricken down by the Supreme Court of the United States."

SET ASIDE RULES

Turning to the House, Schnader contended that proposed reapportionment might "incur the possibility that the courts will set aside the legislature's apportionment and themselves reapportion the state."

"The question before the legislature is very interesting, indeed," he declared, adding:

"Senators and representatives are sworn to obey the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Pennsylvania. Decisions of the federal courts indicate that portions of the constitution conflict with the 14th amendment of the constitution of the United States.

"Will the legislature recognize this conflict itself, or will it obey the constitution of Pennsylvania until it is overruled by a court decision?"

Schnader did not volunteer an answer.

HARRISBURG (AP) — The four licensed harness racing organizations in Pennsylvania have had their permits renewed and their racing dates for 1964 set by the state Harness Commission.

The commission announced this past weekend that it was renewing the licenses of the Liberty Bell Racing Association, Philadelphia; William Penn Racing Association, Bucks County; Washington Trotting Association, Washington County; Pocono Downs, Inc., Luzerne County.

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W-G-E-T Programs
Dial 1320

WGET-FM is broadcasting 16 hours daily beginning at 8 a.m. with news on the hour from 10 a.m. till midnight.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAM

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Between the Lines
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15—Men and Molecules
7:30—News
7:35—Northwestern Reviewing Stand
8:00—Lincoln Anniversary Round Table Discussion
9:00—News
9:35—Serenade in the Night
10:00—News
10:05—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:10—Morning Show
6:05—Weather
6:15—Farm Representative
6:30—News
6:45—Morning Show
7:00—News
7:05—Morning Show
7:25—Weatherman From Harrisburg-York Airport
7:30—News
7:35—Morning Show
8:00—News
Martin Optical Company
8:05—Local News
Adams County National Bank
8:15—Morning Show
8:25—Weather Report
8:30—Sports
8:35—Morning Show
9:00—Morning Devotions
Rev. Donald Roemer
Church of God
York Springs
9:15—Sacred Heart
9:30—News
9:35—Music in the Morning
10:00—News
10:05—Local, Regional News
10:10—Weather
10:15—Music in the Morning
10:30—News
10:35—Music in the Morning
11:00—News
11:05—Music in the Morning
11:30—News
11:35—Farm Journal
12:00—News—Wentz Furniture
12:05—Local News
12:10—Market Reports
12:15—Weather
12:20—Farm World
12:30—World News
12:35—Sports
12:40—1320 Matinee
1:00—News
1:15—1320 Matinee
1:30—News
1:35—1320 Matinee
2:00—News
2:05—1320 Matinee
2:30—Lincoln Anniversary Program—Eisenhower, Scranton
3:35—Afternoon Melodies
4:00—News
4:05—Traffic Time
4:30—News
4:35—Traffic Time
5:00—News
5:05—Spotlight on Sports
5:15—Traffic Time
5:30—Sports, Bill Stern
5:35—Traffic Time
5:45—Report From Wall Street
5:55—Portraits In Patriotism
6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Between the Lines
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—Fulton Lewis
7:15—Here's To Veterans
7:30—News
7:35—Army Hour
8:00—News
8:05—World Today
8:30—Sports
8:35—Capital Assignment
9:00—News
9:05—Serenade in the Night
9:30—News
9:35—Serenade in the Night
10:00—News
10:05—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

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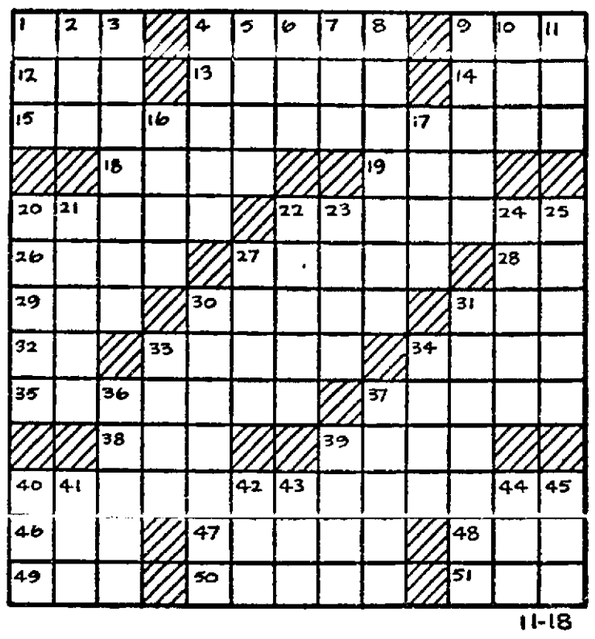


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CROSSWORD - - - By Eugene Sheffer



11-18

HORIZONTAL
1. a lablum
4. a fold of skin
9. wapiti
12. American humorist
13. fortification
14. Hawaiian garland
15. deliberation
18. Celebes wild ox
19. old weight for wool
20. measuring device
22. distinguished bravery
26. to the sheltered side
27. abounds
28. father
29. an affirmative
30. social event
31. caress
32. mystic ejaculation
33. eagle's nest
34. diminish
35. hair adornments
37. awaits settlement
38. even (poetic)
39. family group
40. state in detail
46. undivided
47. red dyestuff
48. an eternity
49. abyss
50. degrees
51. a color

VERTICAL
1. varnish ingredient
2. artificial language
3. Roman household gods
4. religious superior
5. mother of Castor and Pollux
6. cyprinoid fish
7. elevator cage
8. a skeleton
9. ignore
10. zodiac sign
11. relatives
16. snick and ——
17. hauls along
20. city official
21. fragrant oleoresin
22. Mohammedan fairies
23. a network
24. exhaust
25. gratifies
27. mountain lake
30. showy flowers
31. puffed overskirt
33. countenance
34. have on
36. French cap
37. schemes
39. paper fastener
40. small explosion
41. cuckoo
42. small bed
43. employ
44. feminine name
45. conclude

Answer to Saturday's puzzle.



11-18

Average time of solution: 26 minutes.
(© 1963, King Features Synd., Inc.)

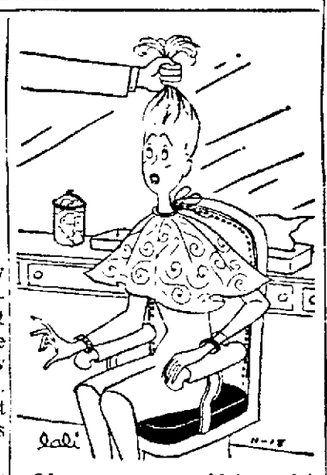
CRYPTOQUIPS

RMXLXQW BK UWJ XJJMBRSJPQ JW WSM BUQBXU RMXLPK.

Saturday's Cryptoquip: FEARFUL FLEDGLINGS FLUTTERED IN THEIR TRIAL FLIGHTS.

A Lovelier You

By MARY SUE MILLER



HEAD IN HAND. A lovely writes: I plan on a new hairstyle for the holiday season. But I am nervous about it. You see I always do my own hair and now intend to have a salon styling. Should I tell the hairdresser what I want or put my head in his hands and trust to luck?

The Answer: For a completely successful hairstyling a woman must establish an entente with the stylist. Hairdressers are not clairvoyant. It is unfair to make them guess what you have in mind. The best way to convey your idea is with pictures. From your newspaper and magazines simply clip the hairstyles that approximate your desires. Then take them along to the styling session.

Of course you would be unfair to yourself if you did not ask for and respect an operator's suggestions. Out of experience operators know how best to adapt a style so as to enhance your individual characteristics. For the utmost flattery, the adaptation must be proportioned to your figure and must be detailed to play down any negative features. It's a job for an expert in consultation with milady.

As a style is as good as its manageability, the factor must be considered prior to a change. The stylist must analyze your hair's texture and condition for holding power. You must be frank about your talent for controlling your locks.

As a final tip, look your party-pretty best when you go for your styling. A hairdresser cannot be expected to imagine your most attractive self. So take it with you, if you want a befitting hairstyle.

YOUR GROOMING—A TO Z

Put aside your grooming doubts and worries! Send today for YOUR GROOMING—A to Z, a booklet that covers every step in achieving smooth looks. It tells how to manicure and pedicure, use deodorants and depilatories, bathe for beauty, tend feet, hands, teeth and eyes, polish skin and hair, care for clothes, apply perfume, overcome personal posers. To obtain your copy, write Mary Sue Miller, Box 158 The Gettysburg Times, Dundee, Ill., enclosing a large self-addressed stamped envelope and 20 cents in coin.

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ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

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Shower Gifts
We Carry Complete Line of Maternity Wear
Also Infant Wear
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BOWLING

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON LADIES
Edgewood Lanes
November 13, 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Settle's Electric	33	8
Weishaar Bros.	27	17
Seminary Ridge Ant.	25½	18½
Slentz Beauty Shop	23	21
Hull's Electric	22	22
White's Motel	21½	22½
Battlefield Gulf	21	23
Northern Homes	20½	23½
Sherman's Store	20	24
Carver's Stationery	16½	27½
The Beautique	16	28
C. E. Williams' Sons	15	29

Match Results

Settle's Electric 3; Carver's Stationery 1.

Weishaar Bros. 3; C. E. Williams' Sons 1.

Slentz Beauty Shop 3; Seminary Ridge Ant 1.

Hull's Electric 2; Battlefield Gulf 2.

Sherman's Store 3; White's Motel 1.

The Beautique 4; Northern Homes 0.

High Game and Series

Team — Hull's Electric 648 and 1,711

Individual — O. Mehl 207 and 595.

BANTAM
Edgewood Lanes
November 9, 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Rebels	17	3
Lucky Strikers	14½	5½
Cannonballs	14	10
Blackhawks	13½	10½
Jetsons	12	12
Eagles	12	12
Jackpots	11	9
Flintstones	10	14
4 Seasons	7	17
Alley Cats	7	17

Match Results

Jackpots 4; 4 Seasons 0.

Lucky Strikers 3; Eagles 1.

Flintstones 3; Alley Cats 1.

Cannonballs 3; Blackhawks 1.

Rebels 3; Jetsons 1.

High Game and Series

Individual — C. Myers 151; J. Fair 418.

PIONEER MEN'S TRIPLICATE
Edgewood Lanes
November 12, 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
New Breed	16	4
Sig Alphs	12	8
Euclids	11	9
7-4	10	10
Holy Rollers	10	10
Trioka's	8	12
J. A. Baker & Sons	8	12
Mountaineers	5	15

Match Results

Holy Rollers 4; 7-4 0.

Mountaineers 3; J. A. Baker & Sons 1.

Sig Alphs 4; Troikas 0.

New Breed 2; Euclids 2.

High Game and Series

Team — Sig Alphs 511 and 1,418.

Individual — J. Tipton 202 and 530.

LADIES' LEFTOVER
Upper Adams Lanes
November 14 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Sandoe's Fruit Market	37	7
Peoples Drug Store	34	10
Motter's Store	31	13
Gilbert's Hobby Shop	26	18
Schmitt's Interior Dec.	20	24
Varsity Diner	19	25
Ambrose Flying "A"	7	37
Raff's Beauty Shop	2	42

Match Results

Motter's Store 4; Raff's Beauty Shop 0.

Peoples Drug Store 4; Schmitt's Interior Dec. 0.

Sandoe's Fruit Market 4; Ambrose Flying "A" 0.

Varsity Diner 3; Gilbert's Hobby Shop 1.

High Game and Series

Team — Peoples Drug Store 722 and 2,079.

Individual — J. Nary 190 and 506.

MIXED CHURCH
Edgewood Lanes
November 16, 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Ruth	30	14
Lukes	27	17
Amos	25	19
Timothy	24½	19½
Daniel	22	22
Marks	22	22
Philippians	22	22
Martha	20½	23½
James	20	24
Mary	20	24
Esther	16	28
Psalmists	15	29

Match Results

Lukes 4; Psalmists 0.

James 3; Daniel 1.

Martha 2½; Timothy 1½.

Amos 2; Marks 2.

Ruth 2; Philippians 2.

Mary 2; Esther 2.

High Game and Series

Team — Timothy 697; Ruth 1,858.

Men — O. Mummert 229, R. Myers 565.

Women — K. Kime 183; R. Carbaugh 469.

AJBC
Edgewood Lanes
November 9, 1963

Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Four Fish	18	6
4 Aces	18	6
Outer Limits	17	7
Lively Ones	17	7
Rebels	16	8
Krypt Kickers	14½	9½
Wic-Wacks	11	13
Sting Rays	11	13
Four Finks	11	13
Mishaps	10	14
Four Jokers	10	14
Vampires	10	14
Flames	10	14
300's	10	14
Head Pins	7½	16½
Alley Cats	1	23

Match Results

4 Aces 4; Alley Cats 0.

Lively Ones 3; Flames 1.

Wic-Wacks 4; Mishaps 0.

300's 2; Sting Rays 2.

Four Finks 2; Rebels 2.

Four Fish 3; Vampires 1.

Four Jokers 3; Krypt Kickers 1.

Outer Limits 2; Head Pins 2.

High Game and Series

Team — Four Fish 631; Krypt Kickers 1,838.

Individual — M. Treas 191; T. Sites 519.

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- **Join the Profession of Retail Merchants**

Not all men can be successful in their own business. In fact, our records prove that three out of four who apply for our franchise lack the qualifications—so it is necessary for us to advise them that they would be more successful in other endeavors.

Here's what is needed to be a good retail service station merchant:

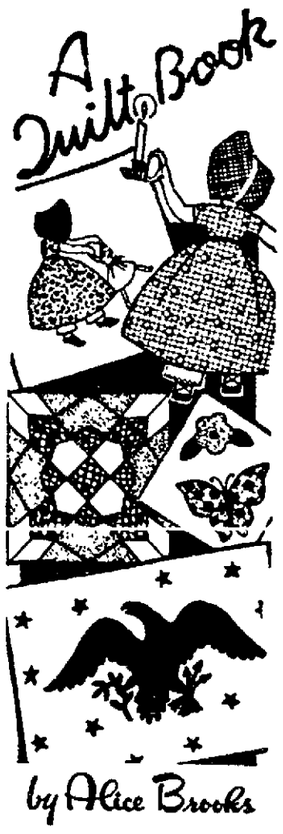
- A DESIRE TO LEARN HOW TO SELL AND SERVICE CUSTOMERS
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Letter To The Editor

Littlestown Jr.-Sr. High School
Littlestown, Pennsylvania
November 15, 1963

The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Dear Sir:

We, the 11-B English class, taught by Mr. Rebert, of Littlestown High School would like to show our appreciation for printing our feelings and our opinions saluting American Education Week. Because of your respect and interest in the teen-age generation and in the community of Littlestown, our community, our school and our students look up to your excellent paper with greater respect. Again we would like to thank you with deep appreciation. Without your interest, I would not have had the opportunity to express myself to the degree that you permitted me to.

Sincerely,
Greg Myers

DECLARE DIVIDEND

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Inland Container Corporation today announced the declaration by the board of directors of a regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents per share on Class A common stock payable December 16, to Class A common shareholders of record at the close of business on December 2, 1963.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

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J. Finfrock
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R. 1, Aspers, Pa.

SIX SERVE ON SCHOOL PANEL

Six Seniors from St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Md., along with students from Towson State College, Morgan State and Maryland Institute, participated in a panel on the teaching profession at Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Baltimore, on Thursday. The panelists, the Misses Lee Ann Clement, Margaret Delsignore, Anne Fron, Irene Peters, Pat Ryan and Barbara Vaganek, are among 36 of the college's students presently engaged in eight weeks of student teaching in the Baltimore City Schools.

To familiarize students with the college preparation necessary for entering the teaching profession, the panel discussion was sponsored by the Future Teachers of America Club. Panelists answered questions posed by the students, involving the backgrounds of the student teachers, their reasons for choosing teaching as a career, college life and curricula and their impression of the student teaching experience itself.

Brenda Williams, president of the FTA, acted as chairman of the panel and led the discussion. Miss Edna R. Carter, principal of Benjamin Franklin; Sister Berchmans, D.C., St. Joseph College supervisor of student teachers; Joseph Perry, moderator of the WTA, and Mrs. Stella Fetterline, an alumna of St. Joseph's and a mathematics teacher at Benjamin Franklin, were present in the audience.

WARREN CHEVROLET'S



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Super 4-dr. sedan. Dynaflow, radio, heater, mechanically excellent.
$179.00

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Impala sport coupe, V-8, stick shift, loaded with every extra, A title, exceptionally clean.
$1,895.00

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F-85 De Luxe 4-dr. sedan, Hydramatic, radio, heater, like new condition.
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1960 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr. hardtop, V-8, Powerglide, power steering, brakes, whitewalls, spotless, two-tone, new condition throughout. Must see this one.
$1,695.00

1958 FORD
2-dr. wagon, V-8, Fordomatic, radio, heater.
$499.00

1960 BUICK
La Sabre 4-dr. hardtop, loaded with every accessory, full power, one local owner, low mileage.
$1,595.00

1960 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, whitewalls, one local owner, perfect condition in every way.
$1,595.00

1956 BUICK
2-dr. hardtop, fully equipped, radio.
$495.00

1959 FORD
Country sedan, V-8, Fordomatic, radio, heater, power steering, whitewalls, A-1 condition.
$1,095.00

1959 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater.
$1,275.00

1958 CHEVROLET
2-dr. sedan, fully equipped, 6-cylinder, radio, heater, whitewalls.
$695.00

1958 CHEVROLET
2-dr., 6-cylinder, stick, heater.
$695.00

1959 BUICK
Le Sabre, 4-dr. hardtop, power steering, power brakes, radio, tinted glass, very clean.
$1,395.00

1957 DODGE
4-dr. sedan, fully equipped, radio, heater.
$495.00

1957 CHEVROLET
Wagon, 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater.
$695.00

1959 FORD
Galaxie V-8 hardtop, town sedan, Cruise-O-Matic drive, power, radio, heater, many extras.
$1,095.00

1961 PLYMOUTH
Fury hardtop coupe, V-8, Torqueflite, power, radio, heater, whitewalls, perfect throughout.
$1,495.00

1956 RAMBLER
Custom 6-cylinder station wagon, radio, heater.
$295.00

1956 BUICK
Special 4-dr. sedan, loaded, every accessory plus Dynaflow, plus power, plus excellent tires.
$475.00

1956 CHEVROLET
"210" 4-dr. station wagon, V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater, A-1 condition, recently overhauled.
$495.00

1961 CHEVROLET
Bel Air 4-dr. sedan, V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater, whitewalls, perfect in every way.
$1,595.00

1961 CHEVROLET
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Out Of The Past

From the Files of the Star and Sentinel and The Gettysburg Times

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Cashtown: On last Monday the old hunting camp of this place started to tramp brush on their hunting grounds but were not successful the first day. On Tuesday they got the smell of blood when several of the sharp shooters spied a deer and killed him. On Wednesday several of the boys took a trip to the North Mountain to hunt bear. The six left at camp started out and made a drive on the knob called the "Deer Leg." There A. W. Cole spied a large buck plunging through the brush and shot true, bringing him down.

* * *

A Little Gossip: A dispatch from York says: "Eddie Plank, the star Athletic southpaw, accompanied by his brother, Ira D. Plank, a former Tri-State Player, came to York yesterday and paid a visit to the Rev. Fred Gotwalt, secretary of the Board of Education of the Lutheran Church. "Some significance is given Pitcher Plank's visit to a minister in view of the fact that at the recent dinner given for Plank by his fellow townsmen, it was intimated that a wedding was a near future event. While here Plank made arrangements for a bowling match between the Gettysburg team and York. The two Planks came over in Eddie's touring car. Plank will go to Harrisburg on Saturday to see the Gettysburg-Bucknell game."

* * *

Many Horses Dying: The fertilizer plant of Spangler and Oyler thus far this fall has received from eighteen to twenty-five dead horses every week. This number does not include the dead cows, etc., which are hauled to the plant for disposal. Harry Montfort, who resides on the Hunterstown road about two miles from town, had the misfortune to lose three valuable horses recently from spinal menginitis and at the present time has a mule which in all probability will also die, afflicted with the same disease. Mr. Bream, who lives along the Bonneauville road several miles from town, also lost several horses from the same disease. The animals which have died were sick only a short while.

* * *

Hotel Sold: George L. Baublitz, of York, owner of the National Hotel, formerly known as the Sunday House, East Berlin, has sold the property to Walter J. Kunkle, York, the consideration being $13,500. The present proprietor is George Schwartzbaugh, Hanover.

* * *

Home Talent Show: "The Dust of the Earth" will be presented by a number of Gettysburg amateurs in Walter's Theater, York Street, on Dec. 4 for the benefit of the automobile engine fund of the Fire Company. The cast includes the following well known persons: Miss Mary Ramer, Miss Anna McCall, Miss Lily Dougherty, Mrs. R. H. Bushman, Charles E. Swisher, Alban McSherry, Edgar Miller, Erney Ziegler, Richard Mishler and Earl Stallsmith.

* * *

Bazaar And Vaudeville: The bazaar for the benefit of St. Francis Xavier church will open in Xavier Hall Saturday evening, November 22. Attractive booths have been erected and elaborate preparations made. Beginning with Monday evening when the ladies' minstrels will hold the boards, there will be free vaudeville every evening at eight o'clock. Thanksgiving dinners will be served Thursday and the afternoon given over to the entertainment of the children. A contest will open Saturday evening for the most popular lady in the congregation, the prize offered being a gold signet ring, and the contest continuing for a week. The "Catacombs" promise to prove interesting to all visitors at the hall which will much resemble a busy county fair. Admission will be free.

* * *

Election Director: Frederic E. Griest was on Tuesday elected a director of the Biglerville National Bank to succeed F. K. Heiges, deceased.

* * *

McSherrystown: Harry J. Collins had had a concrete pavement laid in front of his residence. Dr. V. H. Lilly is having an addition built and a balcony erected at the rear of his residence. The Fraternal Order of Eagles held their first annual festival in their rooms, in Union Opera House Building, last Saturday evening. The Boys' Band of McSherrystown made their first public appearance and made a most favorable impression.

The 2-year-old colt Bupers is named after the U. S. Navy's Bureau of Personnel. He is owned by Marion Frankel.

Today's Talk

TRUSTWORTHINESS

There are few virtues that stand out, marking a man or woman, that shine as does that one of trustworthiness.

I recall reading the life of Will Rogers in some current magazine, written by his wife. It was so revealing. It made the character of this much beloved human being glow as it did in life. The instance was brought out, when he was offered one of his first big contracts, of how Rogers disliked signing a contract — that he felt his word, and the word of his employer, fully sufficient.

Long and misleading contracts have always seemed to me hardly more than documents for lawyers would have a difficult time making a living if all folks kept their word. It would solve a lot in life.

When you have experienced the fact that the one with whom you do business always keeps his word, you shouldn't have to bother with contracts or with the feat that he may some time fail. People like that never fail! They may lose material things, but they never lose their soul.

Trustworthy people are always liked. In fact they are hunted far and wide. Fine specimens of anything are always rare — and they all have to be hunted, or sought through sweat and hard labor.

A man's or woman's word means much more than anything else which he or she may possess. Which also reminds me of the statement that the American financier and banker, J. Pierpont Morgan, once made before a Washington committee. He said that he had often loaned a million dollars to a man who gave not one cent in security. He said that he often loaned on character. Trustworthiness — what a thing of wealth!

Many an employe has been kept in a position of trust that a more brilliant one might have had, but for the fact that he could not be trusted. Not trusted in the sense that he might prove dishonest, but that he might edge away on his word.

Tomorrow's subject: "If You Read"

Protected, 1963, by The George Matthew Adams Service

Just Folks

CONTRIBUTION

He never had much to give,
Subscription lists knew not his name.
He was one of the many who live
Unrecorded in charity's fame.
Yet somehow we found him on hand
In the days of our deepest despair,
At our side he was willing to stand
And shoulder our burdens of care.

He gave up his time to our need.
His strength he would lend to our task,
He cheered us by word and by deed.
For his help we had never to ask.
With flowers and with friendship he came,
His love for us never was hid.
Though he never knew charity's fame,
All that he could do he did.

And now that his life's at an end,
We see through the mist and the blur
Of the tears which we shed for our friend,
How many his kindness were.
And we see, who are left here to live
How gentle he was and how grave!
Though he thought he had little to give
He is mourned for the much that he gave.

Protected, 1963, by The George Matthew Adams Service

THE ALMANAC

November 20—Sun rises 6:50; sets 4:41
Moon sets 8:07 p.m.
November 21—Sun rises 6:51; sets 4:40
Moon sets 9:03 p.m.
November 24—First quarter.
November 30—Full moon.

Lincoln Address Is Called 'A Great American And Great Christian Document'



SECRETARY RUSK

In introducing Secretary of State Dean Rusk at the opening of the Centennial program Sunday afternoon in the Student Union Building at Gettysburg College, Dr. C. A. Hauson, president of the school, said:

"The 54th secretary of state of the United States assumed that high office in 1961 following a career marked by variety and unusual distinction.

"A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Davidson College, and Rhodes Scholar he became a professor of government at Mills College and also served that institution as dean of its faculty. Entering military service as a reserve Army captain in 1940 he served for five years in Burma where he became deputy chief of staff for that theater.

"Following his army discharge as a colonel he entered the state department where he advanced to the post of assistant secretary for Far Eastern Affairs. From that position he was chosen for the presidency of the Rockefeller Foundation and there served until chosen by President Kennedy as secretary of state.

"As scholar, military officer, foundation executive and career diplomat our speaker has given generously of his energy and great talent and from these pursuits have come the patience, wisdom and vision which marks his character and accomplishments.

"It is my high honor and privilege to present the secretary of state, the Honorable Dean Rusk."

One hundred years ago there came to this community a most remarkable man whose memory is revered by all of us who are the heirs of those who fought here — both in blue and in gray. He spoke here about ancient verities — not as a sophisticated philosopher — but as a man who felt deeply about the hopes which lie in the heart of man. It was a speech of only 10 sentences, around 270 words. It disappointed many who heard it, and the man who gave it thought it was a failure. But it has become the most widely ready speech ever made by an American; perhaps by anyone in the English tongue. It has been translated into every written language and is cherished around the world.

"CHRISTIAN DOCUMENT"

In accepting the Latin version for deposit in the Vatican Library in 1959, the apostolic delegate to the United States, His Excellency Egidio Vagnozzi, called the Gettysburg Address not only "a great American document but also a great Christian document — one of the greatest documents ever issued by man."

What is there about those words which makes them memorable? In the original tongue they have beauty and cadence — "the vibrations of deathless music. They express tender sentiments. But these qualities are inadequate to account for their indelible imprint. What makes the Gettysburg Address a great and enduring is the simple eloquence with which it restates the ideas to which this nation is dedicated: "Liberty . . . the proposition that all men are created equal . . . government of the people, by the people, for the people."

UNIVERSAL TRUTHS

Lincoln believed, with the authors of the Declaration of Independence, that the large principles it set forth were universal truths. As he saw the meaning of the American revolution: "It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland — but something in that Delcaration giving liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope to the world for all future time."

Lincoln believed, with the authors of our Constitution, that they were founding a "new order of the ages."

He believed, with Washington, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the defense of the republican model of government are justly considered as **deeply**, perhaps as **finally**, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people."

He believed that this experiment was the "last best hope of earth."

CAUSE OF LIBERTY

He believed that the central issue in the struggle in which this nation was engaged a century ago was whether this or any nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" could "long endure." And let us not forget that his reaffirmation of the American commitment to the "proposition that all men are created equal" had been preceded by the Emancipation Proclamation.

The advocates of democracy in many other lands saw the central issue as Lincoln saw it. From England, John Bright wrote: ". . . there is no other political constitution now in existence, in the preservation of which the human race is so deeply interested." From France, liberal republicans spoke out — Edouard Laboulaye said ". . . the cause of America is the cause of liberty" and ". . . should liberty become eclipsed in the New World, it would become night in Europe." From Italy, Garibaldi and his friends hailed Lincoln as the "pilot of liberty." Carl Schurz and other German democrats, many of whom had come to this country after the failure of their own revolution of 1848, saw the struggle in the same light.

GREAT REMEMBRANCE

After Lincoln's death, a noted French liberal, Lucien Anatole Prevost-Paradol, wrote: ". . . he has not lived for this country alone, since he leaves to everyone in the world to whom liberty and justice are dear, a great remembrance and a pure example."

As our own Booker T. Washington put it: "By the same token that Lincoln made America free, he pushed back the boundaries of freedom everywhere, gave the spirit of liberty a wider influence throughout the world, and re-established the dignity of man as man."

Over the years, admiration for Lincoln has spread over the earth. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese liberal revolution, drew his three principles of government, we are told, from the Gettysburg Address. The Lincoln Memorial is a mecca for millions of visitors to Washington every year including tens of thousands from abroad. Prime Minister Nehru has kept on a study table a brass mold of Lincoln's right hand. A few years ago high school students in Tokyo ranked him as one of the most respected of all world figures. And Tolstoi said that "of all the great national statesmen of history, Lincoln is the only giant" and predicted that his name would live thousands of years.

WORLD-WIDE SYMBOL

Thus Lincoln is a world-wide symbol of freedom and democracy. And the Gettysburg Address is the utterance through which his dedication — and aso a people — to freedom and democracy is most widely known. Indeed, the central commitments of the American experiment are probably known to more people in other lands through the words of the Gettysburg Address than through those of the Declaration of Independence.

People all around the world not only know of these central commitments but share them. Liberty, equality, the dignity of the individual, — these are aspirations rising out of the nature of man.

Since the second world war nearly 50 new nations have emerged. Nearly all are republics or democracies, at least in name. Unhappily, some are in reality dictatorships. In some, the early national governments have tolerated no opposition. In others, democratic governments collapsed or were overthrown. But the yearnings for genuine political freedom have not been eradicated. They are manifest in every nation, including those behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

WANT PROGRESS

Our commitments to freedom are the very source of our foreign policy. They explain our attitude toward colonial questions, our concern about the future of Eastern Europe, and why we are more comfortable in dealing with democracies than with dictatorships. They explain also our concern about our failures here at home to live up fully to our own greatest commitments.

The independence we won for ourselves we have favored for others. We have welcomed the rise of the former colonial peoples to "the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them." We want to see these new nations make solid progress — economically, socially and politically.

Within the free world, old empires have been largely replaced by new partnerships between the less developed and the more advanced countries — partnerships based on political equality.

NEW EMPIRES

But new empires have appeared, clothing their lust for domination with ideology which plunders the noble concepts of freedom to subvert freedom itself. There are large and dangerous questions which call for final solution — and there is no more enduring basis for settlement than the simple notion of self-determination: Let the peoples themselves decide.

For almost two centuries we have been opposed to dictatorship. We remain so today — and will be opposed tomorrow. We recognize that there are many possible forms of democratic institutions. But we believe deeply in political democracy, individual dignity, and the rule of law. We do not like it when democratic institutions are suppressed. We believe that the setbacks which democracy has suffered in some of the new nations, and some old ones, will be temporary. For we know that ordinary men and women throughout the world respond to Lincoln's phrase "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

RIGHTS FOR ALL

Likewise, we will not be at ease until every one of our own citizens enjoys in full the rights pledged by the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution. The national government is heavily committed to ensuring these rights for all.

The rest of the world is watching closely the struggle for full equality in this country. Our failures distress our friends and hearten our enemies. But this is not the main reason why we must complete this task. We must complete it as a duty to ourselves. For it is past time to complete the task which Lincoln began with the Emancipation Proclamation.

We are a powerful nation — with almost incomprehensible power. Our farms and factories are ever more bountiful. We enjoy levels of well-being almost beyond the dreams of men a generation or so ago. But our greatest strength lies in the ideas about freedom and human dignity which gave birth to our nation and to which Lincoln renewed our dedication in the Gettysburg Address. These ideas, these aspirations, are shared today by a great majority of mankind. They bind us with others throughout the world. They are the mightiest force in the world today. They are the enduring memorial to the apostles of liberty for all men, of whom none has been greater than Abraham Lincoln.

Fairfield

EDNA S. TAYLOR
Phone 642-8927

FAIRFIELD—The Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church will hold a covered dish supper Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock, followed by a congregational meeting. Everyone is asked to bring a covered dish and table settings for their own families.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Sites and Harold Wortz had as their guests over the weekend the following: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wortz and daughters, Leslie, Connie and Dawn, and Mr. and Mrs. George Wortz, of Leesburg, Va.

The Luther League visited Trinity Lutheran Church Luther League, Hagerstown, Md.

Constitution Committee, LCW, will meet at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the Parish Hall. The Youth Choir of Zion Lutheran Church will meet at 7 and the Senior Choir at 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

The local bridge club met Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kepner. The following were high and low scorers respectively: Mrs. Clarence Wilson, Mrs. Robert Musselman and Mrs. Jay Brown. The club will meet Dec. 2, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Taylor, McGinley Drive.

Today's AP News Digest

Washington

President Kennedy returns from a hectic Florida trip, the forerunner of a swing later this week through Texas. In his final Florida speech he appeals to the Cuban people to overthrow the Castro regime.

With fresh reassurances of friendship for business, President Kennedy again is trying to narrow the chasm opened 18 months ago in the steel price crisis.

Sen. Barry Goldwater says he will not call off his supporters' efforts to enter presidential nomination delegates in Pennsylvania's primary.

State Department experts question Yale Prof. Frederick C. Barghoorn to try to unravel the mystery of why Russia jailed him on spy charges and sent a new chill through U.S.-Soviet relations.

National

Debate grows among business leaders as to the seriousness of the unemployment situation; many think the problem, including the automation angle, will be solved. Others call this wishful thinking.

The AFL-CIO gears up for a major political drive to galvanize millions of union members to go to the polls in 1964 and vote for labor's friends.

Pennsylvania

Senate Republicans are aiming for a final vote Wednesday on their controversial reapportionment plan despite continued Democratic pleas for public hearings.

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower joins the nation in helping commemorate the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Health

Chronic alcoholics are sick
And curable, say medical doctors.
Americans who drink alcohol
Are estimated at 70 million,
And one or two out of a 100
May become a chronic alcoholic
Depleted in body and spirit,
Suffering vitamin deficiency,
Liver damage, neuritis, etc.
Hospitalization, with new drugs,
Physical and mental build-up,
Can rehabilitate the alcoholic.

SAY SCRANTON DISTURBED BY BARRY'S PLAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Barry Goldwater said today he will not call off supporters' efforts to enter presidential nomination delegates in the April 28 Pennsylvania primary.

Pennsylvania's Republican governor, William W. Scranton, is reportedly disturbed by the move.

But Goldwater, Arizona Republican who has delayed any announcement of his intention to seek the party's 1964 presidential nomination, said he cannot control his supporters in the key state of Pennsylvania which will have 62 votes toward the 655 needed for victory in the GOP nominating convention.

"NOTHING I CAN DO"

"I am not a candidate for the presidential nomination and there is nothing I can do about what my friends in Pennsylvania may undertake," 'Goldwater said in an interview.

"If they want to enter delegates in the primary that's none of my business. I certainly won't discourage them or take any part one way or the other."

Scranton, who looks with apprehension on Goldwater's unannounced but blossoming bid for the presidential nomination, has arranged to confer with Goldwater Wednesday.

Foremost on the governor's mind is a wait-and-see program for Pennsylvania's feuding Republicans. This would entail the governor's heading a favorite-son ticket of delegates which would go to the San Francisco convention uncommitted to any major candidate.

Mentioned as a possible dark horse in the race, the governor was pictured by associates as striving for party unity in the state.

Scranton's planned appeal to Goldwater was to discourage delegate candidates who might upset the slate being pieced together to support the governor in his favorite-son operation.

COULD WITHDRAW

Scranton has said he would step in to kill any dark horse movement that developed for him.

Goldwater said it was too far away for him to say whether his name might be entered in the Pennsylvania popularity contest for the presidential nomination. Anyone whose name is entered without his consent in that contest could withdraw in writing if he acted before Feb. 25.

This deadline would come two weeks before the March 10 New Hampshire primary in which Goldwater's friends expect him to be pitted against New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

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FOREGROUND: JETSTAR 88 HOLIDAY COUPE

Now there are three 88 series... and the new Jetstar 88 is the lowest priced of all!

Why settle for a fraction of the action . . . with *three great new Olds 88s on the scene!* Sample the Super 88 . . . and its 330 horsepower's worth of Rocket V-8 response! Try the new Dynamic 88 . . . Oldsmobile's popular-priced popularity star. (123-inch wheelbase and four-coil-spring ride are only a starter!) Now test-drive the Jetstar 88—newest, lowest-priced 88 of all. Along with "wow-winning" style, it sports 330 cubic inches of brand new Jetfire Rocket V-8! Which is for you? See your Olds Dealer!

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SENATOR ASKS CLEAN SWEEP IN BAKER CASE

By JOSEPH R. COYNE
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Clifford P. Case urged the Senate Rules Committee today to "let the chips fall where they may" in its investigation of Robert G. Baker's wheeling and dealing.

The New Jersey Republican said public confidence in the integrity of Congress may hit a new low as a result of Baker's resignation under fire as secretary to Senate Democratic majority and subsequent developments which Case said reflect on Congress as an institution.

"The good name of the Senate is at stake," Case said in a prepared Senate speech in which he called on the committee to follow up all aspects of the case "no matter where they lead."

MUST NAME INCOMES

Case's urging for a complete investigation came a day after Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montant disclosed that Senate employes who received their jobs through the Democratic majority now are required to list their assets and sources of income.

The regulation does not apply to senators. But Mansfield said he personally would favor such a disclosure by senators.

Case reported that the Rules Committee had rejected his suggestion to expand the Baker probe to include legislation that would require members of Congress, top federal officials and high - level staff personnel in both the executive and legislative branches to make public their sources of income.

RESIGNED JOB

Baker resigned his Senate job last month after it was alleged in a civil suit that he used his position to help a vending machine firm get contracts with firms doing defense work for the government.

Since then there has been a raft of disclosures and whispers about Baker's tangled affairs, including dealings in real estate and stocks.

The investigation is potentially explosive due to the possibility his alleged conflict of interest may involve senators or others in government.

Diabetes occures most frequently among people who are over 40 years old, who are overweight, or who have diabetic blood relatives.

THANK YOU

Please accept our sincere appreciation for your generous response to our 7th year celebration ending Saturday. We are grateful to our many customers for the patronage given us the past years in our 38 York Street location.

We are pleased to announce the following winners of

DOOR PRIZES

MISS HELEN FROCK
York Springs, Pa.
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Friday and Saturday
Evenings

Sketches

By BEN BORROUGHS

"WELCOME TO MY GARDEN"

Come into my garden . . . where happy flowers grow . . . they are treasured products . . . of the dreams I sow . . . you will find red roses . . . each a sign of live . . . they are blooming radiantly . . . like the stars above . . . many other blossoms . . . adorn my garden fair . . . faithful hopeful flowers that . . . cast incense on the air . . . sincerity has nurtured them . . . trust made them burst in bloom . . . they give me the power . . . to choose clouds of gloom . . . I revere my garden . . . I go there when I grieve . . . and from the velvet petals . . . true happiness I weave . . . peace sublime awaits you there . . . this I yearn to impart . . . welcome to my garden . . . the garden of my heart.

TELLS LIONS

(Continued From Page 1)

failed to win Congress approval.

Mr. Sheads described General Sickles as "one of the best friends Gettysburg ever had and one of the least appreciated."

COPY OF SPEECH "LOST"

After recounting highlights of the Lincoln visit to Gettysburg, Mr. Sheads said that one "lost copy" of the Gettysburg Address, the one David Wills requested from Mr. Lincoln after the dedication, is worth "at least $50,000 if it ever existed and if it can be found." He said there are five "originals" of the address and some have sold for as much as $160,000.

Mr. Sheads told the Lions an 1858 "building boom" in Gettysburg after the arrival of the railroad in that year had placed four buildings at the Carlisle St. crossing of the railroad tracks. They were the Western Maryland station, the Washington House on the site of the Varsity Diner where the Lions were meeting, the former Thompson warehouse where a used car lot now is located and the present M. A. Hartley building, formerly the Sheads and Buehler coal business site.

"TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE"

The speaker explained that the claim to fame of the Wills house is that Lincoln completed the first draft of his speech there the evening of November 19 and wrote the second draft there on the 19th.

Mr. Sheads described conditions in this community after the battle and observed: "It must have been a terrible experience to live through the aftermath of the battle. The battlefield is a thing of beauty now but it was littered with dead men and horses after the July battle and this community of 2,400 was left with 24,000 wounded to care for."

President Sterling Musselman presided at the meeting with 53 Lions and guests in attendance. Other guests included the Rev. Philip Bowers, Howard Gaines and Carroll Zentz. Meetings of the Boys' and Girls' and the Fund Raising Committees followed the club session.

YOUTH NABBED FOR SPEEDING

Two youths were arrested by state police Saturday afternoon after members of the radar detail said they checked the speed of their automobile at 90 miles an hour, and 20 minutes later, after picking up its trail, clocked the speed at 100 miles an hour.

Sergeant Joseph A. Tappe, commandant of the York barracks, said the driver, Roger L. Laird, 20, East Berlin, was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Jack E. Houseman, Paradise Twp., York County, on two counts of speeding and paid $10 fines and costs on each charge. He said the accused also paid a $5 fine for not having his operator's license or registration card in his possession.

Tappe said Kenneth Lee James, 21, Hanover, a passenger, was charged before Houseman with throwing litter from the automobile and was given the maximum penalty under the law, a $100 fine and costs. He said James was sentenced to spend 10 days in the county prison when unable to pay the fine and costs but a spokesman at the jail said he was released Sunday.

Members of the radar detail, according to Tappe, were checking traffic along the Lincoln Highway, west of York, when the Laird-operated car was checked at 90 miles an hour. Troopers gave chase but the operator eluded them.

Pursuing officers, however, later picked up the trail of the speeding car and clocked its speed at 100 miles an hour, according to Tappe.

SPARE WHEEL STOLEN

Thomas Reese, Gettysburg College student, reported to borough police Monday afternoon that someone had stolen a spare tire and wheel from his Volkswagen sometime during the last 10 days.

FIREMEN FIND MORE BODIES IN HOTEL DEBRIS

By TOM SEPPY

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP) —The grim chore of sifting through the charred debris of the Surfside Hotel, leveled by a fire that may have claimed 25 lives, resumed today.

Firemen recovered eight unidentified bodies Monday. A ninth victim died of burns in Atlantic City Hospital and 16 guests of the hotel were missing.

Authorities had planned to search the ruins through the night but floodlights couldn't pierce the smoke that hovered over the area. Firemen remained overnight, wetting down the rubble and extinguishing several minor fires refanned from sparks by an ocean

Monday's fire razed five small hotels and a rooming house and damaged four other buildings just off this resort's famous boardwalk.

Cause of the early morning blaze has not been determined, but apparently it flared out of control in a second-story ballroom over the Surfside's boiler room.

Michael Bloomberg, acting fire prevention chief, estimated damage at $1 million.

Firemen and policemen driven back by the smoke and flames stood helplessly as persons trapped in the five-story Surfside cried for help.

"The building was collapsing all around us, I heard hollering inside but we couldn't do anything about it," a firemen said.

It was the worst fire disaster here in this century—but could have been worse had it occurred during the summer. Only the Surfside, a Kosher establishment catering to elderly Jews, had guests.

There were 42 persons in the frame, 60-room hotel — seven members of the Milton Rauer family, owners of the hotel, three employes and 32 guests.

M. W. BAKER, 74, DIES SUDDENLY

Maurice W. Baker, 74, 71 York St., Taneytown, died at 9:30 o'clock Monday evening at his home. He was an employe of the Blue Ridge Rubber Company. He was sticken suddenly while watching TV and died.

He was the husband of Luella Smith Baker and son of the late Jacob and Isadore (Bell) Baker.

Surviving besides his widow are the following children: Wilmer S. Baker, Emmitsburg R. D.; Ralph E., Taneytown; Mrs. Herman Glover, Westminster; Lloyd R. Baker, Littlestown, and Fern R. Baker, Emmitsburg. There are 14 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Baker was a lifelong member of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Taneytown and was a member of the Lutheran Church Men and the Adult Bible Class.

Funeral services will be held Thursday at 1:30 p.m. from the C. O. Fuss and Son Funeral Home, Taneytown, with his pastor, the Rev. Harold W. Miller, officiating. Interment will be in the Lutheran Cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home Wednesday evening.

Bookmobile Opens Week's Trips Today

The Adams County Public Library's community service bookmobile began its schedule of weekly trips this afternoon by going to Seven Stars at 1 p.m., McKnightstown at 2, Cashtown at 3, Orrtanna at 4:15 and Fairfield at 6.

On Wednesday it will go to Twin Oaks at 1 p.m., Heidlersburg at 2:15, Guernsey at 3:30, Aspers at 4:15 and Bendersville at 6 p.m. On Thursday the first stop will be at Table Rock at 1 p.m., then Center Mills at 2, Gardners at 2:45, Idaville at 4:30, Peach Glen at 6:30 and Mt. Tabor at 7:15.

The Saturday schedule will begin at Mummasburg at 9 a.m., then to Buchanan Valley at 10:30, Arendtsville at 11:30, Flora Dale at 2:15 p.m. and Biglerville at 3 o'clock.

GOP Women Take Stand On Prayer

HARRISBURG (AP) — Children have "the right to prayer in public schools," and it is the responsibility of Congress to pass appropriate legislation insuring that right, in the opinion of the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women.

The council adopted a resolution to that effect Monday as its 41st annual convention opened business sessions here.

However, the group cautioned that any such legislation must contain "proper safeguard for the rights of minority religions."

In another resolution, the council, which had vigorously opposed the recently defeated question of a constitutional convention, endorsed revision of the state's basic law by the amendment process.

GOP Senators Pushing For Final Redistricting Vote

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HARRISBURG (AP) — Determined Senate Republicans are aiming for a final vote Wednesday on their controversial reapportionment plan, despite continued Democratic pleas for public hearings.

Majority Leader James S. Berger, R-Potter, indicated Monday he hopes to have intra-party differences on the bill settled by today or Wednesday.

The GOP-proposed redistricting plan passed second reading in the Senate Monday, setting the stage for amendments and final argument

MANY COMING HERE

The Senate planned to meet at a.m. today and adjourn early so that those who wished could atten the 300th anniversary ceremonies of the Gettysburg Address.

Meanwhile, the House gave the first of three required readings to its reapportionment proposal after the elections and reapportionment committee sent the measure to the floor.

The House, reconvening at 1 p.m., planned to return the bill to committee today for amendments, then have it reported for second reading. This would place the measure in position for a final vote Monday.

ARGUE LEGALITY

Three House Republicans caused mild surprise after the first reading by introducing a bill that would realign the five congressional districts located in Philadelphia

But Philadelphia Democrats branded the move a threat to force compliance with legislative reapportionment proposals.

Debate in the Senate revolved mostly around the constitutionality of the proposed legislative reapportionment bill.

Sen. Benjamin R. Donolow, D-Philadelphia called on the Senate to put off any decision until the attorney general's office has made a ruling.

WOULD REMOVE POWER

And another Philadelphia Democrat, Martin J. Silvert, said he would propose taking away the power of reapportionment from the General Assembly altogether

Democratic leaders in both houses renewed their demand for public hearings and brought up the possibility once again of court action against any reapportionment plan they do not consider fair.

"SHAM AND FRAUD"

"This bill is loaded in favor of the Republicans and the people will be outraged," said Senate Minority Leader Charles R. Weiner. "We cannot close our eyes to the federal constitution."

The legislature is under a mandate from the U.S. Supreme Court to reapportion more equitably according to population.

House Minority Leader Anthony J. Petrosky D-Westmoreland, argued along the same lines as Weiner.

"You just can't run this through the House helter-skelter just because you have the majority," Petrosky said. "You can't pass a sham and a fraud upon the public because they won't stand for it."

Petrosky and Rep. Joshua Eilberg, chairman of the Philadelphia delegation, complained on the floor that Democratic members of the House Reapportionment Committee were not permitted to offer amendments.

OFFER AMENDMENTS

Petroskey said amendments would be offered on the floor to change proposals for reapportioning districts within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Bucks, Lackawanna, Westmoreland, Luzerne, Northampton, Berks and Philadelphia.

At least four amendments also are planned for the Senate bill.

Senate Majority Leader Berger said the Republican proposals would involve relocation of several townships in Montgomery County and changing the numerical designations of two districts in Allegheny County.

LUZERNE CUT

Sen. Martin L. Murray, D-Luzerne, one of the senators who faces losing his seat, said he would present an amendment that would keep two senators in his county.

The bill, as written now, reduces Luzerne County's senatorial representation to one.

Another Democratic amendment is expected from Sen. William J. Lane, Washington County.

Weiner said Lane is opposed to the proposed separation of Washington and Green counties. The measure would combine Green County with Fayette County for the 32nd district and leave Lane with only Washington County.

LIPPI TRIAL NEARS CLOSE

LEWISBURG Pa. (AP)—The trial of labor leader August J. Lippi in connection with an alleged bank shortage moved into the final stages today in U.S. District Court

Lippi's lawyers said they may call one more witness before resting the defense. U.S. District Court Judge William J. Nealon said he may deliver the charge and give the case to the jury today.

Lippi, 63-year-old president of United Mine Workers District 1 and former president of the Firs National Bank of Exeter is charged with aiding and abetting a bank cashier in misapplying funds to Lippi's account.

Lippi took the stand Monday in his own defense and maintained he was innocent of any wrongdoing in the shortage. He denied the government's claim he owed the bank $38,977.

George Daileda, the cashier, has pleaded guilty to misapplying funds and is awaiting sentencing. He also admitted making false reports on the bank's condition, knowing the account was short more than $400,000. Daileda was the chief witness against Lippi.

MARKETS

Barley	$1.11
Corn	1.30
Oats	.73
Wheat	1.90

FRUIT

APPLES — Barely steady. Demand rather light. Md. bu. bkts. and cartons, no grade mark, 2¾-in. up, McIntosh $2, Staymans, $2.75—3. Cartons tray pack: Pa. Red Delicious Combination U.S. Extra Fancy and Fancy, 100-125s, $4.25—4.50, U.S. Fancy Red Romes, 80-88s, $2.75—3, Staymans and Red Staymans, 88-113s, $3.50. Red Yorks, 80-113s, $3. Va. Combination U.S. Extra Fancy and Fancy Red Delicious 88-125s, $4.75, Stayman's, 100-125s, $3.75, Va. Fancy Red Delicious, 113s, $4: Va. Extra Fancy Red Delicious, 100-125s, $4.50, Golden Delicious, 100-113s, $4.25. Red Staymans 100-125, $3.75, 80-113s, $3. Va., Combination U.S. Film bags master containers 12 4-lb. 2¼-in. up: Md. U.S. No. 1 Lowrys, $3, Staymans, $3.25. Pa. Red Staymans U.S. Fancy, $3.50; Wash. cartons tray pack Red Delicious 88-125s Wash Extra Fancy, $4.50—4.75; Wash. Fancy, $4.25; Golden Delicious Wash. Extra Fancy 88-113s, $5.25—5.50; mostly $5.50.

BALTIMORE

CATTLE — 1,100. Supply includes around 35 per cent slaughter steers and heifers, 45 per cent cows, balance largely bulls and feeder cattle and calves. Trading rather slow, steady, however, substantial number still in first hand. Cows active fully steady. Bulls rather slow, mostly 50c lower. Feeder cattle and calves slow, completed transactions steady.

Slaughter Steers and Heifers — Mixed good and choice 925-1,150 lb. slaughter steers, $23.50—24; good 900-1,225 lbs., $21—23.50; standard and good, $19.50—22; 2 utility, $18—19; 2 loads choice 860-875 lb. slaughter heifers, $23.25—23.50; good and choice 700-925 lbs., $22—23; standard and good, $19—21.50.

Cows and Bulls — Utility and commercial cows, $13.75—15; canner and cutter, $10.50—13.75, light shelly canner, 9—10.50; cutter to commercial bulls, $16—18.50.

Feeder Cattle and Calves — Load choice 645 lb. feeder steers, $23; common and medium 550-750 lbs., $16.50—19.50; few medium and good 300-490 lb steer calves, $21.50—23.50

HOGS — 1,300. Barrows and gilts fairly active, steady. Sows not established.

Barrows and Gilts — Few U.S. No. 1-2 190-225 lb. butchers, $16.25; most U.S. No. 1-3 185-240 lbs., $15.75—16, largely $16; few U.S. No. 2-3 240-270 lbs., $15—15.75; few 270-290 lbs., $14.50—15.

ARMY COLONEL IN NEW POST

Col. Robert M. Beechinor, PMST at Gettysburg College from 1957-60 and who joined the inspector general's office at Headquarters Fourth Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in February, 1962, has been named Fourth Army inspector general. He succeeds Col. Paul A. Dresser who retired last month.

A native of Hartford, Conn., Colonel Beechinor entered the Connecticut National Guard in 1932. Following graduation from Teachers College at New Britain (now Central State College) in 1939 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the infantry and assigned to Company E, 169th Regiment, 43rd Infantry Division, Connecticut National Guard.

He was called to active duty in February, 1941, and during World War II served in successive assignments in the Pacific with the 31st Infantry Division, Tenth Army staff as a specialist in amphibious operations, IX Corps and Headquarters Pacific Ocean Area Command. He participated in three campaigns and was awarded the bronze star medal and the combat infantryman badge.

RIFLEMEN WIN

(Continued From Page 1)

wil cover the unit's personal gear, appearance, maintenance of howitzers, trucks, personal weapons, mess equipment and the supply department. Final details were discussed for the firing this afternoon of a 21-gun salute for the cemetery exercises.

James E. Leonard, New Oxford R. 1, an employe of Oxford Container Co., was accepted as a new member of the battery.

Officers of the battery called the attention of young men, 17 or over, that the National Guard program is "the only one in effect where you can complete your military obligation and not have your civilian career interrupted by the draft board."

Gen. Eisenhower

(Continued From Page 1)

less human rights, the good citizen now, as always before, is called upon to defend the rights of others as he does his own; to subordinate self to the country's good; to refuse to take the easy way today that may invite national disaster tomorrow; to accept the truth that the work still to be done awaits his doing.

On this day of commemoration, Lincoln still asks of each of us, as clearly as he did of those who heard his words a century ago, to give that increased devotion to the cause for which soldiers in all our wars have given the "last full measure of devotion."

Our answer, the only worthy one we can render to the memory of the great Emancipator, is ever to defend, protect and pass on unblemished, to coming generations the heritage, the trust, that Abraham Lincoln, and all the ghostly legions of patriots of the past, have bequeathed to us — a Nation free, with liberty, dignity and justice for all.

NAACP Refuses To Let Officer Quit

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Philip H. Savage, tri-state secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Monday his organization has refused to accept the resignation of Stanley E. Branche as executive secretary of the NAACP in Chester, Pa.

Branche, active in the recent civil rights marches and demonstrations over the Franklin Elementary School, announced his resignation last week.

After Savage's comments, Branche said he would stay with the NAACP.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

URGING TESTS FOR DIABETES

Diabetes is basically a condition of the middle and older age groups, with about one in every 50 persons between the ages of 60 and 70 having it.

This statement was made today by Dr. Raymond F. Sheely, chairman of the year-round diabetes detection drive in Adams County. The drive is currently being highlighted by a special Diabetes Week program, November 17-23, planned to persuade everyone to be tested for diabetes, no matter what their age.

The fact that more older people tend to become diabetic than those in younger age groups need not be disheartening to senior citizens, according to Dr. Sheely.

"The fact is," he stated, "that diabetes is usually milder and easier to control among older people than it is among those under 40." He said that people who have diabetes can live healthier and more satisfying lives once they know about their condition and control it, no matter what their age.

He cautioned older people against misrepresentations about diabetes in "old wives' tales" they may have heard years ago and urged them to obtain current information on the condition from their physicians or from the local sponsors of Diabetes Week, the Adams County Medical Society.

REASSIGN SOLDIER

Pfc. Laurin W. Slaybaugh was assigned to the 1st Armored Division at Fort Hood, Tex. Slaybaugh, a radar repairman in Headquarters and Company A of the division's 123rd Maintenance Battalion, entered the Army in August, 1960, and was last assigned at Fort Monmouth, N.J. The 20-year-old soldier attended Biglerville High School. His father, Dale D. Slaybaugh, lives in Gardners.

YOUNGSTER SHOT

Darlene Starner, 6, Gardners R. 2, was admitted Sunday at the Carlisle Hospital after being accidentally shot in the thigh with a .22 rifle. Her condition was reported as good.

Abbottstown

MRS. DELLA N. BUTT

ABBOTTSTOWN — The borough council has lifted the restrictions on the use of water from the borough's reservoir.

Community Thanksgiving services will be held Nov. 27 at 7:30 p.m. in Emmanuel Church of Christ. Dr. Norman Wolf, St. John's Church, will be the speaker.

The Sunshine Sisters' Class of St. John's Lutheran Church will hold its annual Christmas banquet Dec. 10 at the Lincoln View Motel.

Hilliard Leib was discharged Monday from Jackson Clinic, Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, where he had been a patient for eight weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chubb Sr. and daughter, Mrs. Melvin Baker, East Berlin, spent the weekend in Pleasant Mills.

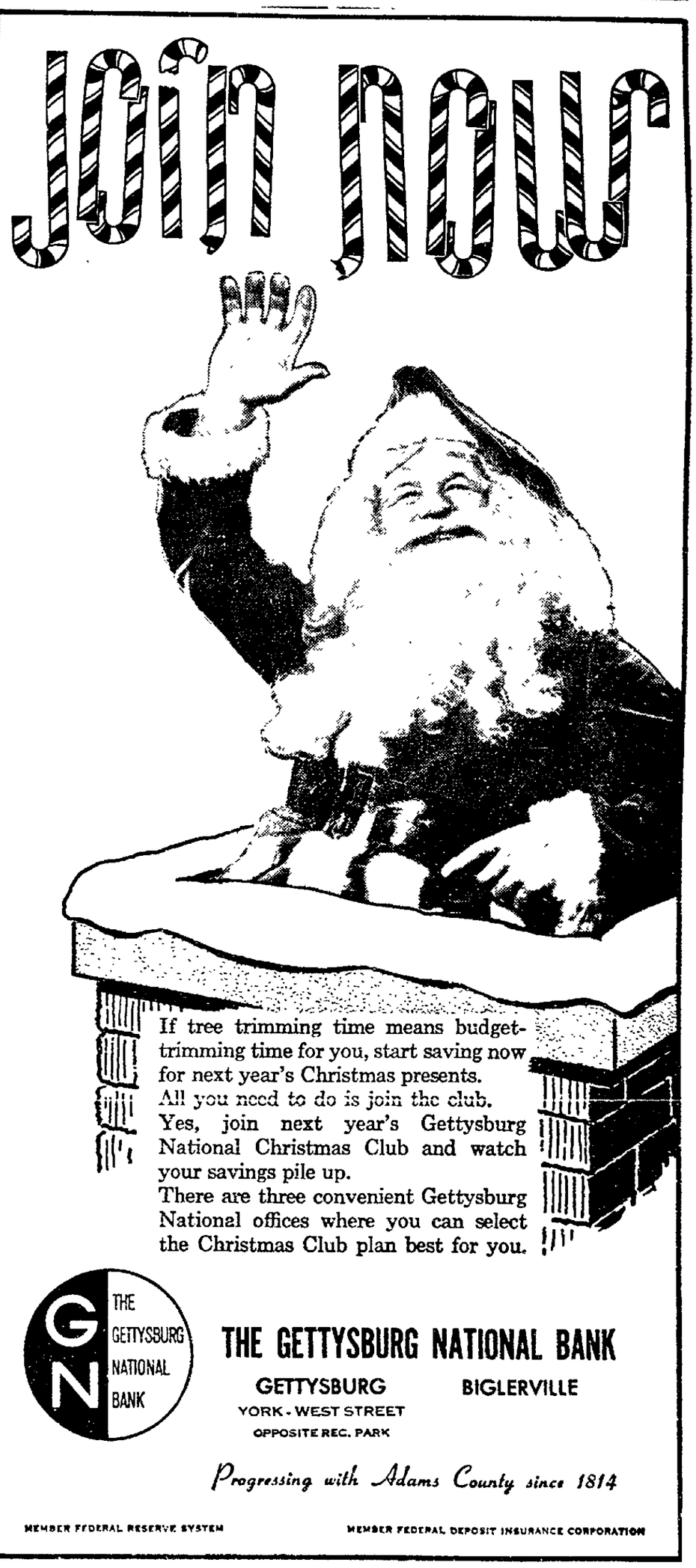
Mrs. Chester Baker, Dillsburg, spent the weekend at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Larry Leib, and family.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver K. Maurer, former pastor of St. John's Charge, will be the guest minister Sunday at Emmanuel Church in the absence of Rev. John Martin.

Mrs. Helen Haines will celebrate her 88th birthday anniversary on Friday.

PARKED CAR HIT

Nick Jones, 256 S. Washington St., reported to borough police this morning that his car had struck a parked auto on Hanover St. owned by Alma Funt Warner, Philadelphia. Damage was reported as less than $30.



If tree trimming time means budget-trimming time for you, start saving now for next year's Christmas presents.
All you need to do is join the club.
Yes, join next year's Gettysburg National Christmas Club and watch your savings pile up.
There are three convenient Gettysburg National offices where you can select the Christmas Club plan best for you.

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SPORTS

Biglerville Court Squad Will Depend Heavily On Three Two-Year Veterans

A trio of seasoned veterans, each of whom lettered the past two seasons, will carry the hopes of the Biglerville High School cagers during the 1963-64 campaign which gets underway at Littlestown Tuesday, December 3.

Coach Dan Bushman has Bob Bream, 5-10 playmaker; Bob Garretson, 6-3, with excellent potential, and Rodney Guise, 6-1, another fine performer, around which he is building his varsity squad. All are Seniors.

The Canners, who turned in an overall 14-6 record last season and a 5-4 first half and 8-1 second half in the Blue Mountain League, lost heavily by graduation. The group incluedd Phil Pitzer, 6-4 top rebounder; Dick Dull, probably the best shot; Leroy Wetzel, Gary Wright, Richard Guise and Mike Thomas.

At present Bushman has 10 candidates on his varsity squad, there being a combined total of 22 for the varsity and junior varsity.

OTHER SQUAD MEMBERS

Completing the varsity hopefuls are Don Stauffer, 6-0, and Ross Kennedy 5-7, both Seniors; Jim Taylor 5-11, Owen Taylor 5-10, Randy Rouzer 6-1, Jim Wright 5-9 and Lexie Eckenrode 5-8, Juniors, who have been advanced from last year's jayvees.

During the next two weeks there may be some changes as a number of other candidates have been showing promise which may result in their being moved up.

The schedule:

December 3, Littlestown, away; 6, *East Pennsboro, home; 10, *Camp Hill, home; 13, *Boiling Springs, away; 17, *Shippensburg, home; 20, *Susquenita, home; 26, alumni, home.

January 7, *Big Spring, away; 10, *Northern, away; 14, *Gettysburg, home; 17, *Newport, home; 24, *East Pennsboro, away; 28, *Camp Hill, away; 31, *Boiling Springs, home.

February 4, *Shippensburg, away; 7, *Susquenita, away; 11, *Big Spring, home; 14, *Northern, home; 18, *Gettysburg, away; 20, *Newport, away. A game with the faculty will be played February 25.

*Blue Mountain League games.

Gettysburg Purse At Downs Tonight

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va. — Joyce E. Christensen's Pamela Miss, returns to her rightful company tonight at Shenandoah Downs, heading a field of 10 sprinters in the 6-furlong Gettysburg Purse, but the filly will have her hands full.

Mrs. Robert Earp's Top Pebble, Edward D. Sipler's Fence 'em In, Harry Disston's Second Fiddle and Russell Santmeyer's Miss Oakton all will contest the purse. Pamela Miss has the great speed to get to the top of the leading contenders, but will be hanging on at the end if she is to be the winner.

Delaware Parents Challenge Bible

WILMINGTON, Del (AP) — Compulsory Bible reading and prayer in Delaware public schools are being challenged in U.S. District Court here.

Two Delaware couples asked the court Monday to declare such exercises unconstitutional A three - judge panel is hearing the suit filed by Mr. and Mrs. Garry De Young of Middletown and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Johns of Dover.

Johns testified he thinks prayer is degraded when it is used as an automatic recitation. Johns said he is a Protestant

Mrs. De Young, a teacher, contended her right of religious freedom is violated when she is required to participate in the exercises. She described her family as agnostic.

Accuser To Get Mental Exams

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — A Negro has been ordered to undergo psychiatric examinations after pleading guilty to charges of falsly telling federal investigators that Birmingham police bombed a Negro leader's home.

U.S. Dist. Judge Clarence W. Allgood said Monday he would pass sentence on Roosevelt Tatum, 39, after receiving the examination.

Tatum told FBI agents that two Birmingham police officers set off a dynamite bomb last May 11 which wrecked the home of the Rev. A. D. King, brother of Negro leader Martin Luther King Jr.

That blast and another a few minutes later at a Negro motel touched off a night of rioting by Negroes.

Diabetes can strike at any age. Cases have been known in a nine-day-old boy and in a 99-year-old woman.

TENNESSEE, GEORGIA TECH HAVE MADE UP

By BOB GREEN
Associated Press Sports Writer

The world will be happy to know that all is sweetness and light on the southern football front once again. Tennessee Athletic Director Bob Woodruff and Georgia Tech football Coach Bobby Dodd have decided to make up.

They had a fuss of several weeks duration going on before the hand-holding started. It all began when Woodruff accused Dodd of using an illegal "sleeper" play in the Tech-Tennessee game. Dodd angrily denied the allegation.

AIR WAS BLUE

Relations were strained—in fact, the air was blue—for a while. That's all over now.

"I went out to see Bobby this morning and we talked about several things like 'sleepers' and contracts ' Woodruff said Monday "We signed a contract to extend the Tennessee-Tech series through 1970, so you can see we are on friendly terms."

While most major bowl officials and successful major college coaches are panting after one another, Michigan State s Duffy Daugherty and Mississippi's Johnny Vaught are playing it a little coy.

Mississippi, unbeaten, once tied and third in the nation, is a leading candidate for the Sugar Bow. Vaught, however says if he had his druthers, he'd druther the Orange, which is committed to the Big Eight champion.

CHAMPIONSHIP FIRST

That will be either Oklahoma or Nebraska. Each has Negro players, and such a game would conflict with Mississippi's unwritten law against integrated athletic competition.

"If we get an invitation," Vaught said, "a decision will will have to be made. I've got people to answer to."

And Daugherty of all things, says there are things more important than going to the Rose Bowl. His Spartans are in a fight with Illinois for the Big Ten title.

"I think the championship is more important than the Rose Bowl trip," he said, then hastily added: "Don't misunderstand me—I'd like to go to the Rose Bowl."

Of course, the fact that the title and the trip are one and the same thing is probably just coincidental.

REJECT BOWL BIDS

And on the subject of bowls, West Chester State College players — PLAYERS, mind you — voted not to accept any post season bowl bids. They said the extended practice would interfere with their studies.

Turning down a bowl for books. Is this legal?

Southwest Conference teams don't need to borrow trouble when playing Texas, but Longhorn Coach Darrell Royal may have sounded a warning when he announced the school's immediate athletic integration, the first in the conference.

"We will recruit those Negroes who fit into our program," he said He didn't mention any particular prospects, but said his staff has "a pretty good line on recruiting."

Like about a half dozen 9.5 dash men maybe Darrell?

National Hockey League

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

No games Monday or Tuesday.

Wednesday's Games

Toronto at Montreal
Boston at New York
Detroit at Chicago

American Hockey League

Monday's Results

No games scheduled

Today's Games

No games scheduled

Wednesday's Games

Cleveland at Hershey
Quebec at Pittsburgh

National Basketball Assn.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

No games Monday.

Today's Games

Detroit vs. Cincinnati at New York
Boston at New York
St. Louis at San Francisco

Wednesday's Games

New York at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at Detroit

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Wilhelm Vo, Homburg, 178½, Germany, outpointed Monroe Ratliff, 197, San Diego, 10.

McNAUGHTON IS ALL-EAST SOPH

NEW YORK (AP)—Dave McNaughton, Penn State fullback who scored two touchdowns in the Nittany Lions' 28-14 victory over Holy Cross Saturday, has been selected the All-East Sophomore of the Week.

At the same time Monday, Penn State moved up to fourth place in the weekly voting for the Lambert Trophy. Navy and Pitt continued unuanimou choices as the 1-2 major college football teams in the East.

Halfback Paul Martha of Pitt was also named to the weekly All-East major college All-Star football team chosen by the Eastern College Athletic Conference. It marked the fourth time this season Martha was chosen.

McNaughton had only one carry to his credit before Saturday's game.

JFK TO LEAVE ON TEXAS TRIP ON THURSDAY

By FRANK CORMIER
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy settled back into his workaday routine today, but only temporarily, after a hectic Florida trip capped by an appeal to the Cuban people to overthrow the Castro regime.

Kennedy, who will be taking off again Thursday on an equally fast-paced Texas trip, promised Monday night that Americans will fight to block any future Communist takeover in the hemisphere.

And the President said the United States is ready to help Cubans establish a progressive government without fear of a return to the economic and political system of the old Batista dictatorship.

FIVE SPEECH TOUR

Kennedy's significant foreign policy address climaxed a five-speech tour of Tampa and Miami.

The President's whirlwind schedule was reminiscent of the itinerary for a political campaign. He will spend three days touring the major cities of Texas.

In White House parlance, Kennedy's trips to Florida and Texas, the South's two most populous states, must be classed as "nonpolitical." However, few observers doubted that the mounting tempo of presidential travel was anything but a warmup for the 1964 election campaign.

LOST STATE IN '60

During his day in Florida, Kennedy chose his audiences with care: a general public gathering at Tampa; separate appearances before business and labor groups in that city; a frankly partisan airport pep rally in Miami, and the hemisphere policy talk at the Miami Beach convention of the Inter-American Press Association.

Kennedy lost Florida to Republican Richard M. Nixon by a slim margin in 1960. Texas last time was in the Kennedy column by an equally precarious edge.

Kennedy, in his discussion of Cuba, said that "nothing is possible" in the way of Cuban-American cooperation so long as the Caribbean island is "a victim of foreign imperialism, an instrument of the policy of others, a weapon in an effort dictated by external powers to subvert the other American republics."

If things were different, he said, everything would be possible.

INVITATION TO CUBANS

He said that "once Cuban sovereignty has been restored," the United States "will extend the hand of friendship and assistance to a Cuba whose political and economic institutions have been shaped by the will of the Cuban people."

White House sources agreed that Kennedy's statement was an invitation to the Cuban populace to overthrow Fidel Castro.

Kennedy was even more direct in restating policy toward any attempts by future Castros to seize power in Latin America. He said:

"The American states must be ready to come to the aid of any government requesting aid to prevent a takeover linked to the policies of foreign communism rather than to an internal desire for change. My country is prepared to do this."

Drop Arson Charge After Lie Detector

NORRISTOWN, Pa. (AP) — Authorities have dropped arson charges against James T. Franey, 56, who had been accused of setting a fire that destroyed the Lower Pottsgrove Repair Shop and an apartment. Charges were dropped after he took a lie detector test Monday. Police said he admitted setting the fire, but said it was accidental.

BEARS FEAR STEELERS IN SUNDAY CLASH

By JIM BECKER

NEW YORK (AP) — Hanging out the pro football wash, and don't forget to take the "War Plan" out of George Halas' pants pocket before you stick the trousers in the machine.

Papa Bear Halas may need that plan again Sunday, when the Chicago Bears meet the tough Steelers at Pittsbuurgh. The Bears followed Halas' written instructions to the letter against the Green Bay Packers for a 26-7 victory Sunday but it isn't over yet in the Western Conference of the NFL.

FEARS STEELERS

"I'd rather be playing any team in the league than the Steelers," Halas said. "They are tough and punishing". . . Despite their two victories over the defending champion Packers, it may take a win over the Steelers to avoid a playoff with Green Bay . . . The Packers, now 8-2, have a pretty soft road home the next four weeks, San Francisco twice, Los Angeles and Detroit. The Bears, 9-1, have Minnesota, San Francisco and Detroit, after the Steelers.

NO OFFENSE

They laughed when the Chicago offensive line got down on its haunches, before the Packers game. The Bears, with the rightest defense in the league, had been having trouble making touchdowns. . . Offensive line coach Phil Handler pointed up the situation in a fanciful story. He claimed he accidentally jostled a woman fan after a game, and said: "No offense, madam." "That's right, young man," was the supposed reply. . . But after the Packers game, they gave Handler the game ball, because of the way his troops performed.

Green Bay Coach Vince Lombardi agreed the Bears were great. But he added: "If we finish second now, we will be the best team that ever finished second."

Things aren't over in the Eastern Conference, either, despite the one-game lead held by the New York Giants . . . The Giants are home to the St. Louis Cardinals Sunday. The Cards are tied for second with the Cleveland Browns, and they trimmed the Browns 20-14 last Sunday. After the Giants-Cardinals game, the Cards meet the Browns again . . . The two games should settle the Eastern race.

The Giants beat the Cardinals 38-21 earlier this season.

PHILLIES BOOK 81 HOME GAMES

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia Phillies announced today a home schedule of 81 games in 74 dates, including 50 night games, four doubleheaders and three twi-night doubleheaders.

The Phillies will open the home season at Connie Mack Stadium on Tuesday, April 14 against the New York Mets in a night game. They'll close it out on Sunday, Sept. 27, against Milwaukee.

At the same time, General Manager John Quinn announced that pitchers and catchers will report to Clearwater, Fla., for spring training on Feb. 27. The remainder of the squad will report March 4.

Jurgensen Will Resume Practice

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Quarterback Sonny Jurgensen, out four weeks with a right shoulder separation, has been given the go ahead to commence full practice today with the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League.

The Eagles X-rayed Jurgensen's right shoulder and right arm Monday and decided he was able to begin practicing again.

Jurgensen, who also has jammed arm muscles, says he finds it very painful to throw a football.

Dr. James Nixon, the team physician, said that Jurgensen's shoulder showed a very satisfactory bone healing.

Lions Practice Without Tackles

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. (AP) — With tackles Harrison Roshdal and Terry Monaghan sitting on the sidelines, Penn State stressed defense Monday as the Lions drilled for Saturday's football encounter with fifth-ranked Pittsburgh.

Nittany Coach Rip Engle directed State through a full dress workout on defensive formations which he hopes will stop the plunges of Pitt fullback Rick Leeson and the sweeps of halfback Paul Martha and quarterback Fred Mazurek.

Seven In Race For Tangerine Bowl

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—Seven teams are in the running to play in the Tangerine Bowl football game here Dec. 28, but the selection probably will not be made until next week.

Jack Morgan, chairman of the selection committee, said his group is considering these teams: Western Kentucky, Delaware, South Dakota State, University of Massachusetts, Wichita, Ohio University and the Coast Guard Academy.

CHARGERS AND PATRIOTS TOP IN STATISTICS

NEW YORK (AP) — The streaking San Diego Chargers and the Boston Patriots continued to show the way in the American Football League's team statistics

The Chargers maintained their lead on offense and the Pats on defense, although Boston allowed 24 points to Kansas City in a tie game.

Buffalo outgained the San Diego team despite a 23-13 defeat at the hands of the Chargers, and edged closer in the season statistics. San Diego's offense has averaged 376.4 yards per game, compared to 362.6 for Buffalo. San Diego's rushing average of 151.4 yards was tops and Buffalo led in passing with a 241-yard average.

Boston's defense yielded 234 yards passing and 96 yards rushing to Kansas City in that 24-24 tie Sunday but the Pats held the statistical leadership Boston had allowed 254.1 yards per game and only 68.3 yards on the ground.

HULL SHARES SCORING LEAD

MONTREAL (AP)—Chicago's bold, blond Bobby Hull, booming along at a pace faster than his 50-goal season of 1961-62, has moved into a share of the National Hockey League's scoring lead, league statistics released today show.

The powerful left-winger whipped in five goals — including a hat trick Sunday — and added three assists in three games last week. That increased his production to a league leading 12 goals. He had only five at the same stage of his 50-goal season.

Hull shares the scoring lead with Montreal's Jean Beliveau, each with 26 points.

The Black Hawks are eight points in front of the rest of the pack.

The Hawks' Glenn Hall also leads the goalies in the race for the Vezina Trophy. Hall and his alternate Denis DeJordy have allowed only 35 goals in 17 games.

PARIS— Ismael Laguna, 127½ Panama, outpointed Joe Rafiu King, 127½, Nigeria, 10.

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Jesus Pimentel 117½, Mexico, knocked out Jose Valdez, 117½, Mexico, 4.

COLAVITO IS ACQUIRED BY KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY (AP) — The power-poor Kansas City Athletics paid a high price in talent to Detroit for slugger Rocky Colavito, but owner Charles Finley predicted Colavito will hit 40 home runs—and said he will move in the left field fence to help him.

Colavito said he felt capable, but would make no predictions He added he was "glad to get away from Detroit. . . glad to get away from the front office."

The big right-handed hitting outfielder, who tailed off to 22 homers last season, said the Detroit front office was talking early in the season about trading him.

"I like to feel appreciated," he said, at his home in Temple, Pa. "I would imagine they were not satisfied or they wouldn't be looking to trade me."

LOSE 3 MEN

The A's gave up Jerry Lumpe, one of baseball's better second basemen, and two frontline right-handed pitchers, Dave Wickersham and Ed Rakow. Kansas City also received Bob Anderson, a right-handed relief pitcher, plus an unannounced sum of cash.

"Certainly it's a gamble," Finley said in Minneapolis, where he had gone on insurance business.

"We weren't winning with Lumpe and our pitching. We've got rookie Dick Green, a fine fielder, at second base. His bat is a question mark, but that's just another gamble we had to take. We think Manager Ed Lopat can help Anderson.

Colavito has hit 222 homers in the past six seasons, more than any other American League hitter in the same period. In eight full seasons in the majors, he has averaged 33.5 homers and 100.4 runs batted in. His lifetime batting average is .271.

The handsome 6-foot-3 200-pounder had 91 RBI last season. Detroit, rated the best challenger of the New York Yankees, got off to a bad start and finished in a fifth place tie with Cleveland at 79-83. It was decided to trade Colavito for needed pitching and infield help.

Finley said the left field fence would be moved in "at least to the 325-foot mark" for Colavito. The fence is now 331 feet from the plate down the line and 364 in left-center.

Lumpe, a left-handed batter, hit .271 with 59 RBI last season after a bad start. He had a lifetime average of .279 before last season. Lumpe's best year was .301 with 10 homers and 83 RBI in 1962.

Wickersham won 12 and lost 15 last season with a 4.06 earned run average. Rakow was 9-10 with 3.98, and Anderson 3-1 with 3.30 in 60 innings.

SENT TO HERSHEY

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — The Minneapolis Bruins of the Central Professional Hockey League have returned wing Claude Ouimet to Hershey, Pa., of the American Hockey League. The move was made Monday to trim their roster to the CPHL limit of 16.

SHENANDOAH

TONIGHT'S ENTRIES

FIRST—$1000, clmg. $1250, 3 YO & up, 3½ fur.

Miss Jane D.	113	Jet Missile	120
Roman Money	114	Beech's Schol'r	121
Cedar Commet	118	Godies Chaner	112
Wadobe	120	Adm. Clay	120
Miss Sielesue	115	Igitur	115

SECOND—$1100, clmg. $1250, 3 YO, one mile.

Sea Record	112	Murasteel	112
Sorrento	107	Native Way	112
Durbin Wilson	107	Sense You	112
Pats Brother	115	Riverbrook	112
Weather Bul'tin	107	War Deer	112

THIRD—$1000, clmg. $1250, 3 YO & up, 3½ fur.

Roman Elan	105	Fast Pow Wow	111
County Cop	113	Johnnie Wise	113
Wagon Bank	111	Nitetime Blues	111
Lady Mack	111	Beckys Boot	120
Heat Flame	111	Major Missle	116

FOURTH—$1200, clmg. $3500-3250, 2 YO 5½ fur.

Monica Baby	112	Aleutia	113
Tat'red 'n Torn	111	Pipsico	117
Daddy El	120	Chugwat'r Gal	109
General Noel	109	Royal Reaper	109
Pam Slam	114	Jersey Sun	109

FIFTH—$1100, clmg. $1600, 3 YO & up, 5½ fur.

Chuck's Glider	117	Great Grandin	117
Conf'erate Jane	108	Buddy	117
Rattle & Snap	119	Bodie	109
Bonne Etoile	113	Tumblin O	117
Dreamer's Gold	114	Testing Jet	120

SIXTH—$1100, clmg., $1250, 3 YO & up, 1 and 1/16 mile.

King Tar	118	Noboy's Lad	118
Tom's Pal	112	Jewel's King	112
Crestes Lass	112	Lark Hill	118
The Axe	112	Flying Kenny	104
Top Glitter	106	Sea Tread	107

SEVENTH—$1000, clmg. $1250, 3 YO & up, 3½ fur.

Little Mistress	116	Always Fair	119
Elderberry	120	Hamper	112
Miss George	108	Five For Fun	119
Half Nelson	126	La Madrina	117
Mister Petrose	120		

EIGHTH—$1100, clmg., $1600, 3 YO & up, 6 fur.

Dentown	119	Toy Pebble	109
Susquehanna	113	Miss Oakton	114
Fence Em In	117	Second Fiddle	112
Pamela Miss	117	Birchwood	117
Crystal Blend	113	Third Snow	111

NINTH—$1100, clmg. $1250, 3 YO & up, 1 mile and 70 yards.

Noble Dream	115	Army Buddy	118
Bolder Streak	115	Opera Singer	115
Dr. Dubious	112	Licorice Stick	118
Mans Folly	115	Lt. E. Kampel	112
Ricky's Dude	109	Shore Party	112

JERRY WEST TOP SCORER IN CAGE LOOP

NEW YORK (AP) — This is bad news for big Bill, but Jerry West says he's improving.

"If guys like West, Oscar Robertson and Elgin Baylor got any better, they'd drive me right out of the league," Bill Russell, defensive genius of the Boston Celtics, said recently.

"I think I'm better than I was last year," West said. "I'm learning things all the time. This year I've learned to take that last split second before committing myself, before either shooting or passing.

"It has helped."

TOP SCORER

The figures bear him out.

West, Los Angeles Laker backcourt man, continued to lead the National Basketball Association scorers with 456 points through games of Sunday, the league announced today.

His average of 28.5 points a game for 16 games was second only to Wilt Chamberlain of San Francisco, who had 449 points in 14 games for an average of 32.1.

Chamberlain also took the lead in field goal percentage, .506, and holds the edge in rebounds, with 313. Russell has the best rebound average, 25.5, having played in two fewer games than Chamberlain.

The defending champion Celtics have the top scoring average, 116.6, while San Francisco leads in team defense, allowing an average of only 99.1 per game.

COACH SAYS STAUBACH IS BEST PLAYER

By JACK HAND
Associated Press Sports Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — "Roger Staubach reminds me of Wyatt Earp. He is going to be a legend in our time."

Roger's coach, Wayne Hardin of Navy, was the speaker Monday at the New York Football Writers' Association. He was doing his bit for the boy who makes the Middies go.

"Roger is fantastic," said Hardin in one of his more reserved statements "During a game the kids on the sidelines come up to me and say, 'Coach aren't you glad he is on our side?

"He is far and away the finest I have seen. I say that with no reservations I even like to watch him in practice."

REST HE'S SEEN

When a newsman asked Hardin if he meant that Staubach was the best collegian he had seen, the coach said, "This boy is as good as anybody who ever played the game. I have seen Johnny Unitas and Y. A. Tittle."

Hardin, who will be shooting for his fifth straight over Army Nov. 30 at Philadelphia, said Staubach makes a great play each week and then tops it with a better one the following week.

"Last Saturday against Duke he dropped back to pass, jumped up in the air and apparently was going go be thrown for a loss of eight or 10 yards," he said "He came down with the ball under his arm. The man hit him but he bounced off his shoulder and took off for a 45-yard net gain. If he had a little more speed he might have had six points."

Hardin described the junior from Cincinnati as a quiet, modest boy who will make a fine naval officer.

"I have seen boys who can pass better, run better, call plays better or scramble better but I never saw anyone who can do all those things as well as Roger. I simply can't say enough about him."

2 FAVORED FOR EASTERN BOWL

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP) — Coast Guard, Wittenberg, Abilene Christian and East Tennessee State emerged today as the top prospects for the home team in the Eastern Bowl football game here Dec. 14.

Both West Chester State College and the University of Massachusetts eliminated themselves from possible bids by deciding against post-season activity because it would place too much stress on studies.

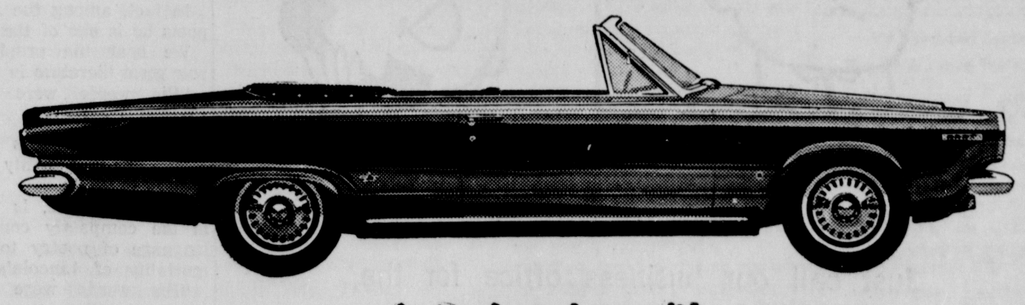
In the case of West Chester, which finished with an 8-1 record and won the Pennsylvania State College Conference championship, the players voted Monday against accepting a post-season bid West Chester had been considered the favorite to get the bid

Undefeated Northeastern University of Massachusetts already has accepted a bid as the visiting team.

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SEE "THE BOB HOPE SHOW" NBC-TV CHANNEL 8 FRIDAY 8:30 P.M.

PROBLEMS IN CHANGING U.S. AGRICULTURE

"Revolutionary changes in agriculture are causing problems that are difficult to solve," County Agent Thomas Piper told the Kiwanis Club and Business and Professional Women's Club Monday evening at the fourth annual joint "Farm-City Week" program held by the two organizations at the Lamp Post Tea Room.

Outlining the increased mechanization of farming, and of larger production from smaller acreage, Piper observed that among immediate problems is unemployment resulting from need for less men on the farms.

Other problems enter the community picture which are not caused by agriculture, but by the growth of the nation and developments in automation, he held.

Recreational requirements will increase as more people work fewer hours and thus have more leisure time, he held. Adams County has a favorable position, he added. Seven of the 10 largest cities in our country lie within 500 miles o fGettysburg. "This can be a real help in promoting our prosperity because it provides opportunities not only for trade, but for development of recreational facilities to increase tourism to the area."

He said there is "need for much more leadership in rural work programs. These leaders must extend the already existing projects in agriculture and must also study and develop new possibilities in our changing rural life."

Skits were presented by Mrs. Willis Conover, Mrs. Bernard Murray, Mrs. Betty Spangler, Mrs. Mildred Wherley, Mrs. Mildred Benner and Miss Christine Angiorlis. A trumpet trio comprised of Luther Smith, Doris Smith and Edward Hughes provided special music.

President Charles Pentz presided at the meeting.

WINS FINAL GRID CONTEST

Joseph W. Dunne, York Springs, was the winner in the final of the weekly football contests held last week by The Gettysburg Times and 16 cooperating merchants.

He was the lone contestant to correctly pick 13 winners. One game incorrectly listed on the contest, Kansas vs. Iowa State, was eliminated in all entries. It should have been listed as Kansas State vs. Iowa State.

There were 10 contestants who picked 12 winners but John Flynn, 660 Red Patch Ave., correctly forecast the feature game total points of 33 to take second prize. The Chicago Bears defeated the Green Bay Packers 26-7 in the feature game.

Mrs. John B. Kendlehart, 250 Highland Ave., and Mrs. Donald E. Bickel, 247 Highland Ave., will divide the third prize as the result of each naming 12 winners and having identical feature-game point predictions of 36.

Seven other contestants with 12 winners were less accurate in the point total estimates for the feature game.

The winners will receive their merchandise certificates by mail with Dunne receiving $15; Flynn $7.50 and Mrs. Kendlehart and Mrs. Bickel each $1.25.

ROTARY HEARS

(Continued From Page 1)

ammunition and the Maori sent some over so the battle could continue. New Zealand's bond with England is "a bond of affection" he held.

He referred to New Zealand as a "welfare state with a high standard of living." He said also that it is a "sportsmen's paradise."

Taylor said the current Rotary program of matching Rotary Clubs throughout the world for "club to club" international relations "could help bring about peace in the world."

Charles Duffield, Chambersburg, author of "Roll Rotary," a favorite club song, led the singing of that number. Eight members of the York Rotary Club presented a series of songs. President Rev. Robert McAskill presided.

Vice President C. William Harbaugh announced that next Monday the program will be under the direction of Dr. M. R. Stokes on "The Federal Reserve."

Rotarians were present from Gettysburg, York, Camden, N. J.; California, Carlisle, Chambersburg and New York State.

JAILED AS DISORDERLY

Richard Joseph Rowland, 69, Morgansville, Md., was placed in the county jail Monday charged with disorderly conduct before Justice of the Peace Anna Thompson by borough police. According to the officers, Rowland was attempting to direct traffic at Baltimore St. and Wainwright Ave.

Social Happenings

For Social News Phone 334-1131 Ext. 18

The VFW Auxiliary will meet Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the post home.

* * *

Mrs. Eva Baltzley, 568 Elm St., attended the 150th anniversary celebration of Friends Hospital, Philadelphia, and the reunion for graduate nurses recently. She also visited with a former classmate, Anna Witmyer, Philadelphia.

* * *

Miss Mary B. Weikert, Fairfield, entertained at dinner Monday evening her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Armor Weikert, and J. Blaine Waddle, in honor of Mr. Weikert and Mr. Waddle's 82nd birthday anniversaries.

* * *

The Women's Civic Council met Monday evening in the Moose hall with 15 members present. Mrs. Marcella Harpster, president, presided. Three new members were introduced: Miss Betty Diehl, WCTU; Mrs. Ivan Breighner, Firemen's Auxiliary, and Hannah Brown, member at large.

Election of officers was held with the following results: Martha Strasbaugh, president; Edith Bushman, vice president; Beth Frazer, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Ellen Buehler was voted in as a member-at-large to serve on the board. The resignation of the AAUW was accepted.

The council accepted the invitation of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 202 to meet in the auxiliary room in 1964. Installation of officers will be held January 20. There will be no meeting in December.

* * *

L. Glenn Shriner, J. Fred Schultz, Arnold E. Orner and Mervin D. Weikert Jr., employes of the Gettysburg National Bank, will attend the PBA lending conference to be held at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Wednesday and Thursday.

* * *

The Martha Circle of St. James Lutheran Church will have dinner this evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Dutch Cupboard, followed by a meeting at the home of Miss Vestal Stallsmith.

* * *

Mrs. Tate's Sunday School Class will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Robert Berkheimer, E. Lincoln Ave. Mrs. David Bloser will be the cohostess.

* * *

Vi Deardorff, Cashtown, spent Sunday in Baltimore visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Claire Irwin, and other friends.

* * *

The Acorn Club will meet at the home of Miss Mary Hartman, Cashtown, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

* * *

The Chi Omega Alumnae will meet in the chapter room in Hanson Hall Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Hostesses will be Mrs. Weldon Smith and Miss Charlotte Rogers.

* * *

The Officers' Club of the Order of the Eastern Star will meet at the home of Mrs. Charles Sheely, 144 Springs Ave., Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Associate hostesses will be Mrs. Milton Tipton, Mrs. William Pensyl and Mrs. Naomi Schwartz.

* * *

Mrs. Frank H. Sargent, Fairfax, Va., is spending several days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Wolff, York St. Mrs. Wolff returned Sunday from the Carlisle Hospital where she was a patient two weeks.

Give Booklets On Rights Under Law

The Kiwanis Club will distribute 1,700 booklets designed to teach junior and senior high school students the basic fundamentals and protections of the law, President Charles W. Pentz has announced.

The local program is part of a nationwide plan called "You And the Law" sponsored in cooperation with local school and youth officials and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. H. Wayne Cluck is chairman of the local committee.

5 Scramble For House Leadership

HARRISBURG (AP)—At least five Republicans are now actively seeking the majority floor leadership post in the state House of Representatives.

Two more joined the race Monday, a week before the House Republican caucus is to elect a floor leader to succeed Rep. Albert W. Johnson, R-McKean, who has been elected to Congress.

Rep. Maurice H. Goldstein, eight-year House veteran from Pittsburgh, was given the unanimous endorsement of the 12-member Allegheny County GOP delegation to seek the post.

Rep. Eugene M. Fulmer, three-termer from Centre County, circulated a letter to the 103 members of the Republican caucus, soliciting their support.

Previously announced candidates are Reps George Heffner, Pottsville; Austin Lee, Philadelphia, and Kenneth B. Lee, Sullivan County.

Wedding

Carbaugh—Slentz

Miss Jorene Slentz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Slentz, 117 York St., became the bride of Ray A. Carbaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Carbaugh, 404 S. Washington St., Saturday at 2:30 p.m., in the St. Paul's Evangelical United Brethren Church, Hagerstown. The double-ring ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Lebo, assistant pastor.

The couple was attended by Miss Ruby Carbaugh, sister of the groom, and Glenn V. Kelly, both of Gettysburg.

Traditional wedding music was played by the church organist, Joel E. Gardodian.

The bride is employed at the Adams County courthouse as a typist. The groom is employed at the Keystone Ridgeway Tile Co., Gettysburg.

A reception was held at the home of the groom, and the couple will reside there for the present.

Guests attended from Gettysburg, Waynesboro and Chambersburg.

NEW SCHOOL TO BE COMPLETED ON SCHEDULE

The Fairfield Joint School Board Tuesday evening was told that the construction of the new elementary school building is nearing completion on schedule.

William Murphy, representing Buchart Associates, architects, reported that tile floors will be completed within the next month and that equipment for the kitchen, science and locker rooms is on the project and will be installed by December 15. He said the general contractor expects to complete the construction by the end of December, with the exception of the library.

Murphy said the sewage treatment plant will be finished by December 15. At the recommendation of John Luntz, the board authorized Murphy to correct the paving at the new elementary school entrance which Luntz reports in "too short" for buses to make the turn without striking the seeded area.

SALE OF WINDOWS

The board authorized the property committee to sell 10 steel windows that were removed from the corridor for the new addition. The windows have been stacked outside the high school building and Harold R. Blair, supervising principal, said they create a safety hazard.

A special meeting will be held December 2 for the reorganization of the joint board and election of officers to the individual district boards.

The board discussed the replacement of the gymnasium ceiling and referred continued study to the property committee.

Assistant County Superintendent of Schools George Inskip reported attending a meeting in Chambersburg on area technical schools and said that the program has not yet moved beyond the committee stage. Fairfield has been assigned to the Franklin County District. Inskip recommended that school directors attend the county directors' meeting in Littlestown December 12 when the county reorganization program and the area technical school plan will be discussed.

APPROVE BILLS

The board approved the payment of bills totalling $21,678, which included $17,723.80 for payroll, $1,805 for transportation and $400 to Aero Oil Company for heating fuel. Receipts for the month totailed $17,586.47 and included deposits from the individual districts.

Districts were reminded of rental payments due December 15 from each district as follows: Fairfield borough, $11,792.63; Hamiltonban Twp., $38,842.37; Liberty Twp., $15,990.

The cafeteria report for the month showed that 8,942 meals were served for an income of $3,477.82. State reimbusement was $574.67, for a total income of $4,052.47. Expenses were $4,076.06.

HOSPITAL REPORT

Admissions: Mrs. Ray C. Mackley, 214 W. Middle St.; Richard H. Sullivan, Aspers R. 1; Mrs. Edward W. Heiser, R. 3; Mrs. Francis A. Dillman, 135 N. Stratton St.

Discharges: Mrs. Jennie M. Cluck, Bendersville; Mrs. Myrtle I. Guise, 153 York St.; Harry N. Knipple, Emmitsburg; William P. Gallagher, 70 W. Middle St.; Mrs. Garland R. Barrett, Orrtanna R. 1; Carroll E. Plank, R. 4.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS

At Warner Hospital

Mr. and Mrs. Ray C. Mackley, 214 W. Middle St., daughter, Monday.

At Hanover Hospital

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Belcher, Arendtsville, son, Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Garry Beidler, Newport, R. I., announce the birth of a son Nov. 15 at the U.S. Naval Hospital. Mrs. Beidler is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Sheats, Biglerville.

KILLIAN TO DISCUSS NEW SCHOOL LAWS

John D. Killian III, deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania, will be the speaker at the monthly meeting of the Gettysburg Branch, American Association of University Women, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The meeting, which will be held at the West St. Branch of



JOHN D. KILLIAN III

the Gettysburg National Bank, will be open to the public.

Mr. Killian will discuss "Education and Legislation — Here and Now." As chief counsel to the Department of Public Instruction, he is specially qualified to discuss the action of the recent session of the state General Assembly.

The speaker joined the staff of the attorney general in 1957. Admitted to the Pennsylvania and New York bars and to all federal courts, Mr. Killian argued the Pennsylvania "Bible reading" case before the United States Supreme Court. A graduate of Hofstra College, he received his LL.B. and LL.M. degrees from Cornell University. He maintains a private law practice in Harrisburg and is active in many civic committees, one of which is the National Council of Churches Committee on Church-State Relations.

Following the meeting the hostess committee will serve refreshments. Mrs. J. V. Lott is chairman of the committee which includes Mrs. Richard C. Newsham, Mrs. Gilbert Evans Jr., Miss Anna Jane Moyer, Mrs. R. C. Boylan and Mrs. Ralph B. Jackson.

Man Convicted In Rifle Slaying

READING, Pa. (AP)—Unless there is an appeal, 42-year-old Raymond Timmons will be sentenced Dec. 5 for the rifle slaying of two men.

Timmons, who had pleaded guilty to the slayings, was convicted Monday of first degree murder by President Judge Warren K. Hess of Berks County.

He is accused of fatally shooting Harry W. Yeager, 64, and John N. Batdorf, 57, near suburban Green Hills in what police said was the climax of a dispute involving Yeager's teenage daughter.

Timmons eluded hundreds of searchers for about a month in Berks and Lancaster counties before he surrendered to police in Baltimore Dec. 21.

Church Honors Volunteer, 93

NEW YORK (AP) — "We love you, Miss Rosenfeld," said the inscription on a cake for Jennie Rosenfeld, a volunteer worker with Emanu-el congregation for 73 years.

Miss Rosenfeld, 93, was honored Monday by members of the Center for Old People and by fellow members of the women's auxiliary of the Jewish congregation.

For years she taught citizenship and current events classes.

She says she has no intention of retiring.

Letter To The Editor

129 W. Lincoln Ave.
Gettysburg, Pa.
November 17, 1963

Mr. Paul Roy, Editor
Gettysburg, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Roy:

Mrs. Musser, publicity chairman; Mrs. Harper, executive coordinator of the Y-teens, and I wish to thank you for the generous coverage in The Times that you gave to the international festival sponsored by the Y-teens and the world fellowship committee of the YWCA on November 16. We appreciated your cooperation in informing the public about, what we considered, a very worthwhile project.

Respectfully
RUTH A. McILHENNY
General Chairman

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department is preparing a new appraisal in its effort to evict a Corydon, Pa., family that the Army says might be flooded from its home this winter because of construction of the Kinzua Dam and Reservoir on the Allegheny River.

Upper Communities

Telephone Mrs. John Leeti, Biglerville 677-7612

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Sheaffer, Aspers R. 1, celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary Friday evening at a family dinner at their home. Their two children and three grandchildren were present for the event.

The Industrial Section of Biglerville High School made a field trip to the Littlestown Foundry and Keystone Cabinet Works today under the direction of Charles Leader and Clyde Cover.

A mathematics departmental meeting will be held at Biglerville High School Wednesday at 3:30 o'clock.

Solicitors for the recent Hospital Auxiliary membership dues in Biglerville and the surrounding area were Mrs. Robert E. Baker, Mrs. Beuna Beamer, Mrs. Clyde Cover, Mrs. Earl Crum, Mrs. Wilmer Diehl, Mrs. Willis Finfrock, Mrs. Eva Lawver, Mrs. Arnold Orner, Mrs. George Smith and Mrs. Kenneth Alwine.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Alwine and daughters, Gail and Sharon, Biglerville, and Percy Alwine, New Oxford, visited Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Merchant and children, Linda, Peter and Charles, Lebanon.

Mrs. Dorothy Deatrick and Mrs. Kathryn Hutton, Bendersville; Miss Margaret Spangler, Gettysburg, and Mrs. Betty Culp, Gardners, attended a hair style show at the Hershey Hotel, Hershey, Sunday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Herman Dixon Sr., Gardners R. 2, was admitted to the Carlisle Hospital on Sunday and underwent major surgery this morning.

Mrs. Nellie Rutherford, Harrisburg, spent Saturday night with her sister, Mrs. Dorothy McKinney, Bendersville, and Sunday with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cluck, Aspers R. 1. She was accompanied home by Mrs. Sadie Shoap, Arendtsville, who is spending this week with her.

Church School in Zion United Church of Christ, Arendtsville, will be held at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. A joint worship service with Trinity Lutheran Church, Arendtsville, will be held Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Trinity Church.

Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Bendersville. The Young Men's Sunday School Class and wives and guests will meet at the Bendersville Bank parking lot at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening to go to the Ranch, near Chambersburg, for dinner.

Flohr's Lutheran Church, Mc Knightstown. The following officers were elected at a meeting of the Luther League on Sunday evening: Michel Keefer, president; Karen Stansbury, vice president; Audrey Biesecker, secretary; Patsy Kunkel, treasurer; and Luther Early, recreation director. The Luther League will meet Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at the church to attend the Luther League District Four meeting at First Lutheran Church, New Oxford. The regular Sunday evening meeting will be held at 6:30 o'clock.

The Misses Jane Wright and Linda Amstacher, Stewartstown, fresmen at Shippensburg State College, spent the weekend with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Wright, Aspers R. 1.

Mrs. Edward Rothenhoefer, Aspers, returned home Sunday after spending several days visiting her sister, Mrs. David Weyant, York. She was accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, also of York.

Ernest L. Hartman, Arendtsville, returned home Monday after spending the weekend with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Herman G. Hartman and family, Rockville, Md.

The Upper Adams Fish and Game Association will meet Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock at the clubhouse on Coon Road.

The Biglerville Kitchenettes will meet Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the social rooms of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Biglerville. Mrs. Earl Carey will speak on suggestions for making Christmas decorations and each member is asked to bring her own materials. The hostesses will be Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. Russell Barbour, Mrs. Ernest Unger, and Mrs. Paul F. Osborn.

CORPS TO MEET

The Adams County Ambulance Corps will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the engine house, E. Middle St., Chairman Eugene R. Long has announced. William G. Weaver, Civil Defense director for the county, is to speak. All members of ambulance corps throughout the area are invited to attend.

DEATHS

Mrs. Ethel J. Lytle

Mrs. Ethel J. Lytle, 76, of Shippensburg R. 3, died Monday at a Gettysburg convalescent home.

She was a member of the Church of God of Shippensburg and the Farm Women's Group of Franklin County. Survivors include a daughter and five sons.

Services will be held at 2 p.m. Thursday at the funeral home at 142 E. King St., Shippensburg. The Rev. Forest Weist will officiate, assisted by the Rev. M. C. Manning. Burial will be in Spring Hill Cemetery. Friends may call after 7 p.m. Wednesday at the funeral home.

Mrs. John P. Neiderer

Mrs. Dorothy Gertrude Neiderer, 77, Hanover R. 4, died at 1:45 o'clock this morning at the Hanover General Hospital where she had been a patient for two weeks.

She was a daughter of the late James and Mary (Weaver) Staub. Her husband is John P. Neiderer. They were married in 1914.

Surviving are these children: Mrs. George W. Miller, 409 Third St., Hanover; Mrs. Joseph Jacoby, Hanover R. 4; Charles L. Neiderer, Hanover R. 5; Mrs. Francis A. Klunk, Carlisle St. Ext., New Oxford; James A. Neiderer, Spring Grove R. 3; Lawrence A. Neiderer, 22 Second St., McSherrystown; Mrs. James B. Cashman, Hanover; Mrs. Edward R. Donnelly, Hanover. There are 43 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

She was a member of the Sacred Heart Basilica Catholic Church, Conewago; the Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality, the National Council of Catholic Women, the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Society of St. Vincent's and of the Centennial and Midway Fire Company Auxiliaries.

Funeral services Friday with prayers at 8:15 a.m. at the Walter Funeral Home in McSherrystown followed by a requiem mass at 8:45 at the Sacred Heart Basilica with the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Bolin officiating. Burial in the basilica cemetery. Friends may call Thursday evening at the funeral home with the Rosary at 8 o'clock.

Taneytown

MRS. JOHN LEISTER
Phone 756-2231

TANEYTOWN — Lt. and Mrs. Frank Henshaw and son, Frank II, Savannah, Ga., are spending some time with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Shorb, Baptist Rd., and Mr. and Mrs. Sir Vantis Henshaw, in Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Sentz, Falls Church, Va., were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hahn, R. 2. Mr. and Mrs. John Angell and daughter, Vickie, were guests in the afternoon.

The Graceful Workers Class of Grace United Church of Christ will meet Friday at 7:30 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Ralph Stonesifer, Keymar Rd.

Atty. and Mrs. Clifton Enfield and sons, Douglas and Brian, of Silver Spring, Md.; Mrs. Clarence Putman, Mayberry; Mr. and Mrs. Thurston Putman and sons, Ronnie and Wayne, and Howard Hyser were Sunday dinner guests of Mrs. Belva Putman, Emmitsburg Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Diehl, Cumberland, Md., spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Merle Ohler, W. Baltimore St.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Copenhaver, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffman, Frederick, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ripley, Keywood Village, were Sunday evening dinner guests of Mrs. Carrie V. Reaver and family, Harney Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Tildon Cushing and children, Scott and Pat, Essex, were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Upton Austin, Middle St.

Westminster District Lutheran Church Men fall rally and dinner will be held Monday, November 25, at Trinity Lutheran Church. Reservations should be made with Glenn Reaver or Stanley King by Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Ecker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ecker and Keith Levine, Stewartstown, and Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Pomsaning and son, Todd, of Fawn Grove, were Sunday dinner guests of Mrs. Cora Riffle, E. Baltimore St.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boyd and family, Boyds, Md., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller and Maurice Bowers, Teeter Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sentz, Frederick St., were Sunday luncheon guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sentz, and family, New Cumberland, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wright and family and Russell Wright, Jefferson, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. Guy DeGrange, Frederick, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Arvin, Feeser Rd.

There will be a special service of Thanksgiving on November 27 at 7:30 p.m. in the Piney Creek Church of the Brethren. The community is invited to attend.

The Taneytown Presbyterian Church celebrated its 135th anniversary Thursday evening with a covered dish supper in which the Emmitsburg Presbyterian congregation participated. The anniversary service was held on Sunday morning. Rev. E. M. Webber of the Presbytery of Baltimore, was the guest minister. His sermon was "Why Is the Church?" Special music was provided by the choir, assisted by Samuel Hayes and William Slemmer, of the Emmitsburg Presbyterian Church Choir. Articles of interest including pictues, hymn books, old silver Communion service and church records were exhibited. Rev. William Hendricks is pastor of the Taneytown congregation.

The Lions Club honored the graduating class of area Girl Scouts at a dinner meeting held recently at Taney Inn.

Thomas Smith was in charge of the program and introduced the graduating class which included Joan Cassell, Joan Clingan, Marion Dunham, Diane Fair, Faye Hilterbrick, Carol Pezonkie, Carol Remsburg, Nancy Wargny, Joan Decker, Susan Laird and Patricia Wargny.

The girls entertained the Lions members by presenting a typical camp fire scene renewing their Scouting days in song, which included a trio of guitarists Nancy Wargny, Faye Hilterbrick and Joan Cassell.

Mrs. Theodore Fair and Mrs. Zola Cantwell, troop leaders and advisors, were honored with appropriate plaques. The presentation was made by Dr. Frank Wargny.

Mrs. M. H. Beckley, Town Native, Dies

Mrs. Emma Thorn Beckley, Harrisburg, a native of Gettysburg, died Monday morning at [illegible] Watsontown, Pa. She was the wife of M. H. Beckley, who survives.

A daughter of the late Fred and Saranda (Sterner) Thorn, she was a member of St. James Lutheran Church here until moving to Harrisburg.

Surviving are her husband; a daughter, Mrs. Margaret T. Brown, New Cumberland; two grandchildren and four sisters, Mrs. Daisy Wierman, Tarpon Springs, Fla.; Mrs. Harry Saunders, Largo, Fla.; Mrs. John Kornsa, Petersburg, Fla., and Mrs. Hazel Denenger, Watsontown.

Funeral services Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Bender Funeral Home, Carlisle St., with the Rev. Dr. Paul L. Reaser officiating. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home Thursday from noon until 2 o'clock.

Late this morning word was received here of the death early today in Largo, Fla., of a sister of Mrs. Beckley, Mrs. Esther Saunders, wife of Harry Saunders, at Largo. Death followed an extended illness. There were no details available and no word has been received on the funeral arrangements.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Iowa Congressman Says Centennial Talks "Extend Lincoln's Immortal Words"

The following is the complete text of Congressman Fred Schwengle's (First Iowa District) address at the 33rd annual banquet of the Past Commanders and Past Presidents' Association of the SUV in the Hotel Gettysburg Saturday evening:



CONG. SCHWENGLE

THE LITERATURE OF GETTYSBURG

Those of us who are here today know that we are struggling to evaluate an elemental force in human nature beyond anything in the whole spectrum of biographical literature from Plutarch to Carl Sandburg. We are in the community where one of the noblest utterances ever delivered on this soil was made.

It was spoken a century ago. Next Tuesday we share with each other a profound emotion of reverence toward the author like that felt by participants in some devout, even mystical, ceremony of worship.

The whole world and all time will little note nor long remember what we say here today. Historians and interested citizens will note this as a reflection on and an extension of what was said on this now sacred spot in that imperishable two minutes or so after one of the most decisive battles in the history of mankind.

Somehow our emotions are to be keyed to the brooding genius who, even as I speak, hovers over this hallowed place.

OUT OF INFINITE

And whose voice, like eternity itself, can almost be felt whispering to us out of the infinite.

It does our hearts good and it enriches the soul to discuss, to evaluate, to reflect upon, to adulate this infinitesimal fragment of the world's literature we call the Gettysburg Address.

It is our literature.

It is American in every breath and syllable, every punctuation mark.

And it was given to mankind by one of our own.

Yet it is as universal as the Lord's Prayer with which it bears — in my judgment — a measure of divine resemblances.

The literature of Gettysburg and the address which we commemorate today has in it, not only for us but for the whole human race everywhere on this planet, something of the quality that touches all of us.

In whatever condition, it touches us at the noblest side of our nature.

It is my belief that this is its essential secret.

TONE OF PRAYER

I dare — with reverence and humility — to equate it with the tone, the style, the inner nature and the all-encompassing compassion of the Lord's Prayer.

Is not this the reason that from the very moment of its utterance these brief, utterly sincere 10 sentences, spoken at a moment of overwhelming national bereavement, captured the imagination of the contemporary world?

There were, as you know, those who passed the Gettysburg Address by on the day that it appeared in the public prints and for sometime after.

Like the Lord's Prayer it failed in its own day to receive total recognition.

But there were those on the public level who caught its meaning and its impact at once: surviving soldiers, poets, editors, reporters, publicists, clergymen and orators of the day including the remarkable Edward Everett.

This of course was not a speech dashed off on the back of an envelope, but a speech, which had behind it 45 years of learning and deep experience that produced some powerful thinking.

Maybe this is the reason that all that I say here today — which is without value except for what it commemorates — is a sort of irreducible minimum, the tiniest morsel, of what is yet to be said and written about this Gettysburg Address for generations and thousands of years to come.

We have the evidence that the words moved men in the hour in which they were spoken.

The most obvious observations made about the phrases of Lincoln scattered over this blood-drenched field a century ago is their affinity with Holy Writ: these honored dead" — "the last full measure of devotion" — "shall not have died in vain" — "shall not perish from the earth." —

MYSTICAL KINSHIP

I ask, with all the reverence I can bring to bear upon this humbly offered comparison, do not these words, in their rhythm, their sublime simplicity, their compactness, their ineffable music, the richness of their meaning, and their solace and dedication, have a kinship that is mystical and enduring with the most prayerful lines in Biblical literature:

"hallowed by Thy name" — "give us this day our daily bread" — "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us" — "deliver us from evil."

The inner meaning of both pieces of literature bring the loftiest emotions of the human soul into adjustment with the facts of our daily lives.

"It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us."

The highest aspirations to which man can reach touch hands with the needs of the moment: spiritual striving on the most idealistic scale wedded with what needs to be done in this hour of necessity and travail.

It is in this wise, it seems to me precisely, that the Lord's Prayer unites the kingdom of heaven with the hunger for one's daily bread.

CITES ARTICLE

Something of the immediacy of the impact of Lincoln's words on Lincoln's world, is conveyed in an article that appeared Monday morning, November 23, 1863, in the Daily Ohio State Journal, of Columbus.

Let me read you this revealing and moving literature. It appeared under the headline: DEDICATION DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

It goes like this: (I quote)

Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1863, will long be remembered as the day when the President's calm but earnest utterance of this brief and beautiful address stirred the deepest fountains of feeling and emotion in the hearts of the vast throng before him; and when he had concluded, scarcely could an unwearied eye be seen, while sobs of smothered emotion were heard on every hand. At our side stood a stout, stalwart officer, bearing the ensignia of a captain's rank, the empty sleeve of his coat indicating that he had stood where death was revelling, and as the President, speaking of our Gettysburg soldiers, uttered that beautifully touching sentence, so sublime and pregnant of meaning — "The world will little note, nor long remember what we here say, but it can never forget what they here did": — the gallant soldier's feeling burst over all restraint; and burying his face in his handkerchief, he sobbed aloud while his manly frame shook with no unmanly emotion, and after a struggle to master his emotions, he lifted his still streaming eyes to heaven, and in low and solemn tones exclaimed,

INACCURATE QUOTE

"God Almighty, bless Abraham Lincoln!" And to this spontaneous invocation a thousand hearts around him silently responded, Amen!" (End quote.)

There may be a touch of reportorial hyperbole in some of the nuances of this newspaper story.

Yet it is indicative of the effect of the War President's words on the reporter who heard them and on the audience that was on the spot.

I am much less concerned with the reporter's slightly inaccurate quotation than I am with the plainly stirring emotion that the short speech created and the feeling it elicited of love and veneration for the speaker.

Moreover this very love and this very veneration seems to be timeless and grips the hearts and souls of generations of Americans — and people the world over — in every climate, almost as much as it did those who stood beside the living President and in front of him a hundred years ago.

EDITORIAL PRAISES

There were of course editorials that gave praise to the Lincoln utterance on this soil and there were the encomiums from the pulpit.

Phillips Brooks was easily among the greatest pulpit orators of his day.

On April 23, 1865 (8 days after Lincoln's death), in Phillips Brooks' sermon at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, Bishop Brooks left us a literary gem.

Speaking from the title, "The Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln," this Protestant Episcopal bishop said in part (I quote):

He (Lincoln) once stood on the battlefield of our own state, and said of the brave men who had saved it words as noble as any countryman of ours ever spoke.

Let us stand in the country he has saved, and which is to be his grave and monument, and say of Abraham Lincoln what he said of the soldiers who had died at Gettysburg.

He stood there with their graves before him, and these are the words he said. . . .

Here Phillips Brooks quoted the Gettysburg Address.

WORTHY OF MEMORY

Then he added the hope and prayer:

"May God make us worthy of the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

This ends my quote on Bishop Brooks.

It seems to me there were few more proficient authorities on what were and what were not "words as noble as any countryman of ours ever spoke" than this enormously respected and famous clergyman — contemporary of Abraham Lincoln.

Then for me there is the subtle appeal and a most penetrating insight with literary beauty and some prophecy in the lines on Abraham Lincoln in — "The Man of the People" by Edwin Markham. Markham was about 11 years old when the Gettysburg Address was delivered.

In fact, among the American poets he is one of the greatest.

We hear the prophecy and note great literature in (I quote):

"His words were oaks in

LINCOLN CHILD

acorns"; "and his thoughts were roots that firmly gript the granite earth."

This, of course, is testifying in the compactly concentrated language of poetry to the immortality of Lincoln's speech.

"His words were oaks in acorns. . . ."

Still another poet, more our contemporary than Lincolns, was James Oppenheim, who was inspired to write in this touching descriptive poem THE LINCOLN CHILD (I quote):

And lo, as he grew ugly, gaunt,
And gnarled his way into a man,
What wisdom came to feed his want,
What worlds came near to let him scan!
And as he fathomed through and through
Our dark and sorry human scheme
He knew what Shakespeare never knew,
What Dante never dared to dream —
That men are one beneath the sun,
And before God are equal souls —
This truth was his, and thus it is,
That round him such a glory rolls.

What Oppenheim makes poetically dramatic here is an element basic to the Lincoln character.

This element is the element of godliness, of spirituality as something separate from denominational religion.

BIBLICAL PRECEPT

The profound Biblical precept:

"That men are one" permeates the philosophy of Abraham Lincoln.

(My, how that needs thinking on and responded to today.)

It is embedded in Lincoln's character like the cornerstone of a great and magnificent piece of architecture.

We might ask, is it any where more manifest than in the Gettysburg Address?

It is clear to me that Lincoln never thought of the North and the South, or East and West, rather he thought of all sections as one nation.

He found and tried to apply in his time the fundamental tenet that "all men are created equal."

And isn't this the very essence of the American dream?

Even here, at Gettysburg where the two sections confronted each other on the level of the highest order of human drama, Lincoln still thought of one nation, and could not bring himself to deliver his funeral oration in honor of one part of the country and in derogation of the other.

JUST SOLDIERS

For him, even in this high moment of intense crisis and antagonism, there were no soldiers of the Union and no soldiers of the Confederacy.

There were only just soldiers.

There was about this awful carnage only "the brave men, living, and dead who struggled here" not enemies and not antagonists.

The magnificent Carl Sandburg makes my point far better than I can make it.

Speaking before the joint session of Congress, February 12, 1959, to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, Mr. Sandburg said (I quote):

His words at Gettysburg were sacred, yet strange with a color of the familiar:

We cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far beyond our poor power to add or detract.

Sandburg dramatically continues as he observes (I quote):

He could have said "the brave Union men." Did he have a purpose in omitting the word "Union"?

CLEAR OF PASSION

Was he keeping himself and his utterance clear of the passion that would not be good to look back on when the time came for peace and reconciliation?

Did he mean to leave an implication that there were brave Union men and brave Confederate men, living and dead, who had struggled there?

We do not know, of a certainty.

Was he thinking of the Kentucky father whose two sons died in battle, one in Union blue, the other in Confederate gray the father inscribing on the stone over their double grave, "God knows which was right?" We do not know.

This ends my quote from Sandburg.

It can be said with some confidence that Lincoln is the most quoted of our Presidents, and he inspired more quotes and noble literature than any other President.

SUBLIME PASSAGES

There are sublime passages in Lincoln that derive an immensely dramatic impact from the facts of his life and the majesty that accrues to his career from having been President.

The greatness and thoroughness that are Lincoln can be found in the Cooper Union speech.

Research, study and respect for history is evident in the capacity for clear reasoning which is shown in the debates with Douglas.

And they achieve a certain posture of validity and responsibility when he speaks as President of the United States.

In uttering the words in the first inaugural—(I quote):

"We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection."

The greatest of our Presidents launched himself into the rarefied altitudes where only the world's immortals are to be found.

This is also evident in that greatest utterance of compassion to be found anywhere in the whole history of statesmanship and leadership: — The Biblical paragraphs in the Second Inaugural.

NEW HORIZON

The words 'with malice toward none, with charity for all" are like some indestructible light leading into a new horizon for the whole of the human race.

The impact of those words — and the other in large part — would not have been so great had he not been the President of the United States, upon whose fabulously competent shoulders rested a burden almost beyond human endurance.

And it is this unearthly responsibility that gives his words a flame, a meaning, an immortality, that they might not otherwise have had.

For the drama of his life is inescapably intertwined with the grandeur of his words, and their transparently sincere, soul-searching, decency and conviction, their unassailable logic.

They were simple words, of course, but that's only a fraction of their virtue for their simplicity was arrived at through immense complexities and confusion.

It is their clarity and their humanity which thrust whole shafts of light where there was only darkness and bedlam.

Shafts of light not only for the young nation known as the United States of America in the middle of the 19th century but shafts of light that is dazzling today and will brighten the paths of men on their march to freedom to the end of time everywhere on this planet.

We here find abundant testimony to the admonition that it is our business as a nation and as individuals to make other men wise and better as we can find or make opportunity to do so.

Like him then let us try to find the right way, the right place and the right time to do what is right.

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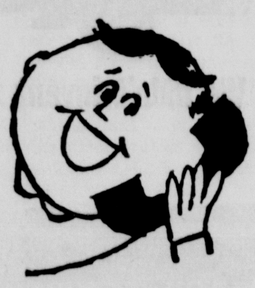
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PUBLIC SALE

Four-room Residence
Near Cashtown
Friday, November 22, 1963
at 6:00 P.M.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises about ½ mile south of Cashtown on the road to Orrtanna at 6:00 P.M. Friday, November 22, 1963, a residential lot 120 feet by 165 feet improved with a four-room and closed-in porch frame and brick shingle dwelling house, all improvements.

Interested persons desiring to inspect the premises should contact the undersigned at 100 Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

HARRY E. RENTZEL
Clair Slaybaugh, Auctioneer

SPORTS

Biglerville Court Squad Will Depend Heavily On Three Two-Year Veterans

A trio of seasoned veterans, each of whom lettered the past two seasons, will carry the hopes of the Biglerville High School cagers during the 1963-64 campaign which gets underway at Littlestown Tuesday, December 3.

Coach Dan Bushman has Bob Bream, 5-10 playmaker; Bob Garretson, 6-3, with excellent potential and Rodney Guise, 6-1, another fine performer, around which he is building his varsity squad. All are Seniors.

The Canners, who turned in an overall 14-6 record last season and a 5-4 first half and 8-1 second half in the Blue Mountain League, lost heavily by graduation. The group incluedd Phil Pitzer, 6-4 top rebounder; Dick Dull, probably the best shot; Leroy Wetzel, Gary Wright, Richard Guise and Mike Thomas.

At present Bushman has 10 candidates on his varsity squad, there being a combined total of 22 for the varsity and junior varsity.

OTHER SQUAD MEMBERS

Completing the varsity hopefuls are Don Stauffer, 6-0, and Ross Kennedy 5-7, both Seniors; Jim Taylor 5-11, Owen Taylor 5-10, Randy Rouzer 6-1, Jim Wright 5-9 and Lexie Eckenrode 5-8, Juniors, who have been advanced from last year's jayvees.

During the next two weeks there may be some changes as a number of other candidates have been showing promise which may result in their being moved up.

The schedule:

December 3, Littlestown, away; 6, *East Pennsboro, home; 10, *Camp Hill, home; 13, *Boiling Springs, away; 17, *Shippensburg, home; 20, *Susquenita, home; 26, alumni, home.

January 7, *Big Spring, away; 10, *Northern, away; 14, *Gettysburg, home; 17, *Newport, home; 24, *East Pennsboro, away; 28, *Camp Hill, away; 31, *Boiling Springs, home.

February 4, *Shippensburg, away; 7, *Susquenita, away; 11, *Big Spring, home; 14, *Northern, home; 18, *Gettysburg, away; 20, *Newport, away. A game with the faculty will be played February 25.

*Blue Mountain League games.

Gettysburg Purse At Downs Tonight

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va. — Joyce E. Christensen's Pamela Miss, returns to her rightful company tonight at Shenandoah Downs, heading a field of 10 sprinters in the 6-furlong Gettysburg Purse, but the filly will have her hands full.

Mrs. Robert Earp's Top Pebble, Edward D. Sipler's Fence 'em In, Harry Disston's Second Fiddle and Russell Santmeyer's Miss Oakton all will contest the purse. Pamela Miss has the great speed to get to the top of the leading contenders, but will be hanging on at the end if she is to be the winner.

Delaware Parents Challenge Bible

WILMINGTON, Del (AP) — Compulsory Bible reading and prayer in Delaware public schools are being challenged in U.S. District Court here.

Two Delaware couples asked the court Monday to declare such exercises unconstitutional A three - judge panel is hearing the suit filed by Mr. and Mrs. Garry De Young of Middletown and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Johns of Dover.

Johns testified he thinks prayer is degraded when it is used as an automatic recitation. Johns said he is a Protestant

Mrs. De Young, a teacher, contended her right of religious freedom is violated when she is required to participate in the exercises. She described her family as agnostic.

Accuser To Get Mental Exams

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — A Negro has been ordered to undergo psychiatric examinations after pleading guilty to charges of falsly telling federal investigators that Birmingham police bombed a Negro leader's home.

U.S. Dist. Judge Clarence W. Allgood said Monday he would pass sentence on Roosevelt Tatum, 39, after receiving the examination.

Tatum told FBI agents that two Birmingham police officers set off a dynamite bomb last May 11 which wrecked the home of the Rev. A. D. King, brother of Negro leader Martin Luther King Jr.

That blast and another a few minutes later at a Negro motel touched off a night of rioting by Negroes.

Diabetes can strike at any age. Cases have been known in a nine-day-old boy and in a 99-year-old woman.

TENNESSEE, GEORGIA TECH HAVE MADE UP

By BOB GREEN
Associated Press Sports Writer

The world will be happy to know that all is sweetness and light on the southern football front once again. Tennessee Athletic Director Bob Woodruff and Georgia Tech football Coach Bobby Dodd have decided to make up.

They had a fuss of several weeks duration going on before the hand-holding started. It all began when Woodruff accused Dodd of using an illegal "sleeper" play in the Tech-Tennessee game. Dodd angrily denied the allegation.

AIR WAS BLUE

Relations were strained—in fact, the air was blue—for a while. That's all over now.

"I went out to see Bobby this morning and we talked about several things like 'sleepers' and contracts ' Woodruff said Monday "We signed a contract to extend the Tennessee-Tech series through 1970, so you can see we are on friendly terms "

While most major bowl officials and successful major college coaches are panting after one another, Michigan State s Duffy Daugherty and Mississippi's Johnny Vaught are playing it a little coy

Mississippi, unbeaten, once tied and third in the nation, is a leading candidate for the Sugar Bow. Vaught, however says if he had his druthers, he'd druther the Orange, which is committed to the Big Eight champion.

CHAMPIONSHIP FIRST

That will be either Oklahoma or Nebraska. Each has Negro players, and such a game would conflict with Mississippi's unwritten law against integrated athletic competition.

"If we get an invitation," Vaught said, "a decision will will have to be made. I've got people to answer to."

And Daugherty of all things, says there are things more important than going to the Rose Bowl. His Spartans are in a fight with Illinois for the Big Ten title.

"I think the championship is more important than the Rose Bowl trip," he said, then hastily added: "Don't misunderstand me—I'd like to go to the Rose Bowl."

Of course, the fact that the title and the trip are one and the same thing is probably just coincidental.

REJECT BOWL BIDS

And on the subject of bowls, West Chester State College players — PLAYERS, mind you — voted not to accept any post season bowl bids. They said the extended practice would interfere with their studies.

Turning down a bowl for books. Is this legal?

Southwest Conference teams don't need to borrow trouble when playing Texas, but Longhorn Coach Darrell Royal may have sounded a warning when he announced the school's immediate athletic integration, the first in the conference.

"We will recruit those Negroes who fit into our program," he said He didn't mention any particular prospects, but said his staff has "a pretty good line on recruiting."

Like about a half dozen 9.5 dash men maybe Darrell?

National Hockey League

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

No games Monday or Tuesday.

Wednesday's Games

Toronto at Montreal
Boston at New York
Detroit at Chicago

American Hockey League

Monday's Results

No games scheduled

Today's Games

No games scheduled

Wednesday's Games

Cleveland at Hershey
Quebec at Pittsburgh

National Basketball Assn.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

No games Monday.

Today's Games

Detroit vs. Cincinnati at New York
Boston at New York
St. Louis at San Francisco

Wednesday's Games

New York at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at Detroit

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Wilhelm Vo, Homburg, 178½, Germany, outpointed Monroe Ratliff, 10½, San Diego, 10.

McNAUGHTON IS ALL-EAST SOPH

NEW YORK (AP)—Dave McNaughton, Penn State fullback who scored two touchdowns in the Nittany Lions' 28-14 victory over Holy Cross Saturday, has been sclected the All-East Sophomore of the Week.

At the same time Monday, Penn State moved up to fourth place in the weekly voting for the Lambert Trophy. Navy and Pitt continued unuanimou choices as the 1-2 major college football teams in the East.

Halfback Paul Martha of Pitt was also named to the weekly All-East major college All-Star football team chosen by the Eastern College Athletic Conference. It marked the fourth time this season Martha was chosen.

McNaughton had only one carry to his credit before Saturday's game.

JFK TO LEAVE ON TEXAS TRIP ON THURSDAY

By FRANK CORMIER
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy settled back into his workaday routine today, but only temporarily, after a hectic Florida trip capped by an appeal to the Cuban people to overthrow the Castro regime.

Kennedy, who will be taking off again Thursday on an equally fast-paced Texas trip, promised Monday night that Americans will fight to block any future Communist takeover in the hemisphere.

And the President said the United States is ready to help Cubans establish a progressive government without fear of a return to the economic and political system of the old Batista dictatorship.

FIVE SPEECH TOUR

Kennedy's significant foreign policy address climaxed a five-speech tour of Tampa and Miami.

The President's whirlwind schedule was reminiscent of the itinerary for a political campaign. He will spend three days touring the major cities of Texas.

In White House parlance, Kennedy's trips to Florida and Texas, the South's two most populous states, must be classed as "nonpolitical." However, few observers doubted that the mounting tempo of presidential travel was anything but a warmup for the 1964 election campaign.

LOST STATE IN '60

During his day in Florida, Kennedy chose his audiences with care: a general public gathering at Tampa; separate appearances before business and labor groups in that city; a frankly partisan airport pep rally in Miami, and the hemisphere policy talk at the Miami Beach convention of the Inter-American Press Association.

Kennedy lost Florida to Republican Richard M. Nixon by a slim margin in 1960. Texas last time was in the Kennedy column by an equally precarious edge.

Kennedy, in his discussion of Cuba, said that "nothing is possible" in the way of Cuban-American cooperation so long as the Caribbean island is "a victim of foreign imperialism, an instrument of the policy of others, a weapon in an effort dictated by external powers to subvert the other American republics."

If things were different, he said, everything would be possible.

INVITATION TO CUBANS

He said that "once Cuban sovereignty has been restored," the United States "will extend the hand of friendship and assistance to a Cuba whose political and economic institutions have been shaped by the will of the Cuban people."

White House sources agreed that Kennedy's statement was an invitation to the Cuban populace to overthrow Fidel Castro.

Kennedy was even more direct in restating policy toward any attempts by future Castros to seize power in Latin America. He said:

"The American states must be ready to come to the aid of any government requesting aid to prevent a takeover linked to the policies of foreign communism rather than to an internal desire for change. My country is prepared to do this."

Drop Arson Charge After Lie Detector

NORRISTOWN, Pa. (AP) — Authorities have dropped arson charges against James T. Franey, 56, who had been accused of setting a fire that destroyed the Lower Pottsgrove Repair Shop and an apartment. Charges were dropped after he took a lie detector test Monday. Police said he admitted setting the fire, but said it was accidental.

BEARS FEAR STEELERS IN SUNDAY CLASH

By JIM BECKER

NEW YORK (AP) — Hanging out the pro football wash, and don't forget to take the "War Plan" out of George Halas' pants pocket before you stick the trousers in the machine.

Papa Bear Halas may need that plan again Sunday, when the Chicago Bears meet the tough Steelers at Pittsbuurgh. The Bears followed Halas' written instructions to the letter against the Green Bay Packers for a 26-7 victory Sunday but it isn't over yet in the Western Conference of the NFL.

FEARS STEELERS

"I'd rather be playing any team in the league than the Steelers," Halas said. "They are tough and punishing". . . Despite their two victories over the defending champion Packers, it may take a win over the Steelers to avoid a playoff with Green Bay . . . The Packers, now 8-2, have a pretty soft road home the next four weeks, San Francisco twice, Los Angeles and Detroit. The Bears, 9-1, have Minnesota, San Francisco and Detroit, after the Steelers.

NO OFFENSE

They laughed when the Chicago offensive line got down on its haunches, before the Packers game. The Bears, with the rightest defense in the league, had been having trouble making touchdowns. . . Offensive line coach Phil Handler pointed up the situation in a fanciful story. He claimed he accidentally jostled a woman fan after a game, and said: "No offense, madam." "That's right, young man," was the supposed reply. . . But after the Packers game, they gave Handler the game ball, because of the way his troops performed.

Green Bay Coach Vince Lombardi agreed the Bears were great. But he added: "If we finish second now, we will be the best team that ever finished second."

Things aren't over in the Eastern Conference, either, despite the one-game lead held by the New York Giants . . . The Giants are home to the St. Louis Cardinals Sunday. The Cards are tied for second with the Cleveland Browns, and they trimmed the Browns 20-14 last Sunday. After the Giants-Cardinals game, the Cards meet the Browns again . . . The two games should settle the Eastern race.

The Giants beat the Cardinals 38-21 earlier this season.

PHILLIES BOOK 81 HOME GAMES

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia Phillies announced today a home schedule of 81 games in 74 dates, including 50 night games, four doubleheaders and three twi-night doubleheaders.

The Phillies will open the home season at Connie Mack Stadium on Tuesday, April 14 against the New York Mets in a night game They'll close it out on Sunday, Sept. 27, against Milwaukee.

At the same time, General Manager John Quinn announced that pitchers and catchers will report to Clearwater, Fla., for spring training on Feb. 27. The remainder of the squad will report March 4.

Jurgensen Will Resume Practice

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Quarterback Sonny Jurgensen, out four weeks with a right shoulder separation, has been given the go ahead to commence full practice today with the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League.

The Eagles X-rayed Jurgensen's right shoulder and right arm Monday and decided he was able to begin practicing again.

Jurgensen, who also has jammed arm muscles, says he finds it very painful to throw a football.

Dr James Nixon the team physician, said that Jurgensen's shoulder showed a very satisfactory bone healing.

Lions Practice Without Tackles

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. (AP) — With tackles Harrison Roshdal and Terry Monaghan sitting on the sidelines, Penn State stressed defense Monday as the Lions drilled for Saturday's football encounter with fifth-ranked Pittsburgh.

Nittany Coach Rip Engle directed State through a full dress workout on defensive formations which he hopes will stop the plunges of Pitt fullback Rick Leeson and the sweeps of halfback Paul Martha and quarterback Fred Mazurek.

Seven In Race For Tangerine Bowl

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—Seven teams are in the running to play in the Tangerine Bowl football game here Dec. 28, but the selection probably will not be made until next week.

Jack Morgan, chairman of the selection committee, said his group is considering these teams: Western Kentucky, Delaware, South Dakota State, University of Massachusetts, Wichita, Ohio University and the Coast Guard Academy.

CHARGERS AND PATRIOTS TOP IN STATISTICS

NEW YORK (AP) — The streaking San Diego Chargers and the Boston Patriots continued to show the way in the American Football League's team statistics

The Chargers maintained their lead on offense and the Pats on defense, although Boston allowed 24 points to Kansas City in a tie game.

Buffalo outgained the San Diego team despite a 23-13 defeat at the hands of the Chargers, and edged closer in the season statistics San Diego's offense has averaged 376.4 yards per game, compared to 362.6 for Buffalo. San Diego's rushing average of 151.4 yards was tops and Buffalo led in passing with a 241-yard average.

Boston's defense yielded 234 yards passing and 96 yards rushing to Kansas City in that 24-24 tie Sunday but the Pats held the statistical leadership Boston had allowed 254.1 yards per game and only 68.3 yards on the ground.

HULL SHARES SCORING LEAD

MONTREAL (AP)—Chicago's bold, blond Bobby Hull, booming along at a pace faster than his 50-goal season of 1961-62, has moved into a share of the National Hockey League's scoring lead, league statistics released today show.

The powerful left-winger whipped in five goals — including a hat trick Sunday — and added three assists in three games last week. That increased his production to a league leading 12 goals. He had only five at the same stage of his 50-goal season.

Hull shares the scoring lead with Montreal's Jean Beliveau, each with 26 points.

The Black Hawks are eight points in front of the rest of the pack.

The Hawks' Glenn Hall also leads the goalies in the race for the Vezina Trophy. Hall and his alternate Denis DeJordy have allowed only 35 goals in 17 games.

PARIS— Ismael Laguna, 127½ Panama, outpointed Joe Rafiu King, 127½, Nigeria, 10.

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Jesus Pimentel 117½, Mexico, knocked out Jose Valdez, 117½, Mexico, 4.

COLAVITO IS ACQUIRED BY KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY (AP) — The power-poor Kansas City Athletics paid a high price in talent to Detroit for slugger Rocky Colavito, but owner Charles Finley predicted Colavito will hit 40 home runs—and said he will move in the left field fence to help him.

Colavito said he felt capable, but would make no predictions He added he was "glad to get away from Detroit. . . glad to get away from the front office."

The big right-handed hitting outfielder, who tailed off to 22 homers last season, said the Detroit front office was talking early in the season about trading him.

"I like to feel appreciated," he said, at his home in Temple, Pa. "I would imagine they were not satisfied or they wouldn't be looking to trade me."

LOSE 3 MEN

The A's gave up Jerry Lumpe, one of baseball's better second basemen, and two front-line right-handed pitchers, Dave Wickersham and Ed Rakow Kansas City also received Bob Anderson, a right-handed relief pitcher, plus an unannounced sum of cash.

"Certainly it's a gamble," Finley said in Minneapolis, where he had gone on insurance business.

"We weren't winning with Lumpe and our pitching. We've got rookie Dick Green, a fine fielder, at second base. His bat is a question mark, but that's just another gamble we had to take. We think Manager Ed Lopat can help Anderson.

Colavito has hit 222 homers in the past six seasons, more than any other American League hitter in the same period. In eight full seasons in the majors, he has averaged 33.5 homers and 100.4 runs batted in. His lifetime batting average is .271.

The handsome 6-foot-3 200-pounder had 91 RBI last season. Detroit, rated the best challenger of the New York Yankees, got off to a bad start and finished in a fifth place tie with Cleveland at 79-83. It was decided to trade Colavito for needed pitching and infield help.

Finley said the left field fence would be moved in "at least to the 325-foot mark" for Colavito. The fence is now 331 feet from the plate down the line and 364 in left-center.

Lumpe, a left-handed batter, hit .271 with 59 RBI last season after a bad start. He had a lifetime average of .279 before last season. Lumpe's best year was .301 with 10 homers and 83 RBI in 1962.

Wickersham won 12 and lost 15 last season with a 4.06 earned run average. Rakow was 9-10 with 3.98, and Anderson 3-1 with 3.30 in 60 innings.

SENT TO HERSHEY

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — The Minneapolis Bruins of the Central Professional Hockey League have returned wing Claude Ouimet to Hershey, Pa., of the American Hockey League. The move was made Monday to trim their roster to the CPHL limit of 16.

SHENANDOAH

TONIGHT'S ENTRIES

FIRST—$1000, clmg. $1250, 3 YO & up, 5½ fur.

Miss Jane D			
Cedar Commet	118	Godies Chaner	112
Wadobe	120	Adm Clay	120
Miss Siclesue	115	Ixitur	115

SECOND—$1200, clmg. $1250, 3 YO, one mile.

Sea Record	112	Muraisteel	112
Sorrento	107	Native Way	112
Durbin Wilson	107	Sense You	112
Pats Brother	115	Riverbrook	112
Weather Bulletin	107	War Deer	112

THIRD—$1000, clmg. $1250, 3 YO & up, 5½ fur.

Roman Elan	105	Fast Pow Wow	111
County Cop	113	Johnnie Wise	113
Wagon Bank	111	Nifetime Blues	111
Lady Mack	111	Beckys Boot	120
Heat Flame	111	Major Missle	116

FOURTH—$1200, clmg. $3500-3250, 2 YO 5½ fur.

Monica Bang	112	Aleatia	112
Tat'red 'n Torn		Pr sco	117
Daddy El	120	Chugwater Gal	109
General Noel	109	Royal Reaper	109
Pam Slam	114	Jersey Sun	109

FIFTH—$1100, clmg. $1600, 3 YO & up, 5½ fur.

Chuck's Glider	117	Great Grandin	117
Conf'era'e Jane	108	Baddy	117
Rattle & Snap	111	Ruler	120
Bonne Etoile	114	Tumblin O	117
Dreamer's Gold	114	Testing Jet	120

SIXTH—$1100, clmg. $1250, 3 YO & up, 1 and 1 16 mile.

King Tar	118	Noboy's Lad	118
Tom's Pal	114	Jewel's King	112
Crestes Lass	112	Lark Hill	115
The Axe	112	Racing Kenny	104
Top Glitter	106	Sea Tread	107

SEVENTH—$1000, clmg. $1250, 3 YO & up, 5½ fur.

Little Mistress	116	Always Fair	119
Elderberry	120	Hamper	112
Miss George	108	Five For Fun	119
Half Nelson	126	La Madrina	117
Mister Petrose	120		

EIGHTH—$1100, clmg., $1600, 3 YO & up, 6 fur.

Dentown	119	Toy Pebble	109
Susquehanna	113	Miss Oakton	114
Fence Em In	117	Second Fiddle	112
Pamela Miss	117	Birchwood	117
Crystal Blend	113	Third Snow	111

NINTH—$1100, clmg. $1250, 3 YO & up, 1 mile and 70 yards.

Noble Dream	117	Army Buddy	118
Bolder Streak	115	Opera Singer	115
Dr. Dunois	112	Licorice Stick	118
Mans Foe	117	Lt. L. Kampel	112
Ricky's Dude	109	Shore Party	112

JERRY WEST TOP SCORER IN CAGE LOOP

NEW YORK (AP) — This is bad news for big Bill, but Jerry West says he's improving.

"If guys like West, Oscar Robertson and Elgin Baylor got any better, they'd drive me right out of the league," Bill Russell, defensive genius of the Boston Celtics, said recently.

"I think I'm better than I was last year," West said. "I'm learning things all the time This year I've learned to take that last split second before committing myself, before either shooting or passing.

"It has helped."

TOP SCORER

The figures bear him out.

West, Los Angeles Laker backcourt man, continued to lead the National Basketball Association scorers with 456 points through games of Sunday, the league announced today.

His average of 28.5 points a game for 16 games was second only to Wilt Chamberlain of San Francisco, who had 449 points in 14 games for an average of 32.1.

Chamberlain also took the lead in field goal percentage, .506, and holds the edge in rebounds, with 313. Russell has the best rebound average, 25.5, having played in two fewer games than Chamberlain.

The defending champion Celtics have the top scoring average, 116.6, while San Francisco leads in team defense, allowing an average of only 99.1 per game.

COACH SAYS STAUBACH IS BEST PLAYER

By JACK HAND
Associated Press Sports Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — "Roger Staubach reminds me of Wyatt Earp. He is going to be a legend in our time "

Roger's coach, Wayne Hardin of Navy, was the speaker Monday at the New York Football Writers' Association. He was doing his bit for the boy who makes the Middies go.

"Roger is fantastic," said Hardin in one of his more reserved statements "During a game the kids on the sidelines come up to me and say, 'Coach aren't you glad he is on our side?

"He is far and away the finest I have seen. I say that with no reservations I even like to watch him in practice."

REST HE'S SEEN

When a newsman asked Hardin if he meant that Staubach was the best collegian he had seen, the coach said, "This boy is as good as anybody who ever played the game. I have seen Johnny Unitas and Y. A. Tittle."

Hardin, who will be shooting for his fifth straight over Army Nov. 30 at Philadelphia, said Staubach makes a great play each week and then tops it with a better one the following week.

"Last Saturday against Duke he dropped back to pass, jumped up in the air and apparently was going go be thrown for a loss of eight or 10 yards," he said "He came down with the ball under his arm. The man hit him but he bounced off his shoulder and took off for a 45-yard net gain. If he had a little more speed he might have had six points."

Hardin described the junior from Cincinnati as a quiet, modest boy who will make a fine naval officer.

"I have seen boys who can pass better, run better, call plays better or scramble better but I never saw anyone who can do all those things as well as Roger. I simply can't say enough about him."

2 FAVORED FOR EASTERN BOWL

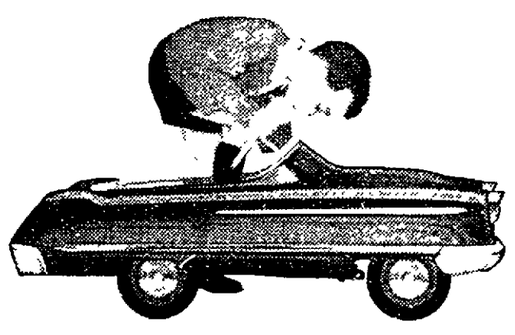
ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP) — Coast Guard, Wittenberg, Abilene Christian and East Tennessee State emerged today as the top prospects for the home team in the Eastern Bowl football game here Dec. 14.

Both West Chester State College and the University of Massachusetts eliminated themselves from possible bids by deciding against post-season activity because it would place too much stress on studies.

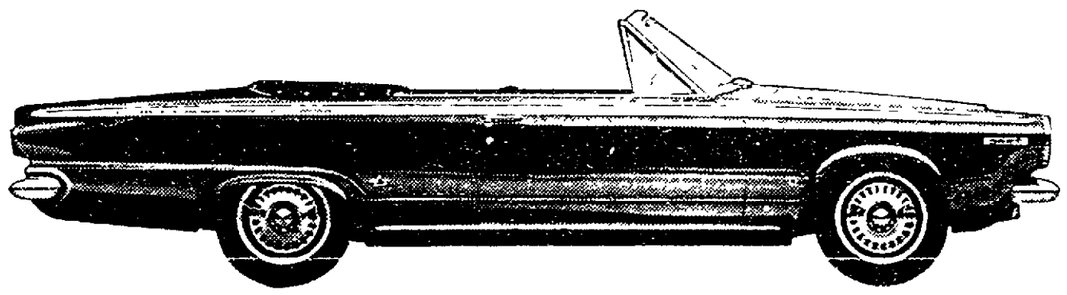
In the case of West Chester, which finished with an 8-1 record and won the Pennsylvania State College Conference championship, the players voted Monday against accepting a post-season bid West Chester had been considered the favorite to get the bid

Undefeated Northeastern University of Massachusetts already has accepted a bid as the visiting team.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

French Ambassador Says Lincoln's Address Here Now "Belongs To Mankind"

Ambassador Herve Alphand of France to the United States was commended for his service to his country by Dr. C. A. Hanson, Gettysburg College president, when he introduced him at the program opening the Centennial observance Sunday afternoon in the SUB at the College as follows:

"Our representative from France was appointed as his nation's ambassador to the United States in 1956. He had previously served as permanent delegate of France to the United Nations and her representative in the Security Council.

"A distinguished member of a family which has constantly given civil servants to France since the beginning of the 18th century, he has served his country with exemplary distinction since 1930. It is my honor to present His Excellency, Herve Alphand, the ambassador of France to the United States.

The address follows in full:

One hundred years ago, on the very same battlefield where we are gathered today, my predcessor, the French envoy, M. Mercier, was at Lincoln's side when he uttered his unforgettable address. More fortunate than I, M. Mercier found himself in the comfortable position of listening without having to speak.

BELONG TO MANKIND

As all great masterpieces, as the best of Pericles and Demosthenes, Lincoln's words belong not only to one country but to mankind as a whole. To us they remain as a lesson which will forever endure.

First a lesson in humility: in all modesty Lincoln believed that "the world would little note, nor long remember, what he said here." How mistaken he was!

Then a lesson in brevity: in 268 words, loaded with thoughts, he left in the minds of men imprints that will never wear out. Let those totalitarian politicians who deem it necessary to speak for eight hours whenever they stand on a podium learn by this example!

ONLY ONE SHORTER

In fact, I know of but one exhortation which was shorter than Lincoln's, but which aim was identical: I am referring to the three words which our own Revolution bequeathed as its national motto to the French Republic, three words which have also made their way around the world and, today as yesterday, remain the inspired lifeline of our two people: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Liberty, main theme of Lincoln's canticle; Liberty for the sake of which our nations fought three times since your Republic was born, to defend your independence at time, ours at other times and again the independence of some others. Liberty which brings us today side by side on the autobahn to Berlin, since we have to fight once more against a new kind of tyranny which would like to dominate the world.

"FRATERNITY"

Equality, because in this country where "all men are created equal" your government is still struggling against the dark forces of discrimination which Lincoln opposed; and because we also want this equality among nations, we, who within a few years, have recognized the existence of nearly 20 of them, in Asia as well as in Africa, and cannot accept that the rights of self-determination should not be recognized also to old peoples in Central and Eastern Europe.

Last of all Fraternity, because you and we wish that "these dead shall not have died in vain," that each one of us may live without danger, and according to his own choice, that despite the differences in ideologies, a brotherly cooperation be established among men for the fullfillment of the great tasks awaiting us and first of all assistance to those two billion human beings who have been living for centuries like their ancestors, deprived of the bare necessities.

"PEACE IN LIBERTY"

The hatred spread all over the world, and to which so many recent events bear testimony, shows us that this time has not come yet. But it is up to us, the living, to act in such a way, without respite or desperation, following at times different paths, that peace in liberty and justice reign at last among us.

At no time in their history did France and the United States cease to struggle in unison, so that "this unfinished work be nobly advanced."



AMBASSADOR ALPHAND

Lincoln's Face "Reflected His Heart's Agony" When He Gave His Immortal Address

Governor William W. Scranton delivered the following address at the exercises in the National Cemetery this afternoon in observance of the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address:

To this hallowed ground 100 years ago came the 16th President of the United States to voice the solemn hope that this nation, under God, might have a new birth of freedom.

He stood here humbly in the presence of a ghostly army of Gettysburg dead. Reflections of his heart's agony were etched in the craigy furrows of his countenance as he admonished his countrymen:

"The brave men," he said, "living and dead, who fought here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract."

SALUTE IS MEMORY

One hundred years later we stand in the long shadow cast by that gentleman both on this field and on the pages of history. Our purpose is to commemorate his memory — and, we are, of course, engaged in a needless task far above our poor power.

His memory to endure has no need of our faint applause.

His life's work — or even the few eloquent words he spoke here — need no commemoration from us to insure their honored place in the annals of mankind.

If we are but one-tenth as humble as he was, we will realize that we are not here for his sake.

Rather, we are come for our own sake, as free men, to refresh ourselves at this shrine. We are come to find increased devotion for the unfinished cause of human freedom. We are come to take comfort in the victories of the past because we know that for liberty there lie fierce battles in the future.

"COMMON SENSE"

Long before Abraham Lincoln spoke here, the homeless visionary Thomas Paine had been able to rally an embryo nation to the cause of liberty by writing that the aspirations of a free people were little more than "common sense."

Lincoln rallied what was left of a nation to fight for the cause of union by appealing to that same common sense.

Abraham Lincoln was of the people . . . not because he was born in a log cabin, or because he split logs, or came from a poor, but honest, family . . . but because he had a superb appreciation of the honest common sense that can come to a public official from the American people, if he will but let it. And to that, Lincoln was willing to contribute his own quite considerable talent for leadership.

PEOPLE'S WISDOM

In Lincoln, the two great mainstreams of American political philosophy converged, and he drew deeply from both. From the Jeffersonians, Lincoln took an appreciation of the people's ultimate wisdom. From the Hamiltonians, he took a belief in the need for strong leadership.

Thus, Lincoln, though a master politician, did what our American folklore has come to say is impossible to do . . . he was able to fulfill his own campaign slogans. He was great as a man and as a President because he had faith in the people, listened to them, but yet led them.

This same strong mixture of the following and leading is what is needed in America today.

COMBAT TYRANNY

There are those who would say, of course, that there is no valid comparison between the America of today and the America of Abraham Lincoln.

They would say that we have entered the nuclear age and everything has changed.

Everything has not changed.

Grape shot fired at Manassas ripped life from a man just as surely as an atomic bomb dropped at Hiroshima.

What is more, the ultimate way in which man may die does not change the ultimate way in which he must strive to live.

That ultimate striving for us, as a nation, can be nothing less than eternal warfare on the forces of tyranny, no matter the garb in which the tyrant comes disguised.

DESTROY TYRANT

Whether the tyranny is of power, or of money, or of unjust privilege . . . whether it's a tyranny of fear, or of hunger, or of censorship . . . whether the tyrant wields the dagger of prejudice or of demagoguery . . . whether he comes openly mounted on a high horse, or more subtly disguised on a soap box . . . in every case the great unfinished work to which each generation of Americans must be dedicated is to strike down the tyranny and destroy the tyrant.

In the 187 years that have passed since the American colonies declared their independence, we have found no sounder formula for destroying tyranny than that of Abraham Lincoln.

America will survive so long as we have leaders of the people who use as their guidelines the peopie's common sense.

While politicians, and even statesmen, for instance, may argue mightily about the relative danger to the republic from the far right or from the far left, the people in their common sense reject both.

TYRANNY DOOMED

While politicians and lawyers discuss the legalistic fine points of civil rights legislation, the tyranny of prejudice is doomed because the American people in their deep common sense realize it is wrong.

While men of great importance carry on erudite debates over the relative merits of Total Victory versus Total Co-existence, the American people long ago decided that, though we are not a nation of belligerents, we must never abandon the ultimate effort to free captive peoples wherever they are imprisoned in the world.

The wise and gentle Mr. Lincoln would have understood today's American people. Their common sense would have appealed to him.

KEEP THE FAITH

"Human nature," Lincoln told an audience shortly before he died, "will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good."

Today, 100 years after Abraham Lincoln on this field gave the world his few appropriate remarks, let us resolve to keep faith with the memory of the man who had such great faith in us as a nation.

If we but do that, this nation, under God, will have a new birth of freedom. If we do that, we shall not perish from the earth.

PRESIDENT OF NEGRO GROUP SPEAKS HERE

The following address, "100 Years After Lincoln's Gettysburg Address" by E. Washington Rhodes, editor-publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune and president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, was delivered at exercises in the Gettysburg National Cemetery Tuesday afternoon:

"I consider it a great privilege to have been invited as a representative of the American Negro people to participate in an occasion of such national, historic importance, at this time of racial tension and unrest. This, then, is an historic moment of high honor and high drama, which will be forever cherished by the American Negro people, as they march with heads erect to the goal of full and complete equality of citizenship rights.

"One hundred years after the Battle of Gettysburg, 100 years after the Gettysburg Address, the anguished expectations and hopes of Abraham Lincoln for a united nation remain unrealized, unfulfilled in American life. The present, grave Civil Rights struggle attests to this melancholy, tragic fact.

GREAT STATESMAN

"The 'March On Washington' on August 28, 1963, ended at the Lincoln Memorial — at the knees of Lincoln — at the knees of a magnificent stone image. Today, as we evoke the living, breathing presence of Abraham Lincoln here at Gettysburg, we and the entire nation should become acutely aware of his great, compassionate heart sustained by a statesmanship unparalleled in his day. By nature, by instinct, Lincoln understood statesmanship, and became not only one of America's greatest statesmen, but also one of the world's greatest statesmen and is so recognized throughout the world today.

"It has been said that 'statesmanship is characterized by wisdom, breadth of vision or regards for the general welfare rather than partisan interest.' May God grant to us in unstinting measure both the determination and the will to substitute statesmanship for racial antipathies — statesmanship for political expediency and frivolity — statesmanship for educational, social and economic inequities — statesmanship for fragmented views of life — statesmanship for sectional hatreds — statesmanship for walls of hostile silence. Such positive, affirmative, imperative action alone can satisfy the great compassionate heart of Abraham Lincoln 100 years after the Gettysburg Address.

"HOUSE DIVIDED"

"Abraham Lincoln, prior to his election as President, quoting from Holy Writ, declared with the wisdom of the ages that 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' He continued: 'I believe this government cannot permanently endure half slave and half free.'

"With all the vigor at my command and the great esteem which I have for my beloved country, I am respectfully urging my fellowmen to take note that this is as true today as it was centuries ago — 'a house divided against itself cannot stand.'

"Second - class citizenship with all of its attendant evils must end. Unless men of substance and creative minds take positive action, move forward with alertness and stout hearts to remove this injustice, I fear that government of the people, by the people and for the people, will soon be endangered beyond repair."



AMBASSADOR FENOALTEA

Lt. Gov. Shafer Says Lincoln "Spoke Not Of Victory, But Sacrifice," 100 Years Ago

In his brief address of welcome at his introduction of Lt. Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, at the opening exercises of the Centennial of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Sunday afternoon in the Student Union Building at the college, Dr. C. A. Hanson, president of the college, said.

"These ceremonies commemorating the Centenary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address — which begin now — now — seek to accomplish most worthy ends. There is cause to pay homage to the author of an historic document. There is need to reflect on the meaning of the words of the Address in the light of contemporary events; and there is reason to recognize the transcendent quality of an expression which has acnieved meaning beyond the nation in whose



LT. GOV. SHAFER

heritage it is a conspicious part.

"It is assumed therefore that these events are meaningful to the nation and indeed to the whole of the Western World. In this setting it is appropriate that greetings and welcome be expressed on behalf of the Commonwealth to those who are here present and to men everywhere who have been touched by what was said here a century ago.

"It is my pleasure to present the lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Honorable Raymond P. Shafer.

Governor Shafer's address follows in full:

WELCOMES GUESTS

I deem it a great honor to have been chosen to open these ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Gettysburg Address.

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I welcome the representatives of France, Great Britain and Italy. Their presence is a singularly heart-warming tribute to the cherished memory of a beloved American.

I am privileged, too, to welcome so many of my own countrymen: The distinguished secretary of state, the Honorable Dean Rusk, and you ladies and gentlemen who are here gathered.

This is the only place in the world, to my knowledge, where a monument has been erected to mark the delivery of an address.

What remarkable power did these few words, spoken here a century ago, possess that they should become immortal?

Almost as we ask the question, we are aware that they have drawn US here today.

SEES THE TRAGEDY

Certainly they cannot be separated from this setting.

They cannot be separated from the event which gave rise to them.

They cannot be separated from the man who uttered them.

A boy visiting Gettysburg sees — as did boys a century ago — the excitement and the glory of war.

His father — like Lincoln — sees the tragedy.

The boy thinks how much stronger the Union is because the battle was fought.

The father thinks how much greater the nation might have been if the issues of the Civil War could have been resolved, by councils rather than cannons.

President Lincoln came to Gettysburg to pay tribute to the fallen soldiers of the North. He spoke, not of the victory, but of the sacrifice. He stressed, not the valor, but the devotion. He urged, not reprisal, but reunion.

SORROW AND ANGUISH

Legend has it that he wrote his remarks on the back of an envelope while enroute by train from Washington — as if, in an inspired burst, they flowed from the stub of his pencil.

Whenever and however they were written — they were born out of the sorrow and anguish which had traced their toll in the furrows of his face.

They emerged from the long loneliness that was his — the long loneliness of command — the long loneliness of the test to which a dream, a hope and an ideal had been put.

Yet they had to be spoken, so that a broken nation might look to a brighter day.

He felt that his address was a failure.

IT DIDN'T "SCOUR"

Using the language of the plowman, he told a friend it didn't "scour."

In his honest humility, he had thought himself a failure. He had tried to preserve the Union by statesmanship, but, in the end, the task was turned over to the soldier.

Lincoln was not destined to know the heights to which his Gettysburg Address would subsequently soar.

He was not destined to know that, in time, he would personify the cause to which he gave the last full measure of his own devotion.

He was not destined to know that he would, as those whom he had come to honor, go into the shadow of the valley of death before there would be a rebirth of freedom.

But he saw with uncommon clarity that, when the carnage was over, the reconstruction of the Republic would have to be the work of both North and South.

MIGHT LOSE FAITH

He saw with uncommon clarity that, if the Union were dissolved, those in distant lands who lookede to America as a model might lose faith in the ability of free men to govern themselves.

And if Lincoln was not spared to see his dream fulfilled, the testament of faith and hope which he gave here would live on as the noblest expression of a noble President.

The seed of his thought did "scour."

It weathered the storm of butterness which lesser men precipitated after he was no longer here to stay the hand of retribution.

Like a perennial flower, his phrases blossom anew in the place which Lincoln would have loved most — the lips, minds and hearts of the children.

"IMMORTALITY"

This is the power that gave his words immortality.

For a great man had spoken so simply that generations of school children could commit his sentences to memory. Pigtailed girls and freckled-faced boys would repeat them in shrill voices, in the haste of shyness — with or without expression. But somehow, if they were not fully understood, they reflected the goodness and the gentleness of Lincoln, and his spirit became a part of them.

My generation has come of age.

We read those words with the weight of maturity.

We see them through the eyes of experience — eyes that have been clouded by the tragic mists of war — eyes that are alight with the aspiration of the dream of universal peace.

And the words of Gettysburg assume new depth, new meaning — not only for Americans, but for all who, under God, love freedom!

Italian Ambassador Says Lincoln's Words Console Man's Fear For Freedom

"We are honored to have as our second guest a gentleman who has served with honor in his country's diplomatic service since 1945," said Dr. C. A. Hanson in introducing the ambassador from Italy at Sunday's Centennial program in the SUB at Gettysburg College. "Following assignments as Italy's representative to Nationalist China, NATO, Canada, and Belgium he was accredited as his country's ambassador at Washington in 1961. It is my honor to present the Italian ambassador to the United States, His Excellency, Sergio Fenoaltea.

The ambassador's address follows in full:

When a century ago my predecessor, the Italian minister, accepted an invitation to make the six-hour trip to come here from Washington, it was to convey, with his presence at the consecration of Gettysburg's cemetery, the feelings and hopes of a European nation which at that very time was struggling to achieve its own unity — the same goal which inspired "the brave men . . . who struggled here."

After 100 years, after so many events and turning points in history, we are here today to express the same feelings and hopes, which have remained actual and alive as are the words of Lincoln's immortal address, and to confirm our faith in a human society "conceived in liberty."

President Lincoln's message made a profound impact on Italy at that time May I quote two of his contemporaries: Mazzini and Garibaldi, the prophet and the fighter of Italian unity.

Commenting on the victory of the Union, Mazzini wrote in 1865: "You have done more for us in four years, than 50 years of teaching, preaching and writing from all your European brothers have been able to do. . . ."

From a message addressed by a group of Italian patriots to President Lincoln, of which Garibaldi was the first signatory, I quote: "If in the midst of your titanic battles, our voice can yet reach you let us, O Lincoln, free sons of Columbus, send you a word of good wishes and admiration for the great work you have begun . . . you will pass to posterity with the name of the emancipator; more enviable than any crown or any human treasure."

SALUTE TO LINCOLN

It was this message that prompted Mazzini to remark: "The principle in the name of which Garibaldi sends a salute to Lincoln — the principle that God has set as goal of the American battles . . . is the holiest possible . . . it is the principle of humanity."

Finally may I cite from a letter Garibaldi wrote to an American friend: "I do not doubt of the triumph of the cause of the Union . . . but if the war should unfortunately continue . . . I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me, to hasten to the defense of a people who are so dear to me."

No wonder that the Italians were present on this battlefield with a number of volunteers. Some of them are now resting in Gettysburg's cemetery.

Lincoln's address holds its rightful place among the immortal mesages which the idealism of the new world has conveyed to the old. One century after the American nation has achieved its unity, we men and women of the 20th century must be grateful to Divine Providence for having vested a nation, inspired by so high an idealism, with so great a strength. Because it is on the unique combination of American strength and American idealism that, in this century, rests the primary and certainly the strongest safeguard for all men and women who are and intend to remain free.

EVOKED NO CHEERS

The historians tell us that Lincoln's words were heard in silence; they evoked no cheers. This can happen when great men speak in terms which go beyond the horizons of their generation.

But, while the veil of oblivion has shrouded many a speech which at the moment stirred the enthusiasm of the crowd, we continue to honor Lincoln's message. His words will be remembered and repeated every time that, confronted with a threat, men will fear that freedom might "perish from the earth."

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Out Of The Past

From the Files of the Star and Sentinel and The Gettysburg Times

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Cashtown: On last Monday the old hunting camp of this place started to tramp brush on their hunting grounds but were not successful the first day. On Tuesday they got the smell of blood when several of the sharp shooters spied a deer and killed him. On Wednesday several of the boys took a trip to the North Mountain to hunt bear. The six left at camp started out and made a drive on the knob called the "Deer Leg." There A. W. Cole spied a large buck plunging through the brush and shot true, bringing him down.

* * *

A Little Gossip: A dispatch from York says: "Eddie Plank, the star Athletic southpaw, accompanied by his brother, Ira D. Plank, a former Tri-State Player, came to York yesterday and paid a visit to the Rev. Fred Gotwalt, secretary of the Board of Education of the Lutheran Church. "Some significance is given Pitcher Plank's visit to a minister in view of the fact that at the recent dinner given for Plank by his fellow townsmen, it was intimated that a wedding was a near future event. While here Plank made arrangements for a bowling match between the Gettysburg team and York. The two Planks came over in Eddie's touring car. Plank will go to Harrisburg on Saturday to see the Gettysburg-Bucknell game."

* * *

Many Horses Dying: The fertilizer plant of Spangler and Oyler thus far this fall has received from eighteen to twenty-five dead horses every week. This number does not include the dead cows, etc., which are hauled to the plant for disposal. Harry Montfort, who resides on the Hunterstown road about two miles from town, had the misfortune to lose three valuable horses recently from spinal menginitis and at the present time has a mule which in all probability will also die, afflicted with the same disease. Mr. Bream, who lives along the Bonneauville road several miles from town, also lost several horses from the same disease. The animals which have died were sick only a short while.

* * *

Hotel Sold: George L. Baublitz, of York, owner of the National Hotel, formerly known as the Sunday House, East Berlin, has sold the property to Walter J. Kunkle, York, the consideration being $13,500. The present proprietor is George Schwartzbaugh, Hanover.

* * *

Home Talent Show: "The Dust of the Earth" will be presented by a number of Gettysburg amateurs in Walter's Theater, York Street, on Dec. 4 for the benefit of the automobile engine fund of the Fire Company. The cast includes the following well known persons: Miss Mary Ramer, Miss Anna McCall, Miss Lily Dougherty, Mrs. R. H. Bushman, Charles E. Swisher, Alban McSherry, Edgar Miller, Erney Ziegler, Richard Mishler and Earl Stallsmith.

* * *

Bazaar And Vaudeville: The bazaar for the benefit of St. Francis Xavier church will open in Xavier Hall Saturday evening, November 22. Attractive booths have been erected and elaborate preparations made. Beginning with Monday evening when the ladies' minstrels will hold the boards, there will be free vaudeville every evening at eight o'clock. Thanksgiving dinners will be served Thursday and the afternoon given over to the entertainment of the children. A contest will open Saturday evening for the most popular lady in the congregation the prize offered being a gold signet ring, and the contest continuing for a week. The "Catacombs" promise to prove interesting to all visitors at the hall which will much resemble a busy county fair. Admission will be free.

* * *

Election Director: Frederic E. Griest was on Tuesday elected a director of the Biglerville National Bank to succeed F. K. Heiges, deceased.

* * *

McSherrystown: Harry J. Collins had had a concrete pavement laid in front of his residence. Dr. V. H. Lilly is having an addition built and a balcony erected at the rear of his residence. The Fraternal Order of Eagles held their first annual festival in their rooms, in Union Opera House Building, last Saturday evening. The Boys' Band of McSherrystown made their first public appearance and made a most favorable impression.

The 2-year-old colt Bupers is named after the U. S. Navy's Bureau of Personnel. He is owned by Marion Frankel.

Today's Talk

TRUSTWORTHINESS

There are few virtues that [illegible] marking a man or woman, that shine as does that one of trustworthiness.

I recall reading the life of Will Rogers in some current magazine, written by his wife. It was so revealing. It made the character of this much beloved human being glow as it did in life. The instance was brought out, when he was offered one of his first big contracts, of how Rogers disliked signing a contract — that he felt his word, and the word of his employer, fully sufficient.

Long and misleading contracts have always seemed to me hardly more than documents for lawyers would have a difficult time making a living if all folks kept their word. It would solve a lot in life.

When you have experienced the fact that the one with whom you do business always keeps his word, you shouldn't have to bother with contracts or with the feat that he may some time fail. People like that never fail! They may lose material things, but they never lose their soul.

Trustworthy people are always liked. In fact they are hunted far and wide. Fine specimens of anything are always rare — and they all have to be hunted, or sought through sweat and hard labor.

A man's or woman's word means much more than anything else which he or she may possess. Which also reminds me of the statement that the American financier and banker, J. Pierpont Morgan, once made before a Washington committee. He said that he had often loaned a million dollars to a man who gave not one cent in security. He said that he often loaned on character. Trustworthiness — what a thing of wealth!

Many an employe has been kept in a position of trust that a more brilliant one might have had, but for the fact that he could not be trusted. Not trusted in the sense that he might prove dishonest, but that he might edge away on his word.

Tomorrow's subject: "If You Read"

Protected, 1963, by The George Matthew Adams Service

Just Folks

CONTRIBUTION

He never had much to give,
Subscription lists knew not his name.
He was one of the many who live
Unrecorded in charity's fame.
Yet somehow we found him on hand
In the days of our deepest despair,
At our side he was willing to stand
And shoulder our burdens of care.

He gave up his time to our need,
His strength he would lend to our task,
He cheered us by word and by deed,
For his help we had never to ask.
With flowers and with friendship he came,
His love for us never was hid.
Though he never knew charity's fame,
All that he could do he did.

And now that his life's at an end,
We see through the mist and the blur
Of the tears which we shed for our friend,
How many his kindness were.
And we see, who are left here to live
How gentle he was and how grave!
Though he thought he had little to give
He is mourned for the much that he gave.

Protected, 1963, by The George Matthew Adams Service

THE ALMANAC

November 20—Sun rises 6:50; sets 4:41. Moon sets 8:02 p.m.
November 21—Sun rises 6:51; sets 4:40. Moon sets 9:06 p.m.
November 24—First quarter.
November 30—Full moon.

Lincoln Address Is Called 'A Great American And Great Christian Document'

In introducing Secretary of State Dean Rusk at the opening of the Centennial program Sunday afternoon in the Student Union Building at Gettysburg College, Dr. C. A. Hauson, president of the school, said:

"The 54th secretary of state of the United States assumed that high office in 1961 following a career marked by variety and unusual distinction.

"A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Davidson College, and Rhodes Scholar he became a professor of government at Mills College and also served that institution as dean of its faculty. Entering military service as a reserve Army captain in 1940 he served for five years in Burma where he became deputy chief of staff for that theater.

"Following his army discharge as a colonel he entered the state department where he advanced to the post of assistant secretary for Far Eastern Affairs. From that position he was chosen for the presidency of the Rockefeller Foundation and there served until chosen by President Kennedy as secretary of state.

"As scholar, military officer, foundation executive and career diplomat our speaker has given generously of his energy and great talent and from these pursuits have come the patience, wisdom and vision which marks his character and accomplishments.

"It is my high honor and privilege to present the secretary of state, the Honorable Dean Rusk."

One hundred years ago there came to this community a most remarkable man whose memory is revered by all of us who are the heirs of those who fought here — both in blue and in gray. He spoke here about ancient verities — not as a sophisticated philosopher — but as a man who felt deeply about the hopes which lie in the heart of man. It was a speech of only 10 sentences, around 270 words. It disappointed many who heard it, and the man who gave it thought it was a failure. But it has become the most widely ready speech ever made by an American; perhaps by anyone in the English tongue. It has been translated into every written language and is cherished around the world.

"CHRISTIAN DOCUMENT"

In accepting the Latin version for deposit in the Vatican Library in 1959, the apostolic delegate to the United States, His Excellency Egidio Vagnozzi, called the Gettysburg Address not only "a great American document but also a great Christian document — one of the greatest documents ever issued by man."

What is there about those words which makes them memorable? In the original tongue they have beauty and cadence — "the vibrations of deathless music. They express tender sentiments. But these qualities are inadequate to account for their indelible imprint. What makes the Gettysburg Address a great and enduring is the simple eloquence with which it restates the ideas to which this nation is dedicated: "Liberty . . . the proposition that all men are created equal . . . government of the people, by the people, for the people."

UNIVERSAL TRUTHS

Lincoln believed with the authors of the Declaration of Independence, that the large principles it set forth were universal truths. As he saw the meaning of the American revolution: "It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland — but something in that Delcaration giving liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope to the world for all future time."

Lincoln believed with the authors of our Constitution that they were founding a "new order of the ages."

He believed, with Washington that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the defense of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people."



SECRETARY RUSK

He believed that this experiment was the "last best hope of earth."

CAUSE OF LIBERTY

He believed that the central issue in the struggle in which this nation was engaged a century ago was whether this or any nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" could "long endure." And let us not forget that his reaffirmation of the American commitment to the "proposition that all men are created equal" had been preceded by the Emancipation Proclamation.

The advocates of democracy in many other lands saw the central issue as Lincoln saw it. From England, John Bright wrote: ". . . there is no other political constitution now in existence, in the preservation of which the human race is so deeply interested." From France, liberal republicans spoke out — Edouard Laboulaye said ". . . the cause of America is the cause of liberty" and ". . . should liberty become eclipsed in the New World, it would become night in Europe." From Italy, Garibaldi and his friends hailed Lincoln as the "pilot of liberty." Carl Schurz and other German democrats, many of whom had come to this country after the failure of their own revolution of 1848, saw the struggle in the same light.

GREAT REMEMBRANCE

After Lincoln's death, a noted French liberal, Lucien Anatole Prevost-Paradol, wrote: ". . . he has not lived for this country alone, since he leaves to everyone in the world to whom liberty and justice are dear, a great remembrance and a pure example."

As our own Booker T. Washington put it: "By the same token that Lincoln made America free, he pushed back the boundaries of freedom everywhere, gave the spirit of liberty a wider influence throughout the world, and re-established the dignity of man as man."

Over the years, admiration for Lincoln has spread over the earth. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese liberal revolution, drew his three principles of government, we are told, from the Gettysburg Address. The Lincoln Memorial is a mecca for millions of visitors to Washington every year including tens of thousands from abroad. Prime Minister Nehru has kept on a study table a brass mold of Lincoln's right hand. A few years ago high school students in Tokyo ranked him as one of the most respected of all world figures. And Tolstoi said that "of all the great national statesmen of history, Lincoln is the only giant" and predicted that his name would live thousands of years.

WORLD-WIDE SYMBOL

Thus Lincoln is a world-wide symbol of freedom and democracy. And the Gettysburg Address is the utterance through which his dedication — and aso a people — to freedom and democracy is most widely known. Indeed, the central commitments of the American experiment are probably known to more people in other lands through the words of the Gettysburg Address than through those of the Declaration of Independence.

People all around the world not only know of these central commitments but share them. Liberty, equality, the dignity of the individual, — these are aspirations rising out of the nature of man.

Since the second world war nearly 50 new nations have emerged. Nearly all are republics or democracies, at least in name. Unhappily, some are in reality dictatorships. In some, the early national governments have tolerated no opposition. In others, democratic governments collapsed or were overthrown. But the yearnings for genuine political freedom have not been eradicated. They are manifest in every nation, including those behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

WANT PROGRESS

Our commitments to freedom are the very source of our foreign policy. They explain our attitude toward colonial questions, our concern about the future of Eastern Europe, and why we are more comfortable in dealing with democracies than with dictatorships. They explain also our concern about our failures here at home to live up fully to our own greatest commitments.

The independence we won for ourselves we have favored for others. We have welcomed the rise of the former colonial peoples to "the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them." We want to see these new nations make solid progress — economically, socially and politically.

Within the free world, old empires have been largely replaced by new partnerships between the less developed and the more advanced countries — partnerships based on political equality.

NEW EMPIRES

But new empires have appeared, clothing their lust for domination with ideology which plunders the noble concepts of freedom to subvert freedom itself. There are large and dangerous questions which call for final solution — and there is no more enduring basis for settlement than the simple notion of self-determination. Let the peoples themselves decide.

For almost two centuries we have been opposed to dictatorship. We remain so today — and will be opposed tomorrow. We recognize that there are many possible forms of democratic institutions. But we believe deeply in political democracy, individual dignity, and the rule of law. We do not like it when democratic institutions are suppressed. We believe that the setbacks which democracy has suffered in some of the new nations, and some old ones, will be temporary. For we know that ordinary men and women throughout the world respond to Lincoln's phrase "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

RIGHTS FOR ALL

Likewise, we will not be at ease until every one of our own citizens enjoys in full the rights pledged by the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution. The national government is heavily committed to ensuring these rights for all.

The rest of the world is watching closely the struggle for full equality in this country. Our failures distress our friends and hearten our enemies. But this is not the main reason why we must complete this task. We must complete it as a duty to ourselves. For it is past time to complete the task which Lincoln began with the Emancipation Proclamation.

We are a powerful nation — with almost incomprehensible power. Our farms and factories are ever more bountiful. We enjoy levels of well-being almost beyond the dreams of men a generation or so ago. But our greatest strength lies in the ideas about freedom and human dignity which gave birth to our nation and to which Lincoln renewed our dedication in the Gettysburg Address. These ideas, these aspirations, are shared today by a great majority of mankind. They bind us with others throughout the world. They are the mightiest force in the world today. They are the enduring memorial to the apostles of liberty for all men, of whom none has been greater than Abraham Lincoln.

Fairfield

EDNA S. TAYLOR
Phone 642-8927

FAIRFIELD—The Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church will hold a covered dish supper Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock, followed by a congregational meeting. Everyone is asked to bring a covered dish and table settings for their own families.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Sites and Harold Wortz had as their guests over the weekend the following, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wortz and daughters, Leslie, Connie and Dawn, and Mr. and Mrs. George Wortz, of Leesburg, Va.

The Luther League visited Trinity Lutheran Church Luther League, Hagerstown, Md.

Constitution Committee, LCW, will meet at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the Parish Hall. The Youth Choir of Zion Lutheran Church will meet at 7 and the Senior Choir at 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

The local bridge club met Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kepner. The following were high and low scorers respectively: Mrs. Clarence Wilson, Mrs. Robert Musselman and Mrs. Jay Brown. The club will meet Dec. 2, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Taylor, McGinley Drive.

Today's AP News Digest

Washington

President Kennedy returns from a hectic Florida trip, the forerunner of a swing later this week through Texas. In his final Florida speech he appeals to the Cuban people to overthrow the Castro regime.

With fresh reassurances of friendship for business, President Kennedy again is trying to narrow the chasm opened 18 months ago in the steel price crisis.

Sen. Barry Goldwater says he will not call off his supporters' efforts to enter presidential nomination delegates in Pennsylvania's primary.

State Department experts question Yale Prof. Frederick C. Barghoorn to try to unravel the mystery of why Russia jailed him on spy charges and sent a new chill through U.S.-Soviet relations.

National

Debate grows among business leaders as to the seriousness of the unemployment situation; many think the problem, including the automation angle, will be solved. Others call this wishful thinking.

The AFL-CIO gears up for a major political drive to galvanize millions of union members to go to the polls in 1964 and vote for labor's friends.

Pennsylvania

Senate Republicans are aiming for a final vote Wednesday on their controversial reapportionment plan despite continued Democratic pleas for public hearings.

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower joins the nation in helping commemorate the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Health

Chronic alcoholics are sick
And curable, say medical doctors.
Americans who drink alcohol
Are estimated at 70 million,
And one or two out of a 100
May become a chronic alcoholic
Depleted in body and spirit,
Suffering vitamin deficiency,
Liver damage, neuritis, etc.
Hospitalization, with new drugs,
Physical and mental build-up,
Can rehabilitate the alcoholic.

SAY SCRANTON DISTURBED BY BARRY'S PLAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Barry Goldwater said today he will not call off supporters' efforts to enter presidential nomination delegates in the April 28 Pennsylvania primary.

Pennsylvania's Republican governor, William W. Scranton, is reportedly disturbed by the move.

But Goldwater, Arizona Republican who has delayed any announcement of his intention to seek the party's 1964 presidential nomination, said he cannot control his supporters in the key state of Pennsylvania which will have 62 votes toward the 655 needed for victory in the GOP nominating convention.

"NOTHING I CAN DO"

"I am not a candidate for the presidential nomination and there is nothing I can do about what my friends in Pennsylvania may undertake," Goldwater said in an interview.

"If they want to enter delegates in the primary that's none of my business. I certainly won't discourage them or take any part one way or the other."

Scranton, who looks with apprehension on Goldwater's unannounced but blossoming bid for the presidential nomination, has arranged to confer with Goldwater Wednesday.

Foremost on the governor's mind is a wait-and-see program for Pennsylvania's feuding Republicans. This would entail the governor's heading a favorite-son ticket of delegates which would go to the San Francisco convention uncommitted to any major candidate.

Mentioned as a possible dark horse in the race, the governor was pictured by associates as striving for party unity in the state.

Scranton's planned appeal to Goldwater was to discourage delegate candidates who might upset the slate being pieced together to support the governor in his favorite-son operation.

COULD WITHDRAW

Scranton has said he would step in to kill any dark horse movement that developed for him.

Goldwater said it was too far away for him to say whether his name might be entered in the Pennsylvania popularity contest for the presidential nomination. Anyone whose name is entered without his consent in that contest could withdraw in writing if he acted before Feb. 25.

This deadline would come two weeks before the March 10 New Hampshire primary in which Goldwater's friends expect him to be pitted against New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

LAST DAY
Kim Novak - James Garner - Tony Randall
"BOYS NIGHT OUT"
In Color — Features 7:10, 9:25

STANLEY WARNER
MAJESTIC
GETTYSBURG · ED 4-2513
STARTS TOMORROW
Features 7:25, 9:40 P.M.
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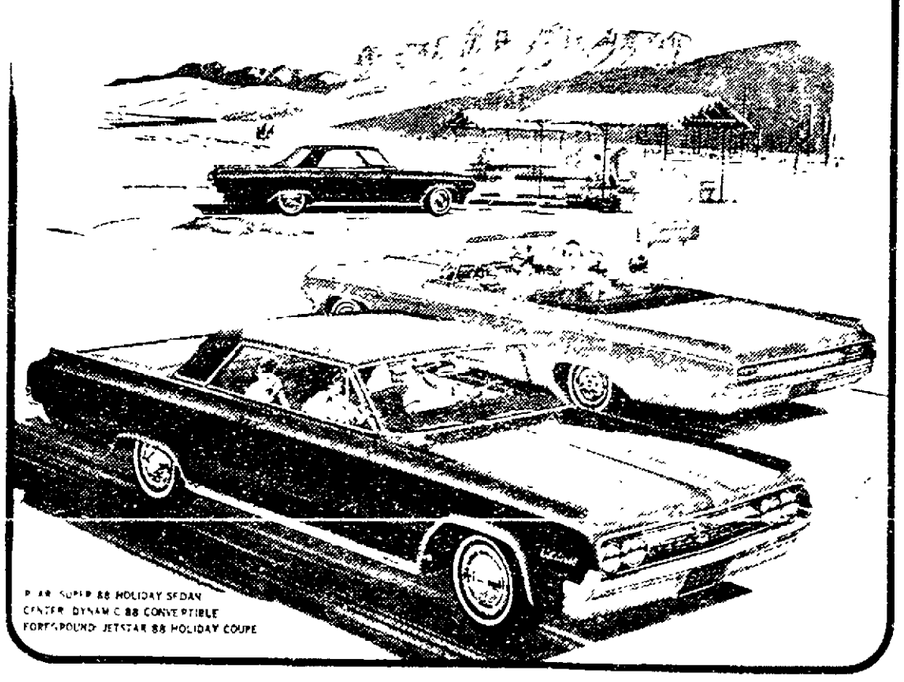


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British Minister Chadwick Says Address "Was Sublime State-Paper Of Century"

"History records the fact that when Mr. Lincoln traveled to Gettysburg to participate in the dedication of the National Cemetery his official party was joined by three members of the diplomatic corps," said Dr. C. A. Hanson in introducing Hon. J. E. Chadwick, Minister of Commercial Affairs for Great Britain at Sunday afternoon's program. Thus it was that the Ministers from Great Britain, Italy, and France were present in Gettysburg on November 19, 1863. While some question has existed among historians about the nationality of the gentleman who represented Great Britain it seems clear that that person, though a Canadian, was the bona fide representative of Great Britain.

"Thus it is an historic parallel worthy of note that our Secretary of State, whose predecessor was one of three Cabinet members who traveled with Mr. Lincoln, is today accompanied by representatives of the three nations whose Ministers were present in Gettysburg a century ago. Thus, it will be our pleasure to hear from each of these men concerning the significance of the Gettysburg Address to the nation which he represents.

"It is my honor to present as the representative of Great Britain the Minister of Commercial Affairs in the British Embassy, the Honorable John Chadwick." His talk follows in full:

Her Majesty's Ambassador has asked me to express his profound regrets that a long standing engagement in New York has prevented him from being here today.

It is fitting, however, that I should be his representative, just as Mr. McDougall represented the British Minister, Lord Lyons, in that historic scene 100 years ago.

I have been asked to speak about what the Gettysburg Address has meant to my country since then.

SLOW RESPONSE

In Britain, as (for that matter) in the United States, it was some time before the deep significance of President Lincoln's words was fully understood.

They did not at once evoke the emotion and admiration with which our people responded to Lincoln's Second Inaugural, an address which the London "Times" of the day described as "the most sublime state-paper of the century."

This was praise indeed.

For neither "The Times" nor the Administration of Lord Palmerston, nor the Victorian Establishment generally had been particularly friendly to President Lincoln.

COMPLEX REASONS

There were complex political and economic reasons for this, most of them unrelated to the issue of slavery.

But such leaders of the parliamentary opposition as John Bright and Richard Cobden championed Lincoln and the Union cause up and down our islands.

The masses of the people, who were only beginning to be politically articulate, responded to Lincoln as to no other Statesman of the day.

A contemporary American journalist noted that unlike the Government, the British people "believe that ours is the cause of freedom against slavery, of democracy against privilege, of labour against hereditary capital and property."

DEATH BROUGHT SYMPATHY

When the news of Lincoln's death reached London, the wave of sympathy which swept the country astonished American observers.

Memorial meetings and services were held all over the country.

Both Houses of Parliament within 24 hours formally expressed in an address to The Crown their sympathies with the Government and the people of the United States; and Queen Victoria penned her famous letter to Mrs. Lincoln, "from a widow to a widow."

COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP

From that time on, the Gettysburg Address worked like leaven in British political thought, stratum of society, and of every political colour, a model of courageous leadership in the march towards a compassionate and humanitarian democracy.

The address which we commemorate today came to be adopted and established as one of the noblest expressions of British ideals.

What is more, because it has been adopted into British thought, the British way of life, it has greatly contributed to bringing to pass Lincoln's own wish, expressed in his well-known message to the spinners and weavers of Manchester. I quote his words:

"Whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual."

ENDURED TWO WARS

In this twentieth century we have endured two world wars in which Western civilization as a whole has been called upon to face an inescapable moral challenge of the same order as confronted Lincoln.

National leaders in both Britain and the United States have been deeply conscious of this.

You have only to reread their speeches to note how often they went back to Lincoln, and particularly to the Gettysburg Address, to find the most profound and eloquent definition of what we were fighting for.

The gates of Janus's temple are still not closed.

MAN'S DIGNITY AT STAKE

We are engaged in a struggle for the hearts and minds of men in which, now as then, the freedom and dignity of the human individual are the central issue.

This struggle is not to be thought of as merely a contest between rival nations of titanic power or between rival theories of social and economic organization.

It comprehends these rivalries; but beyond them, it is fundamentally a struggle between two standards of values.

For us in Britain, as for you in the United States, and for our great allies, the standard which we uphold, the standard which we must proclaim to all the world, is the moral and spiritual standard defined by Lincoln in the Gettysburg Address.

Diabetes is hereditary. One out of every four Americans are thought to be diabetic carriers, who may not have the condition themselves, but who may transmit it to their children.



HON JOHN CHADWICK

A Lovelier You

By MARY SUE MILLER

PICTURE WEDDING. A lovely writes: I will be married in mid-January. My wedding will be small, at my home in the late



afternoon. Would a traditional gown be out of place? Will you advise me, too, on procedures in general?

The Answer: However small a wedding it can be a gala, memorable occasion. The bride may indeed wear a traditional gown—to the floor but not trailing, and veiled to the shoulders or waist. She will of course carry a lovely bouquet.

Wisdom dictates a bridal party limited to one or two bridesmaids and a best man. A flower girl might be the bride's only attendant. For the sake of brevity, procedures are charted:

Bridesmaids attire: Dresses short or to the floor; simple headdresses and small bouquets. Mother of bride and groom: Short afternoon dresses and corsages; for groom's mother, a hat and gloves. Bridegroom, bride's father and best man: Navy blue suits, white shirts, light grey silk ties, black shoes and socks.

Color theme: Bridesmaids' dresses and bouquets, corsages and floral decorations keyed to one fresh spring color. To exemplify, creamy yellow dresses, jonquil bouquets and room decor of massed jonquils.

Setting: Arrange a focal point in the living room for the ceremony; avoid crowding by removing extraneous furniture; for less than 25 guests seating arrangements are necessary. Wedding breakfast: Served from a candlelit buffet table whereon are tea sandwiches, a tea or champagne tray and the bride's cake.

Invitations: Hand-written notes on side-folded ivory paper, mailed three weeks beforehand. Announcements: Engraved if the happy news is to go to more than 50 people. Finis: A wedding to remember!

To open a door on increased poise and popularity, send for our booklet, WINNING MANNERS. Tpics included are introductions, invitations, table manners, the charming hostess, you—the guest, dating manners, formal dances, travel tips and tipping, small points, like when to wear a hat or check your coat. For your copy, write to me, Mary Sue Miller, Box 158, The Gettysburg Times, Dundee, Ill., enclosing 25 cents in coin, and a long, self-addressed stamped envelope.

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MARINE BAND

(Continued From Page 1)

ry, Baltimore."

NEWS REPORT

One other slight reference to the Marine Band is the statement in the now-defunct Adams County Sentinel — a weekly newspaper — "at the conclusion of the prayer the band played (Martin) Luther's 'Old Hundred.'"

The band is referred to today as "The President's Own," and has played for White House functions at many of the most memorable and cherished moments in our nation's history.

The Marine Band played at the inauguration of President Thomas Jefferson in 1801, and every inauguration since.

Lt. Col. Albert Schoepper directed the band for today's program.

Scientist Learns Unexact Sciences

SEATTLE (AP) — G.L. Hollingsworth, 44, director of the Boeing Scientific Research Laboratories, has discovered neither boating nor skiing is an exact science.

A week ago a cast was removed from Hollingsworth's right arm, broken in a boating accident.

Sunday he broke the left one while skiing.

PARADE MOVES

(Continued From Page 1)

and a three-company infantry battalion of cadets from the academy.

MILITARY ARRIVALS

The military units and military academy participants arrived late this morning at the Gettysburg College Field House on W. Lincoln Ave.

At 11:30 this morning the Marine Band and 3rd Infantry marched to the Varsity Diner and Lamp Post Tea Aoom for their noon meal.

The 28th Infantry Division members and the Valley Forge Military Cadets were served box lunches at noon at the college field house.

At 1:30 this afternoon the various units began to form for the parade. The grand marshal and his staff, the U. S. Marine Band, 3rd Infantry and Valley Forge Academy units formed on Water St. while the 28th Division units formed on Stevens St. The motorcade at the same time formed on York St. and the north side of Lincoln Square.

At 1:50 the leading elements of the military units began moving south on Carlisle St. toward Lincoln Square. The grand marshal, U. S. Marine Corps and 3rd Infantry moved south to the High St. intersection of Baltimore St. and halted, while the 28th units halted on Carlisle St. with the head at Lincoln Square, until the motorcade could be fitted into the parade.

Then the entire group moved south following the route of the parade of a century ago—Baltimore St. to Steinwehr Ave. to Taneytown Rd. to the National Cemetery.

21-GUN SALUTE

As General Eisenhower's car entered the National Cemetery, the three 105 millimeter howitzers of the local National Guard battery began firing a 21-gun salute. The howitzers were located about 150 feet south of the cemetery, in land of the Evergreen Cemetery, along the Taneytown Rd. The local howitzer battery is also furnishing the squad of seven men and one noncommissioned officer for the firing of volleys over the graves following "taps" during this afternoon's cemetery program.

When the parade came to a halt in the National Cemetery the Marine Corps Band and the Valley Forge Military Academy Band flanked the specially built 25 by 25-foot platform erected for the program. The platform is near the first circle of graves, about midway between the brick rostrum used for Memorial Day programs and the Soldiers' National Monument which marks the spot where Lincoln delivered his address.

When the procession ended, preceding the program, the Pennsylvania National Guard units and 28th Infantry Division band were stretched along the south avenue through the cemetery facing the speakers' stand, while the Third Infantry and Valley Forge cadets were on the north road also facing the speakers' stand.

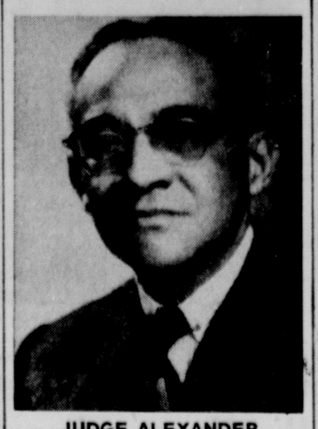
The procession was greeted at the cemetery by the 100-piece Gettysburg High School band which preceded the parade to the cemetery. The band was under the direction of Kenneth Hays.

IF A. LINCOLN

(Continued From Page 1)

be the only thing they know of Lincoln—but that much they do know.

Judge Alexander said, "If Lincoln were to return today he



JUDGE ALEXANDER

would again say 'let us complete this work to make this one great nation of one people.'" The Philadelphia jurist said that had Lincoln lived the Negro would have been "raised to full citizenship" a half century or more ago.

Congressman Schwengel, noting



DR. ROBERT BLOOM

that "Lincoln continued to grow constantly," said he believed Lincoln, had he lived, would have insisted on immediate education to prepare the Negro for citizenship and would have insisted on a planned development so the two races would be better prepared "to live together as one people."

COMMENT ON SUNDAY TALK

The panel was agreed that, as MacLeish put it, "self determination is not a synonym for the dream of the republic Lincoln was speaking of when he spoke of government of, by and for the people." Dr. Bloom said, "Lincoln never accepted the secession of the southern states. He felt it was brought about by a few individuals who had temporarily captured the government of the south."

The panel was also agreed that Lincoln in his Gettysburg Address "rose above nationalism, as it can be distorted today," as Dr. Bloom put it. The comments on nationalism were based on Dr. David Donald's theory that Lincoln's Address was aimed at nationalism as expressed in his talk Sunday night.

MacLeish said that to ascribe Lincoln's speech to "nationalism" "raises a vicious ghost. Most of our troubles come from nationalism of one sort or another."

GIVEN OVATION

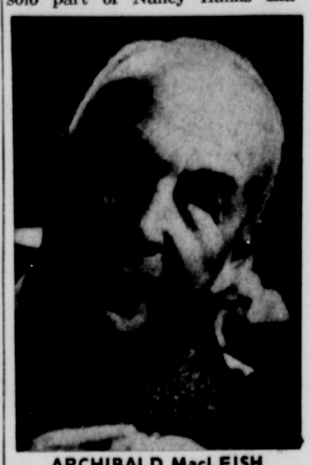
He also said that Lincoln conceived of the nation as "a carrier of the hopes of the world."

Judge Alexander said Lincoln in his Gettysburg Address was not only trying to unite the country but was "trying to warn the nation of further trials ahead."

The audience interrupted with applause on several occasions, when Negro Judge Alexander declared Lincoln would have prevented today's racial problems, and when MacLeish said that Lincoln could only have spoken again on "the American proposition." The applause at the end amounted to an ovation.

SWOPE PRESIDES

Applause followed the musical program given by the Gettysburg High School Senior Choir directed by Paul Grove. When the presentation of the song depicting Nancy Hanks Lincoln asking of word of her son, "Is he grown tall? Do you know his name?" in which Miss Mary Alice Nutter sang the solo part of Nancy Hanks Lin-



ARCHIBALD MacLEISH

coln, the choir as well as the audience joined in applause of Miss Nutter's singing. "Fifty, Nifty United States" was the opening number by the choir. The concluding numbers included the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and a rendition of a number of excerpts from Lincoln speeches partially recited, partially sung.

Atty. Donald M. Swope of the Centennial Commission presided at the session attended by about 900.

When you are roasting chestnuts in the oven, put them in a shallow pan and add a teaspoon of salad oil for each cup of nuts.

"High electric bills were only one of the reasons we switched to GAS heat"

—Say Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Sexton, Irwin, Pennsylvania



MONTHLY ELECTRIC COSTS		
January	1963	$81.35
February	1963	97.24
March	1963	76.32
April	1963	44.25
Total 4-month electric costs		$299.16

An all-electric house seemed like a fine idea when Mr. & Mrs. Sexton moved in during November, 1962.

But then came winter, and those high electric bills. $81.35 in January. $97.24 in February. $76.32 in March. $44.25 in a comparatively warm April. And despite these costs, the Sexton's 6-room home never seemed to get really warm.

The drains in the basement froze. More insulation was added in the walls without noticeable results. According to the Sextons, during the entire winter, they were never able to bathe or shower in a reasonably warm bathroom.

For the Sextons, as for other families who have experienced it, one winter in an all-electric house was enough. They've switched to dependable, economical gas heat. The first thing they can expect is substantial savings in fuel costs. Gas heats for just a fraction of the cost of electricity.

The other bonus is comfort. Gas heats best. Before buying any home, make sure you're getting clean, comfortable, dependable gas heat.

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French Ambassador Says Lincoln's Address Here Now "Belongs To Mankind"

Ambassador Herve Alphand of France to the United States was commended for his service to his country by Dr. C. A. Hanson, Gettysburg College president, when he introduced him at the program opening the Centennial observance Sunday afternoon in the SUB at the College as follows:

"Our representative from France was appointed as his nation's ambassador to the United States in 1956. He had previously served as permanent delegate of France to the United Nations and her representative in the Security Council.

"A distinguished member of a family which has constantly given civil servants to France since the beginning of the 18th century, he has served his country with exemplary distinction since 1930. It is my honor to present His Excellency, Herve Alphand, the ambassador of France to the United States.

The address follows in full:

One hundred years ago, on the very same battlefield where we are gathered today, my predecessor, the French envoy, M. Mercier, was at Lincoln's side when he uttered his unforgettable address. More fortunate than I, M. Mercier found himself in the comfortable position of listening without having to speak.

BELONG TO MANKIND

As all great masterpieces, as the best of Pericles and Demosthenes, Lincoln's words belong not only to one country but to mankind as a whole. To us they remain as a lesson which will forever endure.

First a lesson in humility: in all modesty Lincoln believed that "the world would little note, nor long remember, what he said here." How mistaken he was!

Then a lesson in brevity: in 268 words, loaded with thoughts, he left in the minds of men imprints that will never wear out. Let those totalitarian politicians who deem it necessary to speak for eight hours whenever they stand on a podium learn by this example!

ONLY ONE SHORTER

In fact, I know of but one exhortation which was shorter than Lincoln's, but which aim was identical: I am referring to the three words which our own Revolution bequeathed as its national motto to the French Republic, three words which have also made their way around the world and, today as yesterday, remain the inspired lifeline of our two people: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Liberty, main theme of Lincoln's canticle; Liberty for the sake of which our nations fought three times since your Republic was born, to defend your independence at time, ours at other times and again the independence of some others. Liberty which brings us today side by side on the autobahn to Berlin, since we have to fight once more against a new kind of tyranny which would like to dominate the world.

"FRATERNITY"

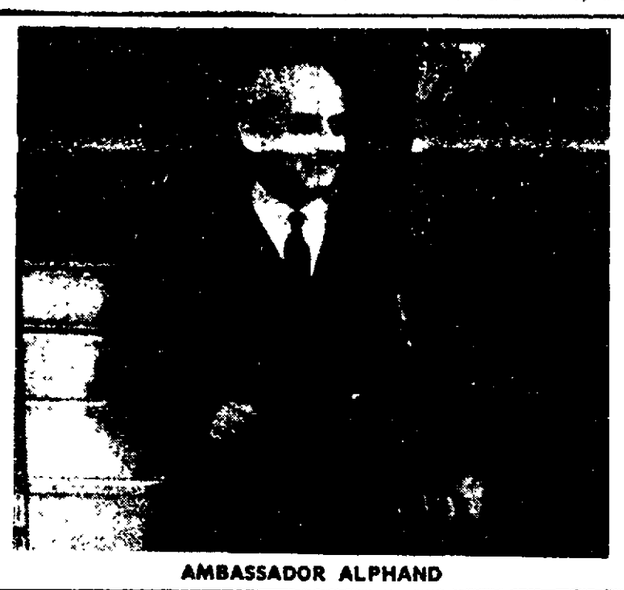
Equality, because in this country where "all men are created equal" your government is still struggling against the dark forces of discrimination which Lincoln opposed; and because we also want this equality among nations, we, who within a few years, have recognized the existence of nearly 20 of them, in Asia as well as in Africa, and cannot accept that the rights of self-determination should not be recognized also to old peoples in Central and Eastern Europe.

Last of all Fraternity, because you and we wish that "these dead shall not have died in vain," that each one of us may live without danger, and according to his own choice, that despite the differences in ideologies, a brotherly cooperation be established among men for the fullfillment of the great tasks awaiting us and first of all assistance to those two billion human beings who have been living for centuries like their ancestors, deprived of the bare necessities.

"PEACE IN LIBERTY"

The hatred spread all over the world, and to which so many recent events bear testimony, shows us that this time has not come yet. But it is up to us, the living, to act in such a way, without respite or desperation, following at times different paths, that peace in liberty and justice reign at last among us.

At no time in their history did France and the United States cease to struggle in unison, so that "this unfinished work be nobly advanced."



AMBASSADOR ALPHAND

Lincoln's Face "Reflected His Heart's Agony" When He Gave His Immortal Address

Governor William W. Scranton delivered the following address at the exercises in the National Cemetery this afternoon in observance of the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address:

To this hallowed ground 100 years ago came the 16th President of the United States to voice the solemn hope that this nation, under God, might have a new birth of freedom.

He stood here humbly in the presence of a ghostly army of Gettysburg dead. Reflections of his heart's agony were etched in the craigy furrows of his countenance as he admonished his countrymen:

"The brave men," he said, "living and dead, who fought here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract."

SALUTE IS MEMORY

One hundred years later we stand in the long shadow cast by that gentleman both on this field and on the pages of history. Our purpose is to commemorate his memory — and, we are, of course, engaged in a needless task far above our poor power.

His memory to endure has no need of our faint applause.

His life's work — or even the few eloquent words he spoke here — need no commemoration from us to insure their honored place in the annals of mankind.

If we are but one-tenth as humble as he was, we will realize that we are not here for his sake.

Rather, we are come for our own sake, as free men, to refresh ourselves at this shrine. We are come to find increased devotion for the unfinished cause of human freedom. We are come to take comfort in the victories of the past because we know that for liberty there lie fierce battles in the future.

"COMMON SENSE"

Long before Abraham Lincoln spoke here, the homeless visionary Thomas Paine had been able to rally an embryo nation to the cause of liberty by writing that the aspirations of a free people were little more than "common sense."

Lincoln rallied what was left of a nation to fight for the cause of union by appealing to that same common sense.

Abraham Lincoln was of the people . . . not because he was born in a log cabin, or because he split logs, or came from a poor, but honest, family . . . but because he had a superb appreciation of the honest common sense that can come to a public official from the American people, if he will but let it. And to that, Lincoln was willing to contribute his own quite considerable talent for leadership.

PEOPLE'S WISDOM

In Lincoln, the two great mainstreams of American political philosophy converged, and he drew deeply from both. From the Jeffersonians, Lincoln took an appreciation of the people's ultimate wisdom. From the Hamiltonians, he took a belief in the need for strong leadership.

Thus, Lincoln, though a master politician, did what our American folklore has come to say is impossible to do . . . he was able to fulfill his own campaign slogans. He was great as a man and as a President because he had faith in the people, listened to them, but yet led them.

This same strong mixture of the following and leading is what is needed in America today.

COMBAT TYRANNY

There are those who would say, of course, that there is no valid comparison between the America of today and the America of Abraham Lincoln.

They would say that we have entered the nuclear age and everything has changed.

Everything has not changed.

Grape shot fired at Manassas ripped life from a man just as surely as an atomic bomb dropped at Hiroshima.

What is more, the ultimate way in which man may die does not change the ultimate way in which he must strive to live.

That ultimate striving for us, as a nation, can be nothing less than eternal warfare on the forces of tyranny, no matter the garb in which the tyrant comes disguised.

DESTROY TYRANT

Whether the tyranny is of power, or of money, or of unjust privilege . . . whether it's a tyranny of fear, or of hunger, or of censorship . . . whether the tyrant wields the dagger of prejudice or of demagoguery . . . whether he comes openly mounted on a high horse, or more subtly disguised on a soap box . . . in every case the great unfinished work to which each generation of Americans must be dedicated is to strike down the tyranny and destroy the tyrant.

In the 187 years that have passed since the American colonies declared their independence, we have found no sounder formula for destroying tyranny than that of Abraham Lincoln.

America will survive so long as we have leaders of the people who use as their guidelines the people's common sense.

While politicians, and even statesmen, for instance, may argue mightily about the relative danger to the republic from the far right or from the far left, the people in their common sense reject both.

TYRANNY DOOMED

While politicians and lawyers discuss the legalistic fine points of civil rights legislation, the tyranny of prejudice is doomed because the American people in their deep common sense realize it is wrong.

While men of great importance carry on erudite debates over the relative merits of Total Victory versus Total Co-existence, the American people long ago decided that, though we are not a nation of belligerents, we must never abandon the ultimate effort to free captive peoples wherever they are imprisoned in the world.

The wise and gentle Mr. Lincoln would have understood today's American people. Their common sense would have appealed to him.

KEEP THE FAITH

"Human nature," Lincoln told an audience shortly before he died, "will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good."

Today, 100 years after Abraham Lincoln on this field gave the world his few appropriate remarks, let us resolve to keep faith with the memory of the man who had such great faith in us as a nation.

If we but do that, this nation, under God, will have a new birth of freedom. If we do that, we shall not perish from the earth.

PRESIDENT OF NEGRO GROUP SPEAKS HERE

The following address, "100 Years After Lincoln's Gettysburg Address" by E. Washington Rhodes, editor-publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune and president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, was delivered at exercises in the Gettysburg National Cemetery Tuesday afternoon:

"I consider it a great privilege to have been invited as a representative of the American Negro people to participate in an occasion of such national, historic importance, at this time of racial tension and unrest. This, then, is an historic moment of high honor and high drama, which will be forever cherished by the American Negro people, as they march with heads erect to the goal of full and complete equality of citizenship rights.

"One hundred years after the Battle of Gettysburg, 100 years after the Gettysburg Address, the anguished expectations and hopes of Abraham Lincoln for a united nation remain unrealized, unfulfilled in American life. The present, grave Civil Rights struggle attests to this melancholy, tragic fact.

GREAT STATESMAN

"The 'March On Washington' on August 28, 1963, ended at the Lincoln Memorial — at the knees of Lincoln — at the knees of a magnificent stone image. Today, as we evoke the living, breathing presence of Abraham Lincoln here at Gettysburg, we and the entire nation should become acutely aware of his great, compassionate heart sustained by a statesmanship unparalleled in his day. By nature, by instinct, Lincoln understood statesmanship, and became not only one of America's greatest statesmen, but also one of the world's greatest statesmen and is so recognized throughout the world today.

"It has been said that 'statesmanship is characterized by wisdom, breadth of vision or regards for the general welfare rather than partisan interest.' May God grant to us in unstinting measure both the determination and the will to substitute statesmanship for racial antipathies — statesmanship for political expediency and frivolity — statesmanship for educational, social and economic inequities — statesmanship for fragmented views of life — statesmanship for sectional hatreds — statesmanship for walls of hostile silence. Such positive, affirmative, imperative action alone can satisfy the great compassionate heart of Abraham Lincoln 100 years after the Gettysburg Address.

"HOUSE DIVIDED"

Abraham Lincoln, prior to his election as President, quoting from Holy Writ, declared with the wisdom of the ages that 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' He continued: 'I believe this government cannot permanently endure half slave and half free.'

"With all the vigor at my command and the great esteem which I have for my beloved country, I am respectfully urging my fellowmen to take note that this is as true today as it was centuries ago — a house divided against itself cannot stand.'

"Second - class citizenship with all of its attendant evils must end. Unless men of substance and creative minds take positive action, move forward with alertness and stout hearts to remove this injustice, I fear that government of the people, by the people and for the people, will soon be endangered beyond repair."



AMBASSADOR FENOALTEA

Lt. Gov. Shafer Says Lincoln "Spoke Not Of Victory, But Sacrifice," 100 Years Ago

In his brief address of welcome at his introduction of Lt. Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, at the opening exercises of the Centennial of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Sunday afternoon in the Student Union Building at the college, Dr. C. A. Hanson, president of the college, said.

"These ceremonies commemorating the Centenary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address — which begin now — now — seek to accomplish most worthy ends. There is cause to pay homage to the author of an historic document. There is need to reflect on the meaning of the words of the Address in the light of contemporary events; and there is reason to recognize the transcendent quality of an expression which has achieved meaning beyond the nation in whose



LT. GOV. SHAFER

heritage it is a conspicious part.

"It is assumed therefore that these events are meaningful to the nation and indeed to the whole of the Western World. In this setting it is appropriate that greetings and welcome be expressed on behalf of the Commonwealth to those who are here present and to men everywhere who have been touched by what was said here a century ago.

"It is my pleasure to present the lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Honorable Raymond P. Shafer.

Governor Shafer's address follows in full:

WELCOMES GUESTS

I deem it a great honor to have been chosen to open these ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Gettysburg Address.

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I welcome the representatives of France, Great Britain and Italy. Their presence is a singularly heart-warming tribute to the cherished memory of a beloved American.

I am privileged, too, to welcome so many of my own countrymen: The distinguished secretary of state, the Honorable Dean Rusk, and you ladies and gentlemen who are here gathered.

This is the only place in the world, to my knowledge, where a monument has been erected to mark the delivery of an address.

What remarkable power did these few words, spoken here a century ago, possess that they should become immortal?

Almost as we ask the question, we are aware that they have drawn US here today.

SEES THE TRAGEDY

Certainly they cannot be separated from this setting.

They cannot be separated from the event which gave rise to them

They cannot be separated from the man who uttered them

A boy visiting Gettysburg sees — as did boys a century ago — the excitement and the glory of war.

His father — like Lincoln — sees the tragedy.

The boy thinks how much stronger the Union is because the battle was fought.

The father thinks how much greater the nation might have been if the issues of the Civil War could have been resolved, by councils rather than cannons.

President Lincoln came to Gettysburg to pay tribute to the fallen soldiers of the North. He spoke, not of the victory, but freedom!

the sacrifice. He stressed, not the valor, but the devotion. He urged, not reprisal, but reunion.

SORROW AND ANGUISH

Legend has it that he wrote his remarks on the back of an envelope while enroute by train from Washington — as if, in an inspired burst, they flowed from the stub of his pencil.

Whenever and however they were written — they were born out of the sorrow and anguish which had traced their toll in the furrows of his face.

They emerged from the long loneliness that was his — the long loneliness of command — the long loneliness of the test to which a dream, a hope and an ideal had been put.

Yet they had to be spoken, so that a broken nation might look to a brighter day.

He felt that his address was a failure.

IT DIDN'T "SCOUR"

Using the language of the plowman, he told a friend it didn't "scour."

In his honest humility, he had thought himself a failure. He had tried to preserve the Union by statesmanship, but, in the end, the task was turned over to the soldier.

Lincoln was not destined to know the heights to which his Gettysburg Address would subsequently soar.

He was not destined to know that, in time, he would personify the cause to which he gave the last full measure of his own devotion.

He was not destined to know that he would, as those whom he had come to honor, go into the shadow of the valley of death before there would be a rebirth of freedom.

But he saw with uncommon clarity that, when the carnage was over, the reconstruction of the Republic would have to be the work of both North and South.

MIGHT LOSE FAITH

He saw with uncommon clarity that, if the Union were dissolved, those in distant lands who lookede to America as a model might lose faith in the ability of free men to govern themselves.

And if Lincoln was not spared to see his dream fulfilled, the testament of faith and hope which he gave here would live on as the noblest expression of a noble President.

The seed of his thought did "scour."

It weathered the storm of butterness which lesser men precipitated after he was no longer here to stay the hand of retribution.

Like a perennial flower, his phrases blossom anew in the place which Lincoln would have loved most — the lips, minds and hearts of the children.

"IMMORTALITY"

This is the power that gave his words immortality.

For a great man had spoken so simply that generations of school children could commit his sentences to memory. Pig-tailed girls and freckled-faced boys would repeat them in shrill voices, in the haste of shyness — with or without expression. But somehow, if they were not fully understood, they reflected the goodness and the gentleness of Lincoln, and his spirit became a part of them.

My generation has come of age.

We read those words with the weight of maturity.

We see them through the eyes of experience — eyes that have been clouded by the tragic mists of war — eyes that are alight with the aspiration of the dream of universal peace.

And the words of Gettysburg assume new depth, new meaning — not only for Americans, but for all who, under God, love

Italian Ambassador Says Lincoln's Words Console Man's Fear For Freedom

"We are honored to have as our second guest a gentleman who has served with honor in his country's diplomatic service since 1945," said Dr. C. A. Hanson in introducing the ambassador from Italy at Sunday's Centennial program in the SUB at Gettysburg College. "Following assignments as Italy's representative to Nationalist China, NATO, Canada, and Belgium he was accredited as his country's ambassador at Washington in 1961. It is my honor to present the Italian ambassador to the United States, His Excellency, Sergio Fenoaltea.

The ambassador's address follows in full:

When a century ago my predecessor, the Italian minister, accepted an invitation to make the six-hour trip to come here from Washington, it was to convey, with his presence at the consecration of Gettysburg's cemetery, the feelings and hopes of a European nation which at that very time was struggling to achieve its own unity — the same goal which inspired "the brave men . . . who struggled here."

After 100 years, after so many events and turning points in history, we are here today to express the same feelings and hopes, which have remained actual and alive as are the words of Lincoln's immortal address, and to confirm our faith in a human society "conceived in liberty."

President Lincoln's message made a profound impact on Italy at that time May I quote two of his contemporaries: Mazzini and Garibaldi, the prophet and the fighter of Italian unity.

Commenting on the victory of the Union, Mazzini wrote in 1865: "You have done more for us in four years, than 50 years of teaching, preaching and writing from all your European brothers have been able to do. . . ."

From a message addressed by a group of Italian patriots to President Lincoln, of which Garibaldi was the first signatory, I quote: 'If in the midst of your titanic battles, our voice can yet reach you let us, O Lincoln, free sons of Columbus, send you a word of good wishes and admiration for the great work you have begun . . . you will pass to posterity with the name of the emancipator; more enviable than any crown or any human treasure."

SALUTE TO LINCOLN

It was this message that prompted Mazzini to remark: "The principle in the name of which Garibaldi sends a salute to Lincoln — the principle that God has set as goal of the American battles . . . is the holiest possible . . . it is the principle of humanity."

Finally may I cite from a letter Garibaldi wrote to an American friend: "I do not doubt of the triumph of the cause of the Union . . . but if the war should unfortunately continue . . . I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me, to hasten to the defense of a people who are so dear to me."

No wonder that the Italians were present on this battlefield with a number of volunteers. Some of them are now resting in Gettysburg's cemetery.

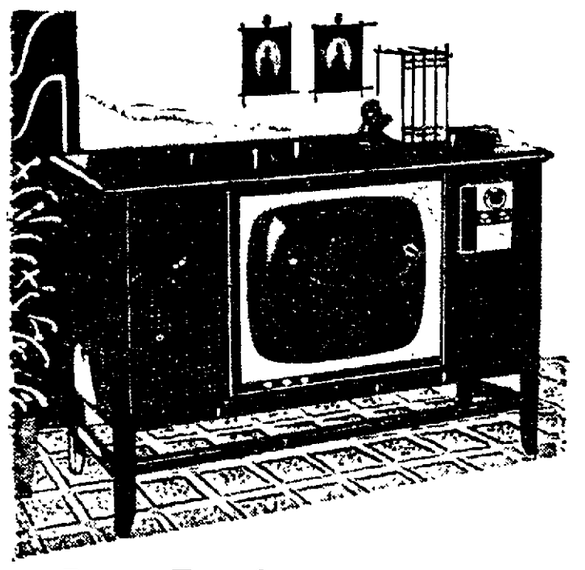
Lincoln's address holds its rightful place among the immortal mesages which the idealism of the new world has conveyed to the old. One century after the American nation has achieved its unity, we men and women of the 20th century must be grateful to Divine Providence for having vested a nation, inspired by so high an idealism, with so great a strength. Because it is on the unique combination of American strength and American idealism that, in this century, rests the primary and certainly the strongest safeguard for all men and women who are and intend to remain free.

EVOKED NO CHEERS

The historians tell us that Lincoln's words were heard in silence; they evoked no cheers. This can happen when great men speak in terms which go beyond the horizons of their generation.

But, while the veil of oblivion has shrouded many a speech which at the moment stirred the enthusiasm of the crowd, we continue to honor Lincoln's message. His words will be remembered and repeated every time that, confronted with a threat, men will fear that freedom might "perish from the earth."

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Lincoln Was "Tired, Beset With Anxieties, Sagging With Grief" Nov. 19, 1863

The following is the complete text of the address delivered at the Lincoln Fellowship luncheon in the Hotel Gettysburg this noon by Dr. James I. Robertson Jr., executive director of the U.S. Civil War Centennial Commission:



DR. ROBERTSON

THE UNWANTED SPEAKER

Today marks the 100th anniversary of the most memorable cemetery dedication in world history. Ironically, the immortality of that occasion stems solely from 270-odd words uttered by a man no one really wanted in Gettysburg that Thursday morning in mid-November, 1863. Yet for Abraham Lincoln the feeling of unwantedness was not novel. Few Americans have ever had to weather so much enmity in such critical times as did this awkward product of the Midwestern frontier. Conversely, that Lincoln was at his best when forced to rise above adversity was irrefutably one of the bases of his greatness. His participation at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery is an excellent though painful case in point.

The invitation for Lincoln to make at Gettysburg "a few appropriate remarks" was an afterthought, and it was also tinged with strong misgivings. Lincoln's reputation as a humorist and teller of bawdy stories alarmed the battlefield commissioners. One official from Lincoln's own state of Illinois expressed serious doubts of the President's "ability to speak upon such a grave and solemn occasion."

In a sense this was understandable. By 1863 Lincoln the public speaker was still an unknown entity. His 1860 "Farewell Speech" at Springfield had passed largely unnoticed. As for the inaugural address of the following year many people believed that William H. Seward had supplied most of the thoughts and composition — which, in reality, he had. Hence, little argument greeted Wendell Phillips' evaluation of Lincoln as "a first-rate, second-rate man"; and when Congressman Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania learned that Lincoln was to take part in the Gettysburg ceremonies, he quipped: "Let the dead bury the dead."

IGNORED DERISIONS

Lincoln exhibited no concern over these criticisms and derisions. In that third year of the war, more confronted him than the mere antipathy of his countrymen. Two writers were assuredly correct when they concluded of Lincoln's remarks at Gettysburg: "Certainly few great literary masterpieces have been composed under conditions so adverse."

Lincoln was in low spirits that dreary November primarily because the war was then going badly for the Union. Rosecrans's Federal Army in the West was seemingly trapped at Chattanooga; Meade and his Army of the Potomac were floundering anew against Lee in Virginia; Burnside and another Federal force were bottled up inside Knoxville; Confederate horsemen under Bedford Forrest and "Ranger" Mosby were constantly threatening both before and behind Union lines; a growing demand for peace at any cost permeated much of the North; and at sea Confederate privateers were emulating the pirates of old — and enjoying greater success.

FAMILY TRAGEDIES

At this same time, personal problems bore down on Lincoln's already sagging shoulders. Young Tad Lincoln lay seriously ill in the White House with an undiagnosed malady. Only the year before, Lincoln had buried his beloved Willie. Now a second son courted death; and on top of that, the President's high-strung wife had succumbed to a new combine of tantrums and hysteria.

Thus, as the bunting-bedecked special train left Washington for the six-hour trip to Gettysburg, its chief passenger sat alone and stared solemnly out the soot-blackened windows. He was withdrawn, tired, beset with a thousand anxieties, sagging with grief at the human cost of national unity, and keenly aware that for many Americans his absence would make the heart grow fonder.

Somehow Lincoln overrode these heavy burdens. He had a small, almost inconsequential task to perform at Gettysburg, but he looked forward to it eagerly. For he wanted his countrymen to share with him a dream of the present and a hope for the future. His dream was that the Old Union, with its many virtues and in spite of its many vices, would be preserved. But at the same time, Lincoln hoped fervently that from the smoking ashes of that terrible cataclysm would rise a New Union — a union in which the nation could enjoy a new birth of freedom, a rebirth of liberty, and an unchallenged perpetuation of a government both of and for all people. As well as he could, Lincoln wished to assure his fellow countrymen that those men who in battle had displayed the last full measure of devotion had not done so for naught, that the patriot's death would guarantee the nation's life.

CROWD OF 15,000

On a crisp November morning 100 years ago, therefore, Lincoln joined 15,000 persons who had gathered in the battle-scarred town for the special program. The rotting carcasses of horses, and the odors of partially buried soldiers, still hung offensively over the land. Yet a bright November sun illuminated the autumn colors of Pennsylvania; and quite possibly Lincoln sensed that for the past four months — since those sacrificial days of July — a richer glow bathed the hills and vales of Gettysburg. It was the light of the courage of man which, for now and forever, would beam as a radiant heritage.

Lincoln sat patiently and attentively as Edward Everett, the distinguished and silken orator from Massachusetts, delivered the principal address. The golden-tongued statesman lived up to expectations. For two hours he elaborated upon the war in general, the battle of Gettysburg in particular, the sins of state sovereignty, and the virtues of the Union. When Everett sat down, prolonged applause left no doubt but that he had been superb.

And then it was Lincoln's turn. John Russell Young of the Philadelphia Press described the moment: "The music ran on a bit and then the President arose. Deliberate, hesitating, awkward, 'like a telescope drawing out,' as I heard someone say, the large bundled up figure untwisting and adjusting itself into reasonable conditions." Lincoln was wearing a black suit whose shiny knees and frayed sleeves reflected its overly long use. He moved slowly to the edge of the platform, "stood an instant waiting for the cheers to cease and the music to exhaust its echoes, slowly adjusted his glasses, and took from his pocket what seemed to be a page of ordinary foolscap paper, quietly unfolded it, looked for the place, and began to read."

"HIGH-KEYED" VOICE

The Wisconsin German, Carl Schurz, once observed that Lincoln's voice "was not musical, rather high-keyed, and apt to turn into a shrill treble in moments of excitement; but it was not positively disagreeable. It had an exceedingly penetrating, far-reaching quality." Lincoln's presentations, added Schurz, could be "awkward. He swung his long arms sometimes in a very ungraceful manner. Now and then he would, to give particular emphasis to a point, bend his knees and body with a sudden downward jerk, and then shoot up again with a vehemence that raised him to his tiptoes and made him look much taller than he really was." But Schurz quickly added: "There was, however, in all he said, a tone of earnest truthfulness, of elevated, noble sentiment, and of kindly sympathy. . . ."

In a high Midwestern drawl audible only to those crowded close around the platform, Lincoln spoke 10 sentences. Two-thirds of his words were monosyllable. He was not ever original in what he had to say. He had borrowed some thoughts from Thomas Jefferson, and he had leaned heavily on phrases from the Old Testament. Many in the audience became more attentive of a photographer laboriously trying to get a picture that they were of the speaker. Everett had spoken two hours; Lincoln barely consumed two minutes. So quick an ending startled most of his listeners, and the scattered and polite clap of hands at once convinced Lincoln that he had "scoured," or, in modern-day terminology, that he had laid a rotten egg.

SPEECH DISAPPOINTING

Initial reaction to the remarks confirmed Lincoln's belief. One observer referred to the "almost shocking brevity" of the speech. The Chicago Times reported: "The cheek of every American must tingle with shame as he reads the silly, flat and dishwater utterances of the man who has to be pointed out to intelligent foreigners as the President of the United States." And a correspondent for the London Times disgustingly informed his readers: "The ceremony was rendered ludicrous by some of the sallies of that poor President Lincoln. . . . Anything more dull and commonplace it would not be easy to produce."

Lincoln returned to Washington that night — and promptly went to bed with a mild attack of smallpox. For him, an inglorious day thus came to an injurious end.

MARKED TURNING POINT

However, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address marked a turning point in his life. Theretofore, his genius of logic and his genius of imaginative thought had formed two separate, practically indiscernible streams. (Lincoln's writings were so simple that Englishmen had to inform Americans of their literary quality.) Yet at Gettysburg these two currents merged under great emotion and gushed forth in a eulogy for freedom now known by heart the world over. Even more than that, the remarks at Gettysburg ultimately brought to Lincoln recognition as an articulate statesman and respect as an extraordinary man.

Lincoln needed this increased esteem. It was difficult for many Americans then — just as it is difficult for many writers today — to look beyond the raw, robust frontiersman whose high-pitched laugh was likened to "the neighing of a wild horse on a prairie." He had come to the White House as an unknown and an oddity. His behavior in earlier years was but a derivative of the western wilderness that nurtured nim. Many were the tales of his alleged escapades in the virgin regions of Indiana and Illinois. For example, Lincoln's sister died in the 1830's, and young Abe felt that the neglect of her husband had been a contributing factor to death. Several years later, the brother-in-law and a friend married two sisters in a double ceremony. That night Lincoln reputedly was the leading spirit in maneuvering the two brides into the darkened and wrong bedrooms.

To the disgust of sedate Easterners, Lincoln had been rather coarse in his courtship of Miss Mary Todd. He met his future wife at a party, and it took him several minutes to work up the courage to ask her to dance. And after he had finished hopping around the floor with a complete disregard for the music's tempo, Lincoln stammered to his baffled partner: "Miss Todd, I like to dance with you the worst way!"

UNPREDICTABLE SAYINGS

In his first years as president, Lincoln was noted by and large for witty and unpredictable sayings. Once, when an official commented on the contrast between Attorney General Edward Bates's snow white beard and jet black hair, Lincoln quietly observed: "Well, it could hardly be otherwise, and the cause is that (Mr. Bates) uses his jaws more than he does his brains." On another occasion, a cabinet member raised strong objections to the antics of bungling, cross-eyed General Ben Butler. Lincoln interrupted his colleague with the admonition: "Ah, sir, you must not criticize General Butler, for he does not see things as we do."

Many Northerners meeting Lincoln for the first time asserted that the sight of him had frightened the South into secession. His own generals referred to him as "that gangling baboon." Abnormally tall, unbelievably thin, Lincoln nevertheless made constant references to his own ugliness. Indeed, he seemed to go out of his way to accentuate his ungainly appearance. He insisted on wearing a tall "stovepipe" hat quite out of fashion in those Victorian times; he shuffled around the White House in carpet slippers; and he appeared most at ease in ill-fitting, rumpled clothing.

Yet, as the nation came slowly to learn, the man within was a marked contrast to the man without. One must remember that Lincoln is the only President who entered office with a civil war awaiting him. He had little time for merriment; as president he seldom laughed and rarely smiled. His constant anxiety over Federal armies in the field, his despondency at one stunning Union defeat after another in the war's first years, his concern over the plight of 3,000,000 enslaved humans, his sharp agonies at such duties as approving the death sentences of 267 Federal soldiers, the remembered sordidness of his childhood, the limitations of a self-acquired education, an unhappy family life — these were only a few of the hindrances to happiness that Lincoln experienced.

OVERCAME INFERIORITY

He transcended these habitats of sadness and inferiority by means of an abiding patience, an ever-developing maturity, a deep love of humanity, and a consuming faith in the future of his country. The bickerings of politicians and the indecisions of generals Lincoln tolerated with a patience few men could have displayed in those tumultuous times. His ability to exploit his assets and overcome his liabilities made him a statesman with an unusual capacity for growth. From a keen sense of reality, a remarkable sense of timing, and an incisive understanding of men, Lincoln developed into one of the shrewdest politicians ever to grace the American stage.

But above all, Lincoln had a wonderful capacity for identifying himself with the masses. Americans of the 1860's never forgot — because Lincoln would not let them forget—that he was a plain man of simple origins. The masses loved him because he seemed to be one of them and because he strove hard to accomplish a difficult task that would profit them all. Although he lacked warmth in his personal relationships, Lincoln was ever sensitive to the tribulations of others. His rough nature and earthy stories sometimes shocked the Victorian elements of society; but these same traits won Lincoln the warm affection of that class on whom the destiny of this nation has always rested: the common people.

No explanation is therefore needed as to why a favorite Northern war song bore the title: "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand Strong." A lowly private in the Federal army spoke for countless numbers of his compatriots when he wrote after seeing Lincoln for the first time: "Concentrated in that great, strong yet tender face, the agony of the life and death struggle of the hour was revealed as we had never seen it before. With a new understanding, we knew why we were soldiers."

Only recently, one of the nation's more caustic literary critics concluded of Lincoln: "He must have suffered far more than he ever expressed from the agonies and griefs of the war, and it was morally and dramatically inevitable that this prophet who had crushed opposition and sent thousands of men to their deaths should finally attest his good faith by laying down his own life with theirs."

This then was the man who came to Gettysburg to make "a few appropriate remarks." This is the man whose life and utterances we now acclaim. Perhaps it is fitting that on this centennial observance a Virginian would have the honor of journeying to Pennsylvania in order to praise a son of the Midwest. This occasion in itself is a realization of Lincoln's hope. We here today are living proof that the wounds of civil war were not too deep for healing — that this nation did have a new birth of freedom — that Lincoln's beloved government of the people did not perish from the earth. We live and prosper and glory in America not in spite of what Lincoln sought to attain, but because of it.

Keeping the citizens of the North firmly behind the cause of national unity, while at the same time extending the hand of brotherhood and conciliation to the people of the South, is what gives Lincoln his place in history. Perhaps democracy has never been ideal, but Lincoln's beliefs represent the ideal democracy.

Rosemary Benet once wrote a poem about Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks. It goes something like this:

If Nancy Hanks could return as a ghost,
Seeking news of what she loved most,
She'd ask first, "Where's my son?
What happened to Abe? What's he done?
Poor little Abe, left all alone
Except for Tom, who's a rolling stone;
He was only nine the year I died.
I remember still how hard he cried.
Scraping along in a little shack,
With hardly a shirt to cover his back,
And a prairie wind to blow him down,
Or pinching times if he went to town.
You wouldn't know about my son?
Did he grow tall? Did he have fun?
Did he learn to read? Did he get to town?
Do you know his name? Did he get on?"

Today Nancy Hanks need worry no more about what became of her son, for the unwanted speaker at Gettysburg became freedom's herald of hope for all time to come.

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HERE AND THERE

(Continued From Page 1)

tire prison term of the assassins, letters from Annie Surrat and others, the strict prison rules laid down by Gen. Hartranft and some later correspondence between Gen. Hartranft and various figures at the trial, including Judge Holt, the advocate general.

General Hartranft was born in New Hanover, Pa., December 16, 1830. He was graduated from Union College in 1853 and admitted to the bar in 1859. At the begining of the Civil War, he organized the 51st Pennsylvania Regiment and served as its colonel. He fought with Burnside in North Carolina in 1862 and commanded a regiment at Antietam and Fredericksburg. In March, 1865, he commanded a division of the 9th Corps in the assault on Fort Steadman and was breveted a major general. Following his tour as prison governor, he was elected auditor general of Pennsylvania in 1865 and re-elected in 1868. From 1872 until 1878 he was governor of Pennsylvania. He reorganized the militia and served as its commander from 1879 with the rank of major general.

* * *

As Mr. Stockham recalls, his grandfather was celebrated for his work with the National Guard, laying down the pattern which was followed throughout the country. He was a fine athlete, stern in his evaluation of men and uncompromising as regards promotions. He was reputed never to have broken in battle and on one occasion when he received word that the enemy was overrunning his positions instead of ordering the expected retreat ordered his men to charge and carried the field. He was honored for his bravery with the Medal of Honor.

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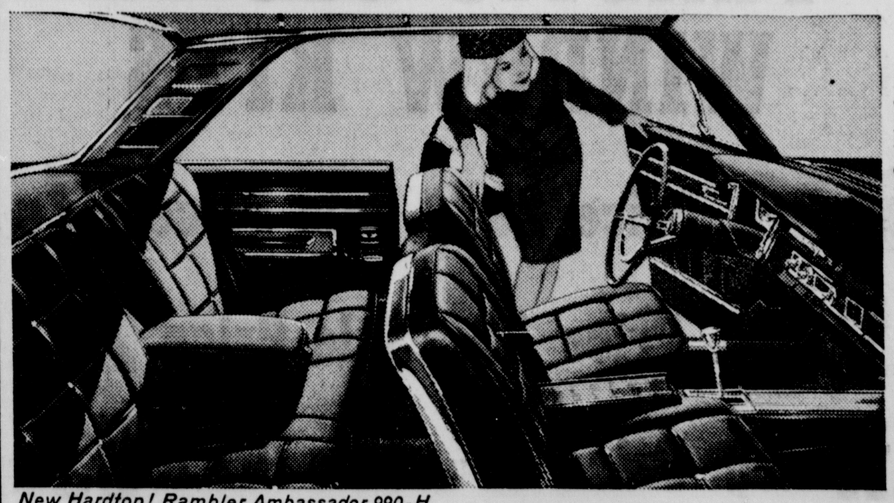
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Iowa Congressman Says Centennial Talks "Extend Lincoln's Immortal Words"

The following is the complete text of Congressman Fred Schwengle's (First Iowa District) address at the 33rd annual banquet of the Past Commanders and Past Presidents' Association of the SUV in the Hotel Gettysburg Saturday evening:



CONG. SCHWENGLE

THE LITERATURE OF GETTYSBURG

Those of us who are here today know that we are struggling to evaluate an elemental force in human nature beyond anything in the whole spectrum of biographical literature from Plutarch to Carl Sandburg. We are in the community where one of the noblest utterances ever delivered on this soil was made.

It was spoken a century ago. Next Tuesday we share with each other a profound emotion of reverence toward the author like that felt by participants in some devout, even mystical, ceremony of worship.

The whole world and all time will little note nor long remember what we say here today. Historians and interested citizens will note this as a reflection on and an expansion of what was said on this now sacred spot in that imperishable two minutes or so after one of the most decisive battles in the history of mankind.

Somehow our emotions are to be keyed to the brooding genius who, even as I speak, hovers over this hallowed place.

OUT OF INFINITE

And whose voice, like eternity itself, can almost be felt whispering to us out of the infinite.

It does our hearts good and it enriches the soul to discuss, to evaluate, to reflect upon, to adulate this infinitesimal fragment of the world's literature we call the Gettysburg Address.

It is our literature.

It is American in every breath and syllable, every punctuation mark.

And it was given to mankind by one of our own.

Yet it is as universal as the Lord's Prayer with which it bears — in my judgment — a measure of divine resemblances.

The literature of Gettysburg and the address which we commemorate today has in it, not only for us but for the whole human race everywhere on this planet, something of the quality that touches all of us.

In whatever condition, it touches us at the noblest side of our nature.

It is my belief that this is its essential secret.

TONE OF PRAYER

I dare — with reverence and humility -- to equate it with the tone, the style, the inner nature and the all-encompassing compassion of the Lord's Prayer.

Is not this the reason that from the very moment of its utterance these brief, utterly sincere 10 sentences, spoken at a moment of overwhelming national bereavement, captured the imagination of the contemporary world?

There were, as you know, those who passed the Gettysburg Address by on the day that it appeared in the public prints and for sometime after.

Like the Lord's Prayer it failed in its own day to receive total recognition.

But there were those on the public level who caught its meaning and its impact at once: surviving soldiers, poets, editors, reporters, publicists, clergymen and orators of the day including the remarkable Edward Everett.

This of course was not a speech dashed off on the back of an envelope, but a speech, which had behind it 45 years of learning and deep experience that produced some powerful thinking.

Maybe this is the reason that all that I say here today — which is without value except for what it commemorates — is a sort of irreducible minimum, the tiniest morsel, of what is yet to be said and written about this Gettysburg Address for generations and thousands of years to come.

We have the evidence that the words moved men in the hour in which they were spoken.

The most obvious observations made about the phrases of Lincoln scattered over this blood-drenched field a century ago is their affinity with Holy Writ these honored dead" —

"the last full measure of devotion" —

"shall not have died in vain" —

"shall not perish from the earth." —

MYSTICAL KINSHIP

I ask, with all the reverence I can bring to bear upon this humbly offered comparison, do not these words, in their rhythm, their sublime simplicity, their compactness, their ineffable music, the richness of their meaning, and their solace and dedication, have a kinship that is mystical and endowing with the most prayerful lines in Biblical literature:

"hallowed by Thy name" — "give us this day our daily bread" — "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us" — "deliver us from evil."

The inner meaning of both pieces of literature bring the loftiest emotions of the human soul into adjustment with the facts of our daily lives.

"It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us."

The highest aspirations to which man can reach touch hands with the needs of the moment: spiritual striving on the most idealistic scale wedded with what needs to be done in this hour of necessity and travail.

It is in this wise, it seems to me precisely, that the Lord's Prayer unites the kingdom of heaven with the hunger for one's daily bread.

CITES ARTICLE

Something of the immediacy of the impact of Lincoln's words on Lincoln's world, is conveyed in an article that appeared Monday morning, November 23, 1863, in the Daily Ohio State Journal, of Columbus.

Let me read you this revealing and moving literature. It appeared under the headline: DEDICATION DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

It goes like this: (I quote)

Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1863, will long be remembered as the day when the President's calm but earnest utterance of this brief and beautiful address stirred the deepest fountains of feeling and emotion in the hearts of the vast throng before him; and when he had concluded, scarcely could an unmanly tearful eye be seen, while sobs of smothered emotion were heard on every hand. At our side stood a stout, stalwart officer, bearing the ensignia of a captain's rank, the empty sleeve of his coat indicating that he had stood where death was revelling, and as the President, speaking of our Gettysburg soldiers, uttered that beautifully touching sentence, so sublime and pregnant of meaning — "The world will little note, nor long remember what we here say, but it can never forget what they here did": — the gallant soldier's feeling burst over all restraint; and burying his face in his handkerchief, he sobbed aloud while his manly frame shook with no unmanly emotion, and after a struggle to master his emotions, he lifted his still streaming eyes to heaven, and in low and solemn tones exclaimed,

INACCURATE QUOTE

"God Almighty, bless Abraham Lincoln!" And to this spontaneous invocation a thousand hearts around him silently responded, Amen!" (End quote.)

There may be a touch of reportorial hyperbole in some of the nuances of this newspaper story.

Yet it is indicative of the effect of the War President's words on the reporter who heard them and on the audience that was on the spot.

I am much less concerned with the reporter's slightly inaccurate quotation than I am with the plainly stirring emotion that the short speech created and the feeling it elicited of love and veneration for the speaker.

Moreover this very love and this very veneration seems to be timeless and grips the hearts and souls of generations of Americans — and people the world over — in every climate, almost as much as it did those who stood beside the living President and in front of him a hundred years ago.

EDITORIAL PRAISES

There were of course editorials that gave praise to the Lincoln utterance on this soil and there were the encomiums from the pulpit.

Phillips Brooks was easily among the greatest pulpit orators of his day.

On April 23, 1865 (8 days after Lincoln's death), in Phillips Brooks' sermon at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, Bishop Brooks left us a literary gem.

Speaking from the title, "The Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln," this Protestant Episcopal bishop said in part (I quote):

He (Lincoln) once stood on the battlefield of our own state, and said of the brave men who had saved it words as noble as any countryman of ours ever spoke.

Let us stand in the country he has saved, and which is to be his grave and monument, and say of Abraham Lincoln what he said of the soldiers who had died at Gettysburg.

He stood there with their graves before him, and these are the words he said. . . .

Here Phillips Brooks quoted the Gettysburg Address.

WORTHY OF MEMORY

Then he added the hope and prayer:

"May God make us worthy of the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

This ends my quote on Bishop Brooks.

It seems to me there were few more proficient authorities on what were and what were not "words as noble as any countryman of ours ever spoke" than this enormously respected and famous clergyman — contemporary of Abraham Lincoln.

Then for me there is the subtle appeal and a most penetrating insight with literary beauty and some prophecy in the lines on Abraham Lincoln in — "The Man of the People" by Edwin Markham. Markham was about 11 years old when the Gettysburg Address was delivered.

In fact, among the American poets he is one of the greatest.

We hear the prophecy and note great literature in (I quote):

"His words were oaks in

LINCOLN CHILD

acorns"; "and his thoughts were roots that firmly gript the granite earth."

This, of course, is testifying in the compactly concentrated language of poetry to the immortality of Lincoln's speech.

"His words were oaks in acorns. . . ."

Still another poet, more our contemporary than Lincolns, was James Oppenheim, who was inspired to write in this touching descriptive poem: THE LINCOLN CHILD (I quote):

And lo, as he grew ugly, gaunt,
And gnarled his way into a man,
What wisdom came to feed his want,
What worlds came near to let him scan!
And as he fathomed through and through
Our dark and sorry human scheme
He knew what Shakespeare never knew,
What Dante never dared to dream —
That men are one beneath the sun,
And before God are equal souls —
This truth was his, and thus it is,
That round him such a glory rolls.

What Oppenheim makes poetically dramatic here is an element basic to the Lincoln character.

This element is the element of godliness, of spirituality as something separate from denominational religion.

BIBLICAL PRECEPT

The profound Biblical precept:

"That men are one" permeates the philosophy of Abraham Lincoln.

(My, how that needs thinking on and responded to today.)

It is embedded in Lincoln's character like the cornerstone of a great and magnificent piece of architecture.

We might ask, is it any where more manifest than in the Gettysburg Address?

It is clear to me that Lincoln never thought of the North and the South, or East and West, rather he thought of all sections as one nation

He found and tried to apply in his time the fundamental tenet that "all men are created equal."

And isn't this the very essence of the American dream?

Even here, at Gettysburg where the two sections confronted each other on the level of the highest order of human drama, Lincoln still thought of one nation, and could not bring himself to deliver his funeral oration in honor of one part of the country and in derogation of the other.

JUST SOLDIERS

For him, even in this high moment of intense crisis and antagonism, there were no soldiers of the Union and no soldiers of the Confederacy.

There were only just soldiers.

There was about this awful carnage only "the brave men, living, and dead who struggled here" not enemies and not antagonists.

The magnificent Carl Sandburg makes my point far better than I can make it.

Speaking before the joint session of Congress, February 12, 1959, to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, Mr. Sandburg said (I quote):

His words at Gettysburg were sacred, yet strange with a color of the familiar:

We cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far beyond our poor power to add or detract.

Sandburg dramatically continues as he observes (I quote):

He could have said "the brave Union men." Did he have a purpose in omitting the word "Union"?

CLEAR OF PASSION

Was he keeping himself and his utterance clear of the passion that would not be good to look back on when the time came for peace and reconciliation?

Did he mean to leave an implication that tnere were brave Union men and brave Confederate men, living and dead, who had struggled there?

We do not know, of a certainty.

Was he thinking of the Kentucky father whose two sons died in battle, one in Union blue, the other in Confederate gray the father inscribing on the stone over their double grave, "God knows which was right?" We do not know.

This ends my quote from Sandburg.

It can be said with some confidence that Lincoln is the most quoted of our Presidents, and he inspired more quotes and noble literature than any other President.

SUBLIME PASSAGES

There are sublime passages in Lincoln that derive an immensely dramatic impact from the facts of his life and the majesty that accrues to his career from having been President.

The greatness and thoroughness that are Lincoln can be found in the Cooper Union speech.

Research, study and respect for history is evident in the capacity for clear reasoning which is shown in the debates with Douglas.

And they achieve a certain posture of validity and responsibility when he speaks as President of the United States.

In uttering the words in the first inaugural—(I quote):

"We are not enemies, but friends We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection."

The greatest of our Presidents launched himself into the rarefied altitudes where only the world's immortals are to be found.

This is also evident in that greatest utterance of compassion to be found anywhere in the whole history of statesmanship and leadership: — The Biblical paragraphs in the Second Inaugural.

NEW HORIZON

The words "with malice toward none, with charity for all" are like some indestructible light leading into a new horizon for the whole of the human race.

The impact of those words — and the other in large part — would not have been so great had he not been the President of the United States, upon whose fabulously competent shoulders rested a burden almost beyond human endurance

And it is this unearthly responsibility that gives his words a flame, a meaning, an immortality, that they might not otherwise have had.

For the drama of his life is inescapably intertwined with the grandeur of his words, and their transparently sincere, soul-searching, decency and conviction, their unassailable logic.

They were simple words, of course, but that's only a fraction of their virtue for their simplicity was arrived at through immense complexities and confusion

It is their clarity and their humanity which thrust whole shafts of light where there was only darkness and bedlam.

Shafts of light not only for the young nation known as the United States of America in the middle of the 19th century but shafts of light that is dazzling today and will brighten the paths of men on their march to freedom to the end of time everywhere on this planet.

We here find abundant testimony to the admonition that it is our business as a nation and as individuals to make other men wise and better as we can find or make opportunity to do so.

Like him then let us try to find the right way, the right place and the right time to do what is right

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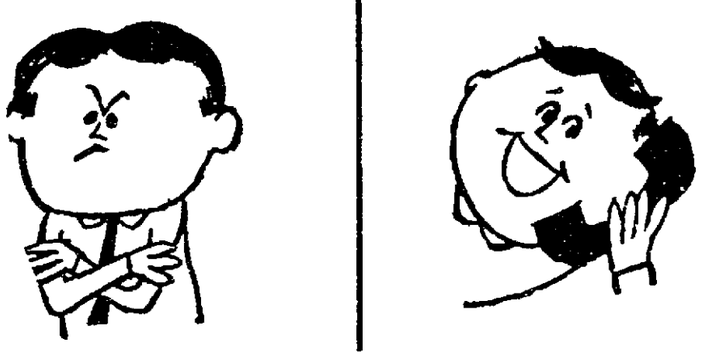
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Littlestown News

MERVIN MYERS IS ELECTED BY 3RD DISTRICT

Mervin K. Myers, Littlestown R. 2, was re-elected president of the Third District Sunday School Association of Adams County at the annual fall convention held on Sunday evening in Christ United Church of Christ, near Littlestown.

Other officers elected and installed follow: First vice president, Clyde L. Sterner; second vice president; Grant E. Appler; secretary, Miss Betty Lou Sell; assistant secretary, David Trump; treasurer, Chester S. Byers; song leader, Stanley M. Staub; pianist, Mrs. Ronald W. Strevig; adult division, Charles M. A. Shildt; young people's division, Mrs. Lester Schue; leadership education, the Rev. William C. Karns; missionary, Mrs. Glenn Miller; evangelism, Elmer W. Gall; temperance, Clyde L. Sterner; home department, Glenn C. Bowers; school administration, Samuel J. Snyder, and organized adult Bible class, William Fissel.

The new officers were installed by Luther A. Smith, president of the Adams County Sabbath School Association. The nominating committee was composed of Mrs. Glenn Miller, Frank E. Basehoar and Charles M. A. Shildt.

Over 200 persons attended the convention for which the program theme was "The Church's One Foundation." The guest speaker for the occasion was the Rev. Joseph M. Woods, Camp Hill, a former teacher in China. He is presently supply pastor of Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, Fairfield.

INSTALL OFFICERS

The program was as follows: Organ prelude, Fred A. Warner, host church organist; call to worship, Clyde L. Sterner; prayer in unison; hymn, "Joyful, Joyful, We Adore Thee"; Scripture meditation, "His Life and Ours," leader and reader, Chester S. Byers and Harold E. Shoemaker; litany; offering; offertory, "The Lord's Prayer," Jack Mummert, accordionist; offertory prayer, the Rev. G. Howard Koons, host church pastor; a message from poetry, "I Am the Church," Misses Evelyn Koons, Janet Sell and Betty Sell; introduction of the speaker, President Myers; address, the Rev. Mr. Woods; hymn, "Rise Up, O Men of God"; business in charge of the president; installation of officers; vocal solo, "O Jesus, I Have Promised"; Mrs. Charles A. Grove; benediction, the Rev. Mr. Woods; organ postlude, Fred Warner. The program was arranged by Clyde Sterner, Mrs. George Shultz Jr., and Walter Fissel.

The ushers were Clyde Brown, Amos Carbaugh, Ray Dutterer and Ivan Arentz Jr. Terry Sterner was acolyte. A social hour followed the service and was held in the fellowship hall.

The Sunday Schools comprising the Third District are: St. Paul's Lutheran Church, St. John's Lutheran, Redeemer's United Church of Christ, Centenary Methodist Church, Christ United Church of Christ, Littlestown; Good Shepherd United Church of Christ, near Littlestown; St. James' United Church of Christ, along the Harney Rd.; St. Luke's United Church of Christ, near White Hall; St. Luke's Lutheran Church, near White Hall; St. Mark's United Church of Christ, White Run; Grace Lutheran Church, Two Taverns; St. Paul's Lutheran, Harney; Mount Joy Lutheran, Gettysburg, R. D.; St. Paul's Lutheran, McSherrystown, and Bart's United Brethren, Hanover R. 1.

Catholic Women To Plan Bazaar

Plans will be advanced for the annual Thanksgiving bazaar at the November meeting of St. Aloysius Parish Council of Catholic Women on Wednesday at 7:45 p.m. in the parish hall. The bazaar will be held on Nov. 28, 29 and 30. Public suppers will be served as follows: Thanksgiving Day, roast turkey, serving 12 noon to 7 p.m.; Nov. 29, seafood, 5 to 8 p.m. and Nov. 30, roast beef, 4 to 7:30. Canvassers for food for the dinners are asked to have their reports ready on Wednesday.

The hostess committee comprises Mrs. Clyde H. Rohrbaugh, chairman; Mrs. Paul Anzengruber, Mrs. Donald Bowers, Mrs. George Peart, Mrs. Marie Rexroth, Mrs. Francis Kuhns, Mrs. Z. W. Sanders, Mrs. Irvin Crabbs, Mrs. Donald W. Feeser, Mrs. Joseph Cratin, Mrs. Pauline Wisotzkey, Mrs. P. K. Hymiller, Mrs. Emma Stuller, Mrs. Pius V. Pautenis, Mrs. Robert Brown and Mrs. Agnes Richards.

The family night meeting will be held in Bethel Assembly of God Church, along the Littlestown Fish and Game Rd., at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

TAKE BUS TRIP TO BALTIMORE

Members and friends of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Alpha Fire Company who assisted with the company carnival in August enjoyed a bus trip to Harringdale Mall and East Point Shopping Center on Saturday. The group had the evening meal in Baltimore before returning home. Those who made the trip were Mrs. Gladys Kline, Mrs. Beverly Kebil, Mrs. Clara Kebil, Mrs. Marie Collins, Mrs. Ruth Sneeringer and guest, Mrs. Marion Myers, Mrs. Katherine Flickinger, Mrs. Helen Kress, Miss Trese Stavely, Mrs. Alice Hartsock, Mrs. Lil Stavely, Mrs. Margaret Loeffel, Mrs. Edna Koontz, Mrs. Betty Baumgardner, Mrs. Viola Badders, Mrs. Arlene Blocher, Mrs. Jean Harner, Mrs. Esther Harner, Mrs. Doris Morgret, Mrs. Nancy Nester, Mrs. Manetta Redding, Mrs. Bernadine Rickrode, Mrs. Mildred Wallick, Mrs. Louise Wantz and Mrs. Helen Schwartz.

The annual pre-Thanksgiving public party of the Alpha Fire Co. Auxiliary will be held at 8 p.m. Friday in the engine house. Refreshments will be available during the evening.

Over $950 was received at the all-day fair held in St. Paul's Lutheran Church Friday. The event was held for the benefit of the organ fund. A second fair will be held Friday, December 6, starting at 10 a.m. in the vacant office of the Potter building, E. King St.

The Littonian Homemakers will meet at 1:30 p.m. Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. Scott Zanger, Glenwyn Dr. Mrs. Robert H. Miller and Mrs. Zanger will present the topic discussion on "Christmas Ideas."

The following members of the Junior Woman's Club of Littlestown will represent the club by visiting the guests at the Adams County Home, near Gettysburg, on Monday, November 25, leaving at 6:30 p.m.: Mrs. Thomas E. Craig, Mrs. R. Kenneth Boyd, Mrs. Clarence L. Schwartz Jr., Miss Nancy Oaster, Mrs. Harold Study and Mrs. Donald Cook. They will be accompanied by Miss Mary Jane Harmon, near town, accordionist.

Mrs. Ruth Martin and Mrs. Mildred Flynn will serve as hostesses at the second November meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Littlestown Aerie No. 2226 at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the social room of the FOE home, W. King St.

Littlestown

YOUTH GROUPS SHOWN FILM

A film, "What Is Christian Science?" was shown at a joint meeting of the Junior High and Senior High Youth Fellowships of Redeemer's United Church of Christ held on Sunday evening at the church. The call to worship was given by Steven Basehoar. Dean W. Bankert, senior high counsellor, offered prayer. The offering was received by Marilyn Miller. The young peoples groups will not meet this Sunday, separate meetings of the Junior High and Senior High Fellowships will be held December 1 at 6:30 p.m.

The Senior High Luther League of St. Paul's Lutheran Church enjoyed a hayride on Saturday evening. Approximately 30 members and their guests were chaperoned by Pastor and Mrs. Graham T. Rinehart and the adult counsellors, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rabenstine. The hayride wagon was driven by C. Aaron Rohrbaugh. The group returned to the outdoor fireplace at the church for a wiener roast and dance.

Over 30 members of the Junior High and Senior High Luther Leagues of St. Paul's attended the Hanover District Youth meeting on Sunday evening in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Hanover. The program theme was "Segregation or Integration."

The regular meeting of the Junior High and Senior High Luther Leagues will be held at the church on Sunday at 6:30 p.m. The junior high group will have a hayride for members and guests at 7 p.m. on Friday.

HOME FROM BILOXI

A/2C George G. Collins Jr., Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss., arrived on Saturday to spend a 30-day leave at the home of his mother, Mrs. George Collins, Prince St. At the conclusion of his leave, he will report to San Francisco, Calif., from where he will leave on December 15 for Clark Air Force Base, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Miss Laura Rebecca Potter, 21-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard L. Potter II, Philadelphia, who was recently badly burned at her home, is convalescing at the home of her grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Potter, Maple Ave.

Claude E. Snyder, Norman R. Sentz and Donald Clapsaddle represented Ocker-Snyder Post No. 321, American Legion, at the quarterly meeting of the 22nd District of Legion on Sunday at the Dallastown post.

Scott's Bursitis Barred Rocky Bid

WASHINGTON (AP)—A case of bursitis forced Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., to reject an invitation to a private dinner at the Washington home of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York Monday night, Scott's office says.

A spokesman for Scott said the senator was advised by his doctor to go home and rest.

Rockefeller invited about 10 Republican senators to the dinner. He described it as an informal gathering to discuss mutual problems.

Rockefeller said he was not seeking any commitments from the senators to support him in his bid for the Republican presidential nomination.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

	High	Low	Pr.
Albany, cloudy	63	45	.12
Albuquerque, clear	52	31	—
Atlanta, clear	70	46	—
Bismarck, cloudy	55	16	—
Boise, cloudy	55	42	—
Boston, rain	71	45	T
Buffalo, cloudy	63	43	.30
Chicago, clear	58	33	T
Cincinnati, fog	62	28	.01
Cleveland, clear	61	32	.04
Denver, clear	46	23	—
Des Moines, clear	58	37	—
Detroit, cloudy	63	36	—
Fairbanks, clear	-17	-29	—
Fort Worth, cloudy	64	55	.09
Helena, cloudy	51	36	—
Honolulu, cloudy	85	73	—
Indianapolis, clear	65	31	—
Jacksonville, clear	74	46	—
Juneau, clear	11	7	—
Kansas City, clear	60	35	—
Los Angeles, clear	67	51	—
Louisville, fog	66	37	.01
Memphis, cloudy	66	53	.45
Miami, cloudy	75	74	—
Milwaukee, clear	51	29	—
Mpls.-St.P., clear	57	25	—
New Orleans, cloudy	79	55	—
New York, clear	69	50	—
Okla. City, rain	62	46	.52
Omaha, clear	58	35	—
Philadelphia, cloudy	59	47	—
Phoenix, clear	68	M	—
Pittsburgh, clear	69	40	.02
Ptlnd, Me., cloudy	65	37	—
Ptlnd., Ore., rain	48	43	.29
Rapid City, clear	56	24	—
Richmond, clear	75	51	—
St. Louis, clear	59	31	—
Salt Lk. City, clear	42	23	—
San Diego, clear	68	46	—
San Fran., cloudy	61	53	—
Seattle, rain	46	40	.59
Tampa, clear	81	56	—
Washington, cloudy	73	53	—
Winnipeg, cloudy	49	16	—

(M-Missing) (T-Trace)

COLD AIR HITS MONTANA, FAIR SKIES IN EAST

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cold air spread into eastern Montana and headed into sections of North Dakota and Minnesota today but fairly seasonal temperatures prevailed in most other parts of the nation.

The flow of arctic air from Canada dropped temperatures into the teens in parts of the cold belt. Readings during the night ranged from near 15 north of the Montana border to about 10 below zero in northern Saskatchewan.

Sharp drops in temperatures were forecast for northern Minnesota and North Dakota, with readings near zero Wednesday morning.

In other parts of the country, temperatures were in the 30s and 40s in most of the central section, in the 50s and 60s along the East Coast and in the 40s and 50s along the West Coast.

Fair weather was reported in most areas but clouds covered sections in the Northeast, the upper Ohio Valley and southwestward across parts of the Southern Plains.

Windy, wet weather prevailed in sections of the Pacific Northwest. Fairly locally heavy rain doused areas in the Northeast and in south central sections.

PA. HOUSE BILL BRINGS FLURRY

HARRISBURG (AP) — Legislation to realign congressional districts in Philadelphia was introduced in the House Monday by three Republicans.

The bill (HB2) caused a flurry of surprise since Gov. Scranton called the present special session to reapportion legislative districts. Most observers, however, believe the congressional bill is in order.

House Democrats immediately charged that the bill is a threat to force agreement on reapportionment of House districts, particularly in Philadelphia.

Rep. Joshua Eilberg, chairman of the House Philadelphia Democratic delegation, also charged that the bill is a violation of a 1962 agreement in which Republicans and Democrats worked out a bill to eliminate three Congressional districts.

As part of the reported agreement Philadelphia Democrats were given the opportunity to divide its five districts.

Rep. Austin Lee, one of two Philadelphia Republicans cosponsoring the bill, said the measure would divide the city generally along the geographic lines of center city and north Philadelphia combined, south, west, northeast and northwest.

White Man Lied About Burning

ATLANTA (AP) — Investigators say that a white man who reported Negro youths tried to burn him actually set his own clothes on fire accidentally.

William Lanigan, 39, of Atlanta, received severe burns the night of Nov. 11 and is in poor condition at Grady Hospital.

Officers said Davis had been drinking heavily that night and a witness saw him with a cigarette in his mouth shortly before his clothing caught fire.

URGES TIMETABLE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Republican congressman from Pennsylvania, critical of the slow movement of some bills this year, has suggested Senate and House leaders work out a timetable for next year.

Rep. Willard S. Curtin, in a letter to constituents, Monday said it is deplorable that most major bills presented this year have not even been considered by the House or Senate.

Assails Work To Convert From Coal

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government's actions in helping power companies convert to nuclear energy from coal has been denounced by Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-W Va.

In a Senate speech Monday he said that development of nuclear-powered electric plants is inevitable. But he said taxpayers' money should not be used to hasten the changeover if it hurts the coal industry.

"Our government is going too far—and too fast—to build one industry and tear down other long-established ones . . . There should not be a continuation or expansion of the subsidy portion of the civilian nuclear power program," he said.

Unable To Produce Dog For Execution

ROANOKE, Va. (AP) — Ricky, the German shepherd whose death sentence for sheep killing has been appealed all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, no longer belongs to Jim Laing of Pearisburg, Va.

Papers filed Monday by Laing's attorney said "Laing does not own the dog anymore and therefore cannot produce it" for execution.

Laing is appealing a $1,000 fine and four-month jail sentence for failure to produce the dog to be killed. Records of Giles County Circuit Court revealed Monday that Ricky is the property of Harold Williams of Pembroke.

Ricky was convicted of killing a sheep but Laing has maintained that Ricky was only standing guard over the dead animal as he had been trained to do.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A federal circuit court judge has ordered $25,000 bail revoked for Philip Testa, 39, described by Justice Department officials as a vital witness in the prosecution of Angelo Bruno.

Bruno, reputed head of the Philadelphia Cosa Nostra, and seven others have been charged with extortion. Bruno has fled to Italy, according to the FBI.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE

The Borough Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Penna., at its stated meeting to be held at 7:30 p.m., E.S.T., Monday evening, December 2, 1963, in the Council Chamber at the Fire Engine House, will receive sealed bids to be opened at 8:00 p.m., for a W license truck and chassis. Specifications for same may be had from the Secretary at the Borough Office, 25 East Middle St., Gettysburg, Pa.

By Order of Council
ANNA B. DRACHA
Borough Secretary

NOTICES

● Card Of Thanks C

KOONTZ: Many thanks to my friends, neighbors and relatives for their prayers, cards, flowers; also many thanks to the doctors, nurses, aides and to Rev. Gotwalt.

MRS. RALPH KOONTZ

● Monuments E

WINTER DISCOUNT program effective now. Codori & Miller Memorials.

● Florists F

VIKING GLASS is at Twin Bridges Farms. Persimmon, amber, amethyst, turquoise, ruby and emerald. Wonderful for Thanksgiving and Christmas gifts and arrangements.

WHEN IT'S flowers, remember ours. Flowers for all occasions Murray's Greenhouse, Harrisburg Rd. Phone 334-2149.

● Cemetery Lots G

THREE 4-PLOT cemetery lots in Hillcrest Memorial Gardens, all side by side. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply 97 Park Ave., Littlestown, or dial 359-5761 collect.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

● Lost and Found 1

LOST: SHORT legged beagle, license No. 5950. Reward. Phone CH 9-5597.

LOST: LADY'S yellow gold Hamilton watch in vicinity of S. Washington and W. Hgh Sts. Reward. Phone 334-3364 after 5:30 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

● Lost and Found 1

LOST: SATURDAY, female beagle, brown, black and white, name is Sam, license No. 5713. 334-5979.

● Special Notices 3

NOW OPEN Tuesday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Martha's Beauty Shoppe, R. 6, 334-1950.

ANNUAL TURKEY and oyster dinner of St. Paul's Church, Harney, will be held Saturday, November 23, St. Paul's parish hall. Family style, serving 12 noon till 8 p.m. Adults $1.50, children 75c, carry-outs $1.75.

SANDOE'S FRUIT Market, Biglerville, has closed for the season. We wish to thank all our customers for their patronage. We will have apples for sale during the winter months. Phone 677-8310.

TEACHER WANTS ride to McSherrystown. Phone Ann Bruggeman, 334-9043, after 4 p.m.

RUMMAGE SALE November 22, GAR room, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4:30 to 9 p.m. Annie Danner Club.

FOOD SALE November 23, beginning 9 a.m. at G. C. Murphy Store. Sponsored by Ruritan Club.

RUMMAGE SALE, GAR room, Saturday, November 23, 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. by the Nursery Department of St. James Sunday School.

NOT RESPONSIBLE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will in no way be responsible for any debts not self-contracted.

SHIRLEY A. SHULL
Gettysburg R. 3, Pa.

TURKEY DINNER, cookie sale. Trinity Reformed Church, Thursday, December 12, 4:30 p.m. Adults $1.50, children 75c.

INCORRECT INSERTIONS OF CLASSIFIED ADS

Please notify the Classified Department immediately of any error contained in your ad as The Times can be responsible for only one incorrect insertion. Please check your ad the first day of publication. Corrections may be made until 9 a.m. daily.

SHOOTING MATCH November 22, 7:30 p.m. Buchanan Valley Rod and Gun Club. Hams and turkeys.

BATON TWIRLERS, private and group lessons, beginners and advanced students. Instructor Donna's Twirlettes. Phone 334-4353 or ME 7-6381.

● Restaurant and Food Specialties 4

Try one of our delicious hoagies 40c
"CHARLIE'S" TEXAS LUNCH

HAVE YOU ever tried hot mince pie a la mode? It's a gourmet's delight with our own make mincemeat and Yingling's quality-checked ice cream. On your next trip downtown, pick some up at Geigley's Delicatessen, 12 Baltimore St., 334-3309.

ORDER YOUR homemade fruit cakes, fresh coconut and other cakes and cookies now for Christmas. Phone 677-8933.

SMITH'S RESTAURANT serving daily luncheon specials. Opposite the elementary school in York Springs.

COOL WEATHER, school time mean greater demands on energy of adults and youngsters alike. Drink more milk, nature's most nearly perfect food. Try Mason Dixon Farms Dairy dependable home delivery, 334-5290.

BLUE RIBBON sandwich bread, large or small loafs. Hennig's Bakery, 334-2416.

PENSUPREME RESTAURANT
Harrisburg Rd.
Open daily 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sunday 12 noon to 9 p.m.
Serving daily specials

EDUCATIONAL

● Schools and Instruction 7

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE TESTS!

Men-women, 18 and over. Secure jobs. High pay. Short hours. Advancement. Thousands of jobs open. Preparatory training until appointed. Experience usually unnecessary. Free information on jobs, salaries, requirements. Write today giving name, address and phone.
Lincoln Service, Pekin 510-C, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL

● Schools and Instruction 7

FLY FOR FUN
OR BUSINESS
Learn now with Don X. Sullivan, Doersom Airport, R. 3, 334-2505.

EMPLOYMENT

● Female Help Wanted 9

WOMEN, NO age limit over 18, part or full time, day or evening hours, experience not necessary. Our employes average $5 per hour and more. For interview phone 359-5250.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: Housekeeper for one person to live in. Write Box 21-B, c/o Gettysburg Times.

LADY: EXPERIENCED in sewing, capable of doing exacting and detailed work at times. Good working conditions. Apply to Box 18-Y, c/o Gettysburg Times.

WANTED: ELDERLY woman to keep small baby in my home from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and two school children from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. Call 334-2659 after 6 p.m.

● Male Help Wanted 11

MAN WHO is willing to work for top money. Should be married, have car and phone and the ability to get along with people. Write Box 20-A, c/o Gettysburg Times.

PROFESSIONAL
TOP EARNINGS
SALESMAN WANTED

Long established firm is now accepting applications. This is selling at its best with prestige merchandise and earnings up to $7,500 and more per year.

NO CANVASSING
QUALIFIED PROSPECTS
TOP COMMISSIONS
EXCELLENT WAGES WHILE TRAINING
PERMANENT OPENING
FIVE-DAY WEEK
CAR REQUIRED FOR PERSONAL CONTACT AFTER SALES, ISSUING GUARANTEE MILEAGE PAID
WRITE GIVING COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF
CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW WILL BE ARRANGED

Write Box 22-C, c/o Gettysburg Times

SERVICE STATION attendant with experience. Apply Howe's Sunoco, Buford Ave.

EXPERIENCED "OVER-THE-ROAD tractor-trailer drivers. Phone 334-6231. Timely of Gettysburg.

ARE YOU looking for steady income, $150-$200 per week or more? For details about opening in west Adams County where former dealer served for many years. Write Rawleigh, Dept. PAK-620-1252, Chester, Pa.

MANAGER TRAINEE for full-time employment in local retail store. Good future and benefits. Apply Box 23-D, c/o Gettysburg Times.

● Work Wanted 12

WILL KEEP children in my home while parents work. Call 334-4931.

WILL DO any kind of typing in my home. Phone 334-4717.

WANTED: JOB for 16-year-old boy doing farm work for wages. Call 334-3714 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

BUSINESS SERVICES

● Appliance Repairs 14

JOHN SHULTZ
Fairfield 642-8717
Refrigeration Repair

● Radio and TV Repairs 15

WE INSTALL antennas; used TV's for sale; VHF aerial wire, 5c per foot. Strausbaugh's S&K Radio, 677-7797.

● Building & Remodeling 17

GLENN E. Simpson Northern Homes Sales. FHA approved. Estimates, terms. General contracting, residential and commercial, 1 mile north of Gettysburg on Rt. 15. 334-1929.

● Cleaners and Laundry 19

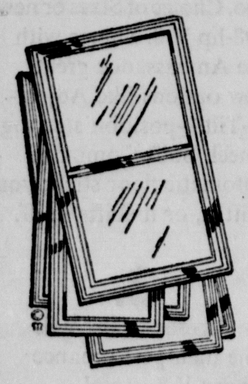
DRY CLEANING, Coin-Op. 8 lbs. $2. 413 York St., Gettysburg.

ALL THIS WEEK!

BARGAINTOWN USA

6th and York Sts., Gettysburg, Pa. Formerly Gettysburg Motors, Inc.

SHOP 'TIL 10 P.M. DAILY



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF RELIANCE

PLASTIC STORM WINDOW KITS

1-Pc. Kit Reg. Price 29c Sale Price 17c

2-Pc. Kit Reg. Price 39c Sale Price 27c

4-Pc. Kit Reg. Price 69c Sale Price 53c

Size of Each Plastic is 36 x 72 Inches

Each Kit Comes Complete With Framing Strips and Nails

BLONDIE



DONALD DUCK



Lincoln Was "Tired, Beset With Anxieties, Sagging With Grief" Nov. 19, 1863

The following is the complete text of the address delivered at the Lincoln Fellowship luncheon in the Hotel Gettysburg this noon by Dr. James I. Robertson Jr., executive director of the U.S. Civil War Centennial Commission:



DR. ROBERTSON

THE UNWANTED SPEAKER

Today marks the 100th anniversary of the most memorable cemetery dedication in world history. Ironically, the immortality of that occasion stems solely from 270-odd words uttered by a man no one really wanted in Gettysburg that Thursday morning in mid-November, 1863. Yet for Abraham Lincoln the feeling of unwantedness was not novel. Few Americans have ever had to weather so much enmity in such critical times as did this awkward product of the Midwestern frontier. Conversely, that Lincoln was at his best when forced to rise above adversity was irrefutably one of the bases of his greatness. His participation at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery is an excellent though painful case in point.

The invitation for Lincoln to make at Gettysburg "a few appropriate remarks" was an afterthought, and it was also tinged with strong misgivings. Lincoln's reputation as a humorist and teller of bawdy stories alarmed the battlefield commissioners. One official from Lincoln's own state of Illinois expressed serious doubts of the President's ability to speak upon such a grave and solemn occasion."

In a sense this was understandable. By 1863 Lincoln the public speaker was still an unknown entity. His 1860 "Farewell Speech" at Springfield had passed largely unnoticed. As for the inaugural address of the following year many people believed that William H. Seward had supplied most of the thoughts and composition — which, in reality, he had. Hence, little argument greeted Wendell Phillips' evaluation of Lincoln as "a first-rate, second-rate man", and when Congressman Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania learned that Lincoln was to take part in the Gettysburg ceremonies, he quipped: "Let the dead bury the dead."

IGNORED DERISIONS

Lincoln exhibited no concern over these criticisms and derisions. In that third year of the war, mere confronted him than the mere antipathy of his countrymen. Two writers were assuredly correct when they concluded of Lincoln's remarks at Gettysburg: "Certainly few great literary masterpieces have been composed under conditions so adverse."

Lincoln was in low spirits that dreary November primarily because the war was then going badly for the Union. Rosecrans's Federal Army in the West was seemingly trapped at Chattanooga; Meade and his Army of the Potomac were floundering anew against Lee in Virginia; Burnside and another Federal force were bottled up inside Knoxville; Confederate horsemen under Bedford Forrest and "Ranger" Mosby were constantly threatening both before and behind Union lines; a growing demand for peace at any cost permeated much of the North; and at sea Confederate privateers were emulating the pirates of old — and enjoying greater success.

FAMILY TRAGEDIES

At this same time, personal problems bore down on Lincoln's already sagging shoulders. Young Tad Lincoln lay seriously ill in the White House with an undiagnosed malady. Only the year before, Lincoln had buried his beloved Willie. Now a second son courted death; and on top of that, the President's high-strung wife had succumbed to a new combine of tantrums and hysteria.

Thus, as the bunting-bedecked special train left Washington for the six-hour trip to Gettysburg, its chief passenger sat alone and stared solemnly out the soot-blackened windows. He was withdrawn, tired, beset with a thousand anxieties, sagging with grief at the human cost of national unity, and keenly aware that for many Americans his absence would make the heart grow fonder.

Somehow Lincoln overrode these heavy burdens. He had a small, almost inconsequential task to perform at Gettysburg, but he looked forward to it eagerly. For he wanted his countrymen to share with him a dream of the present and a hope for the future. His dream was that the Old Union, with its many virtues and in spite of its many vices, would be preserved. But at the same time, Lincoln hoped fervently that from the smoking ashes of that terrible cataclysm would rise a New Union — a union in which the nation could enjoy a new birth of freedom a rebirth of liberty, and an unchallenged perpetuation of a government both of and for all people. As well as he could, Lincoln wished to assure his fellow countrymen that those men who in battle had displayed the last full measure of devotion had not done so for naught, that the patriot's death would guarantee the nation's life.

CROWD OF 15,000

On a crisp November morning 100 years ago, therefore, Lincoln joined 15,000 persons who had gathered in the battle-scarred town for the special program. The rotting carcasses of horses, and the odors of partially buried soldiers, still hung offensively over the land. Yet a bright November sun illuminated the autumn colors of Pennsylvania; and quite possibly Lincoln sensed that for the past four months — since those sacrificial days of July — a richer glow bathed the hills and vales of Gettysburg. It was the light of the courage of man which, for now and forever, would beam as a radiant heritage.

Lincoln sat patiently and attentively as Edward Everett, the distinguished and silken orator from Massachusetts, delivered the principal address. The golden-tongued statesman lived up to expectations. For two hours he elaborated upon the war in general, the battle of Gettysburg in particular, the sins of state sovereignty, and the virtues of the Union. When Everett sat down, prolonged applause left no doubt but that he had been superb.

And then it was Lincoln's turn. John Russell Young of the Philadelphia Press described the moment: "The music ran on a bit and then the President arose. Deliberate, hesitating, awkward, 'like a telescope drawing out,' as I heard someone say, the large bundled up figure untwisting and adjusting itself into reasonable conditions." Lincoln was wearing a black suit whose shiny knees and frayed sleeves reflected its overly long use. He moved slowly to the edge of the platform, "stood an instant waiting for the cheers to cease and the music to exhaust its echoes, slowly adjusted his glasses, and took from his pocket what seemed to be a page of ordinary foolscap paper, quietly unfolded it, looked for the place, and began to read."

"HIGH-KEYED" VOICE

The Wisconsin German, Carl Schurz, once observed that Lincoln's voice "was not musical, rather high-keyed, and apt to turn into a shrill treble in moments of excitement; but it was not positively disagreeable. It had an exceedingly penetrating, far-reaching quality." Lincoln's presentations, added Schurz, could be "awkward. He swung his long arms sometimes in a very ungraceful manner. Now and then he would, to give particular emphasis to a point, bend his knees and body with a sudden downward jerk, and then shoot up again with a vehemence that raised him to his tiptoes and made him look much taller than he really was." But Schurz quickly added: "There was, however, in all he said, a tone of earnest truthfulness, of elevated, noble sentiment, and of kindly sympathy. . . ."

In a high Midwestern drawl audible only to those crowded close around the platform, Lincoln spoke 10 sentences. Two-thirds of his words were monosyllable. He was not ever original in what he had to say. He had borrowed some thoughts from Thomas Jefferson, and he had leaned heavily on phrases from the Old Testament. Many in the audience became more attentive of a photographer laboriously trying to get a picture that they were of the speaker. Everett had spoken two hours; Lincoln barely consumed two minutes. So quick an ending startled most of his listeners, and the scattered and polite clap of hands at once convinced Lincoln that he had "scoured," or, in modern-day terminology, that he had laid a rotten egg.

SPEECH DISAPPOINTING

Initial reaction to the remarks confirmed Lincoln's belief. One observer referred to the "almost shocking brevity" of the speech. The Chicago Times reported: "The cheek of every American must tingle with shame as he reads the silly, flat and dishwater utterances of the man who has to be pointed out to intelligent foreigners as the President of the United States." And a correspondent for the London Times disgustingly informed his readers: "The ceremony was rendered ludicrous by some of the sallies of that poor President Lincoln. . . . Anything more dull and commonplace it would not be easy to produce."

Lincoln returned to Washington that night — and promptly went to bed with a mild attack of smallpox. For him, an inglorious day thus came to an injurious end.

MARKED TURNING POINT

However, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address marked a turning point in his life. Theretofore, his genius of logic and his genius of imaginative thought had formed two separate, practically indiscernible streams. (Lincoln's writings were so simple that Englishmen had to inform Americans of their literary quality.) Yet at Gettysburg these two currents merged under great emotion and gushed forth in a eulogy for freedom now known by heart the world over. Even more than that, the remarks at Gettysburg ultimately brought to Lincoln recognition as an articulate statesman and respect as an extraordinary man.

Lincoln needed this increased esteem. It was difficult for many Americans then — just as it is difficult for many writers today — to look beyond the raw, robust frontiersman whose high-pitched laugh was likened to "the neighing of a wild horse on a prairie." He had come to the White House as an unknown and an oddity. His behavior in earlier years was but a derivative of the western wilderness that nurtured him. Many were the tales of his alleged escapades in the virgin regions of Indiana and Illinois. For example, Lincoln's sister died in the 1830's, and young Abe felt that the neglect of her husband had been a contributing factor to death. Several years later, the brother-in-law and a friend married two sisters in a double ceremony. That night Lincoln reputedly was the leading spirit in maneuvering the two brides into the darkened and wrong bedrooms.

To the disgust of sedate Easterners, Lincoln had been rather coarse in his courtship of Miss Mary Todd. He met his future wife at a party, and it took him several minutes to work up the courage to ask her to dance. And after he had finished hopping around the floor with a complete disregard for the music's tempo, Lincoln stammered to his baffled partner: "Miss Todd, I like to dance with you the worst way!"

UNPREDICTABLE SAYINGS

In his first years as president, Lincoln was noted by and large for witty and unpredictable sayings. Once, when an official commented on the contrast between Attorney General Edward Bates's snow white beard and jet black hair, Lincoln quietly observed: "Well, it could hardly be otherwise, and the cause is that (Mr. Bates) uses his jaws more than he does his brains." On another occasion, a cabinet member raised strong objections to the antics of bungling, cross-eyed General Ben Butler. Lincoln interrupted his colleague with the admonition: "Ah, sir, you must not criticize General Butler for he does not see things as we do."

Many Northerners meeting Lincoln for the first time asserted that the sight of him had frightened the South into secession. His own generals referred to him as "that gangling baboon." Abnormally tall, unbelievably thin, Lincoln nevertheless made constant references to his own ugliness. Indeed, he seemed to go out of his way to accentuate his ungainly appearance. He insisted on wearing a tall "stovepipe" hat quite out of fashion in those Victorian times; he shuffled around the White House in carpet slippers; and he appeared most at ease in ill-fitting, rumpled clothing.

Yet, as the nation came slowly to learn, the man within was a marked contrast to the man without. One must remember that Lincoln is the only President who entered office with a civil war awaiting him. He had little time for merriment; as president he seldom laughed and rarely smiled. His constant anxiety over Federal armies in the field, his despondency at one stunning Union defeat after another in the war's first years, his concern over the plight of 3,000,000 enslaved humans, his sharp agonies at such duties as approving the death sentences of 267 Federal soldiers, the remembered sordidness of his childhood, the limitations of a self-acquired education, an unhappy family life — these were only a few of the hindrances to happiness that Lincoln experienced.

OVERCAME INFERIORITY

He transcended these habitats of sadness and inferiority by means of an abiding patience, an ever-developing maturity, a deep love of humanity, and a consuming faith in the future of his country. The bickerings of politicians and the indecisions of generals Lincoln tolerated with a patience few men could have displayed in those tumultuous times. His ability to exploit his assets and overcome his liabilities made him a statesman with an unusual capacity for growth. From a keen sense of reality, a remarkable sense of timing, and an incisive understanding of men, Lincoln developed into one of the shrewdest politicians ever to grace the American stage.

But above all, Lincoln had a wonderful capacity for identifying himself with the masses. Americans of the 1860's never forgot — because Lincoln would not let them forget—that he was a plain man of simple origins. The masses loved him because he seemed to be one of them and because he strove hard to accomplish a difficult task that would profit them all. Although he lacked warmth in his personal relationships. Lincoln was ever sensitive to the tribulations of others. His rough nature and earthy stories sometimes shocked the Victorian elements of society; but these same traits won Lincoln the warm affection of that class on whom the destiny of this nation has always rested: the common people.

No explanation is therefore needed as to why a favorite Northern war song bore the title: "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand Strong." A lowly private in the Federal army spoke for countless numbers of his compatriots when he wrote after seeing Lincoln for the first time: "Concentrated in that great, strong yet tender face, the agony of the life and death struggle of the hour was revealed as we had never seen it before. With a new understanding, we knew why we were soldiers."

Only recently, one of the nation's more caustic literary critics concluded of Lincoln: "He must have suffered far more than he ever expressed from the agonies and griefs of the war, and it was morally and dramatically inevitable that this prophet who had crushed opposition and sent thousands of men to their deaths should finally attest his good faith by laying down his own life with theirs."

This then was the man who came to Gettysburg to make "a few appropriate remarks." This is the man whose life and utterances we now acclaim. Perhaps it is fitting that on this centennial observance a Virginian would have the honor of journeying to Pennsylvania in order to praise a son of the Midwest. This occasion in itself is a realization of Lincoln's hope. We here today are living proof that the wounds of civil war were not too deep for healing — that this nation did have a new birth of freedom — that Lincoln's beloved government of the people did not perish from the earth. We live and prosper and glory in America not in spite of what Lincoln sought to attain, but because of it.

Keeping the citizens of the North firmly behind the cause of national unity, while at the same time extending the hand of brotherhood and conciliation to the people of the South, is what gives Lincoln his place in history. Perhaps democracy has never been ideal, but Lincoln's beliefs represent the ideal democracy.

Rosemary Benet once wrote a poem about Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks. It goes something like this:

If Nancy Hanks could return as a ghost
Seeking news of what she loved most,
She'd ask first, "Where's my son?
What happened to Abe? What's he done?
Poor little Abe, left all alone
Except for Tom, who's a rolling stone;
He was only nine the year I died.
I remember still how hard he cried.
Scraping along in a little shack,
With hardly a shirt to cover his back,
And a prairie wind to blow him down,
Or pinching times if he went to town.
You wouldn't know about my son?
Did he grow tall? Did he have fun?
Did he learn to read? Did he get to town?
Do you know his name? Did he get on?"

Today Nancy Hanks need worry no more about what became of her son, for the unwanted speaker at Gettysburg became freedom's herald of hope for all time to come.

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HERE AND THERE

(Continued From Page 1)

tire prison term of the assassins, letters from Annie Surrat and others, the strict prison rules laid down by Gen. Hartranft and some later correspondence between Gen. Hartranft and various figures at the trial, including Judge Holt, the advocate general.

General Hartranft was born in New Hanover, Pa., December 16, 1830. He was graduated from Union College in 1853 and admitted to the bar in 1859. At the begining of the Civil War, he organized the 51st Pennsylvania Regiment and served as its colonel. He fought with Burnside in North Carolina in 1862 and commanded a regiment at Antietam and Fredericksburg. In March, 1865, he commanded a division of the 9th Corps in the assault on Fort Steadman and was breveted a major general. Following his tour as prison governor, he was elected auditor general of Pennsylvania in 1865 and re-elected in 1868. From 1872 until 1878 he was governor of Pennsylvania. He reorganized the militia and served as its commander from 1879 with the rank of major general.

* * *

As Mr. Stockham recalls, his grandfather was celebrated for his work with the National Guard, laying down the pattern which was followed throughout the country. He was a fine athlete, stern in his evaluation of men and uncompromising as regards promotions. He was reputed never to have broken in battle and on one occasion when he received word that the enemy was overrunning his positions instead of ordering the expected retreat ordered his men to charge and carried the field. He was honored for his bravery with the Medal of Honor.

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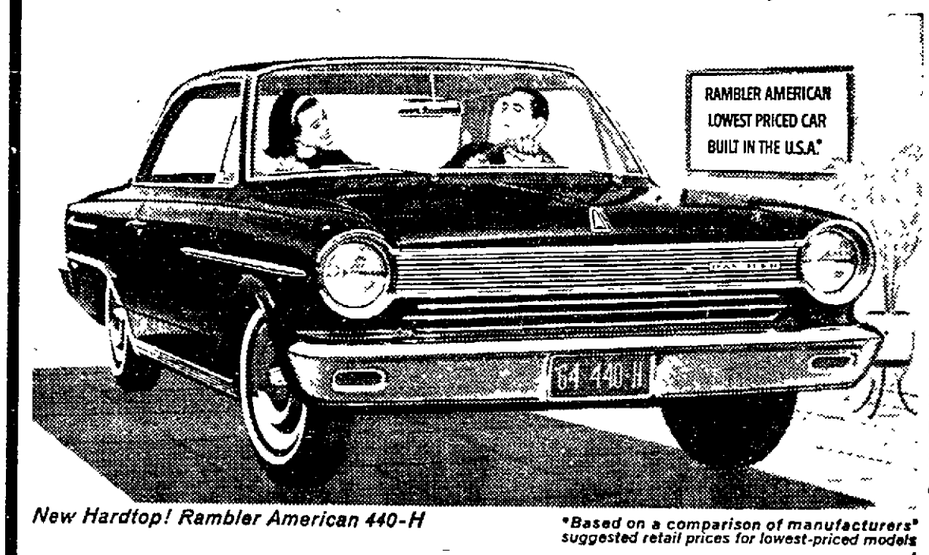
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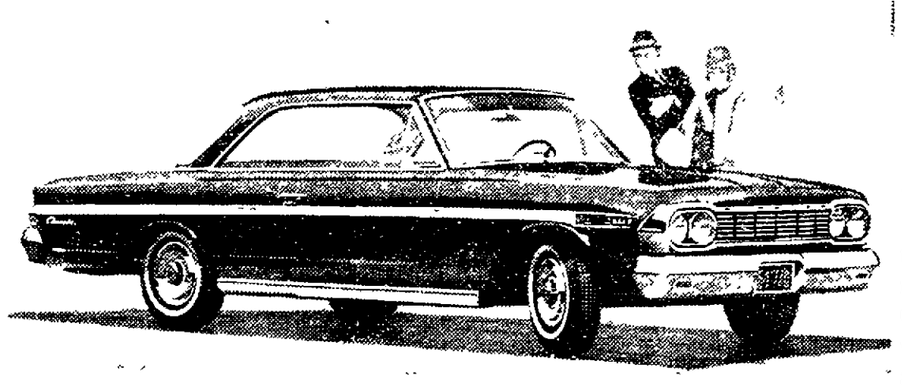
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● Apartments Furnished 75

TWO-ROOM BACHELOR apartment, furnished. Apply Hotel Gettysburg.

FURNISHED APARTMENT and trailer spaces. Apply E. L. Smith, S. Washington St., 334-1819.

FURNISHED 3-ROOM apartment, immediately, all utilities included. Apply Lincoln Motor Lodge between 3 and 8:30 p.m.

2-ROOM FURNISHED apartment, 2nd floor, private entrance. Elderly or retired persons preferred. Phone 334-4550.

● Apartments Unfurnished 76

3RD-FLOOR APARTMENT, centrally located, 4 rooms and bath, $60 per month. Lee Hartman, 334-1713.

FOUR-ROOM BACHELOR apartment, unfurnished. Apply Hotel Gettysburg.

4-ROOM APARTMENT, 2 rooms down, 2 up and bath, garage, garden and yard. Very reasonable rent in New Chester, Pa. Call MA 4-6463.

4 ROOMS and bath, conveniences, private entrance, adults. 149 E. Middle St.

4-ROOM APARTMENT, 1st floor, completely remodeled, suitable for couple. Dale Clark, Bendersville.

112 BALTIMORE St. building has very attractive modern 6-room (2-bedroom) apartment for rent, new refrigerator and electric range furnished, $125 per month. Call 334-2315.

2ND-FLOOR APARTMENT in Biglerville, utilities furnished, 4 rooms and bath, $70 per month. Phone 677-8157.

2ND-FLOOR APARTMENT in Arendtsville, adults. Call 677-7771.

FIRST FLOOR, 5 rooms and bath, E. York St., Biglerville, adults. Phone 334-1854.

4 ROOMS and bath, 2nd floor, 337 Carlisle St. Adults only. Available December 15. Phone 334-6268.

5-ROOM MODERN apartment, 3rd floor, heat and water furnished. Phone Littlestown 359-4215 after 5 p.m.

● Business Properties 77

SERVICE STATION for rent on Buford Ave. May be used for storage or display room. Apply Ralph B. Butt, 566 Elm St.

ESTABLISHED BEAUTY shop location, Hotel Gettysburg Beauty Salon, available November 1. Apply Hotel Gettysburg.

● Houses for Rent 80

HOUSE IN country with all modern conveniences, including automatic hot water heat. Available immediately. Phone 677-8168.

CLASSIFIED HOURS — Monday through Friday, 8 to 5; Saturday, 8 to Noon. Phone 334-1131.

RENTALS

● Houses for Rent 80

BRICK RANCH-TYPE home, furnished or unfurnished, residential section of Gettysburg. Living, dining room, 3 bedrooms, bath, play room and basement. Landscaped yard. Harry D. Ridinger, Realtor, phone 334-2213.

DWELLING HOUSE, situated on my farm near York Springs, Gene St. Clair. Contact L. W. Kuhn, Bendersville, Pa.

3-BEDROOM DWELLING with all conveniences, located on farm, 5 to 10 acres of pasture land also available. 6 miles west of Gettysburg, $75 per month. Phone 334-4527.

● Miscellaneous 82

DOWNTOWN PARKING
Rear Sherman's Store
$6.00 Monthly

● Office—Desk Space 83

OFFICE IN Weaver building. Apply Hotel Gettysburg.

OFFICE ROOMS for rent. Apply Plaza Restaurant, Lincoln Square.

● Rooms 85

FURNISHED ROOMS, private tile bath. Private entrance. Parking. Phone 334-3866.

REAL ESTATE

● Agents—Brokers 90

MAY WE HELP YOU?
LEE M. HARTMAN, REALTOR
54 HANOVER ST. 334-1713

Always the Best Selection
in Town and Country Homes
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

For Real Estate
See WEST'S
K. D. Bream, Broker 334-1824

HARRY D. RIDINGER
Real Estate and Insurance
Baltimore St. 334-2213

● Farms for Sale 92

STROUT FARM SPECIAL
178-acre farm, 4-bedroom home, just 4½ miles from Gettysburg. Only $32,000. J. C. Hartman, Salesman, 246 Baltimore St., 334-1915.

129-ACRE FARM, good fruit land, with never failing spring. Contact Mrs. Ralph McCauslin, Biglerville R. 1, 677-7841 after 5.

● House for Sale 93

BEAUTIFUL HOME
On wooded lot, near Country Club. Spacious rooms, 1½ baths, economical hot water heating system, city water. This fine brick home was custom-built in 1953 and is in perfect condition. Here is a real buy in a prime location. Reduced to $21,800 for quick sale.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

HOUSE ON Lindy Ave. in York Springs. New 3-bedroom white brick rancher, oil hot water heat, ceramic bath. Financing available. Would trade. Price $12,800. W. Lehman, York Springs, 528-4221.

7-ROOM 2-STORY brick dwelling with bath and furnace. Located Main St., Fairfield, Pa. Price $5,900, $900 down. Phone Fairfield 642-8424.

BRAND NEW
Spacious rancher at Longview on Keckler's Hill. 3 large bedrooms, living room has fireplace, dining room, de luxe kitchen, laundry room, 2-car garage, hot water heat, full basement. Asking $22,000. 10% down payment.
FAIRFIELD
Modern home on Franklin St. Double lot, fireplace, gas-fired hot water heat, garage. Immediate possession. Reduced to $10,700. Liberal financing.
FAIRFIELD RD.
Modern rancher built in 1959. 7 large rooms, 1½ baths, indirect lighting, wall-to-wall carpet and drapes included. Hot water baseboard heat. Outstanding value at $15,500. This fine home can be yours with a down payment of only $1,600.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

MODERN 3-BEDROOM rancher, knotty pine kitchen, large living room with fireplace, complete with storm windows, on large lot, 2½ miles south of Gettysburg. Martin Real Estate Agency, P. D. McDermitt, Salesman, 60 W. Middle St., phone 334-6118.

THREE-BEDROOM HOME, built 1950, all conveniences, large lot, four miles from Gettysburg, $8,950. Brendle, Realtor, call 624-2388.

JUST BEING completed. A new 2-story home with 1,600 sq. ft. of living space. This home has many outstanding designed features. Priced for immediate sale at $21,800. Call 334-4366 or 334-4208.

4-ROOM HOUSE, bath, basement, garage, at Round Top. Possession immediately. Phone 334-1391.

CONVENIENT TOWN HOME
Brick, 7-room home has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, natural gas heat, adaptable for 2 apartments or business and home. Widow offers at $15,250.
STROUT REALTY
J. C. Hartman, Salesman
246 Baltimore St. 334-1915

RANCHER OF finest quality on 1-acre lot, McKnightstown, Rt. 30. Open Sunday noon till 5. M. W. Kane, MA 4-2088.

● Lots—Acreage Timber 94

50 ACRES on Rt. 30, corner Arendtsville Rd. and Lincoln Highway. Ideal for industry or developer. M. W. Kane, MA 4-2088.

REAL ESTATE

● Wanted Real Estate 97

MUST RETURN to Gettysburg area to be near aging relatives. Wish to trade 3-bedroom concrete block stucco home, fenced for privacy, beautiful shrubs and trees, three patios, in sunny West Palm Beach, Fla. Highly restricted neighborhood of year 'round home-owning residents, FHA appraised, $12,500, for Gettysburg brick home of like value. Reply to A. R. Gilchrist, P. O. Box 3401, West Palm Beach, Fla. Phone 832-0409.

Plan to build your home on a choice building site in beautiful
ROLLING ACRES
I. H. CROUSE & SONS
359-4121 Littlestown, Pa.

WANTED: GOOD fruit land, 200 acres or more, buildings not important. Write Box 77-F, c/o Gettysburg Times.

FINANCIAL

● Insurance 101

P. D. McDERMITT
Complete Insurance Service
Notary Public - Auto Title Service
60 W. Middle St. Phone 334-6118

McCOY INSURANCE AGENCY
Life · Fire Auto Insurance
Bonding
102 Baltimore St., Gettysburg
Phone 334-2161

AUTOMOTIVE

● Miscellaneous for Sale 105

LATE MODEL T Ford engine, rebuilt, $50. Phone Chambersburg CO 4-5007 after 5 p.m.

● Auto and Trailer Rentals 106

RENT A CAR
Drive it yourself
Everything furnished, delivered to you
GARY McCRAY CO.
334-2010

● Automobile Dealers 107

30 WEST Auto Sales has the car for you. Come in and browse around on our beautiful paved lot. Located 1 mile west of the Country Club at the twin flashing arrows. 334-3300.

Looking for a new car or a used car?
WARREN
Chevrolet · Buick · Corvair
Lincolnway East 334-3191

ALSTON MOTORS, INC
Adams County's only Imperial, Chrysler, Plymouth, Valiant dealer featuring the newest, most modern service facilities for all makes and models. For fast, convenient car service or purchase of top quality used cars, stop at
29 N. Washington St.
Gettysburg, Pa.
Phone 334-3644

GETTYSBURG'S ONLY authorized Volkswagen dealer for service, parts and sales is Eastland Motors, Inc., 800 Lincolnway West, Chambersburg, Pa. Phone COlony 3-8489.

Dodge Dodge Dart
Dodge Trucks
WARREN DODGE
Lincolnway East, Gettysburg, Pa.

● Accessories Parts 108

RHINE'S USED Auto Parts, between Hunterstown and New Chester, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 7 days. MA 4-8920.

LAY-AWAY PLAN on winter tires. Sale now going on at Fred & Merle's Gulf, Carlisle St.

USED PARTS at Fairfield Auto Parts, 1 mile east of Fairfield on Rt. 116, 642-8808.

LATE MODEL used auto parts. Hartlaub Bros., Bonneauville, 334-4604.

● Service and Repair 109

ADAMS VOLKSWAGEN REPAIR
Heidlersburg Gettysburg R. 4
Specializing in engine repair

PLEASURE IS back in driving after safety checks and tune-ups on your car from Chamberlain's Atlantic Service, Chambersburg and Washington Sts., Gettysburg, 334-9926. Drive in today!

FOR A radiator cooling system check that saves you money, stop at Neth's Radiator Repair, Biglerville Rd. Catch trouble before it starts. Drive in or phone 334-1790 or 334-4907.

GUARANTEED RADIATOR and recoring service. Smith's Radiator Shop, 31 E. Water St., 334-2820 or 334-4863.

LET US help you get your car ready for winter with a good wax job. Mellott's Esso Service, Buford Ave., 334-6135.

KELLER'S ESSO appreciative awards, 1 pair of field glasses given away November 1. Field glasses from Dave's Photo Supply. Ask for your free tickets

● Motorcycles 110

HARLEY - DAVIDSON SPRINT, same as new, 4-cycle, 4-speed, 1,300 actual miles. Phone Chambersburg CO 4-5007 after 5 p.m.

● Mobile Homes 111

2 TRAILERS, one $795, other $1,095. E. L. Smith's Garage, 241 S. Washington St., phone 334-1819.

FACTORY OUTLET, wholesale, 10' wide, 2-bedroom, from the factory direct to you, $3,495 delivered, set up, ready to live in. Low down payment and easy terms. Chas. C. Green Mobile Homes, Fayetteville, Pa. Phone FL 2-3121.

AUTOMOTIVE

● Mobile Homes 111

SEE E. L. Smith for good used cars, trucks and trailers, 241 S. Washington St. Phone 334-1819.

'61 MOBILE home, good condition. Owner will sacrifice for quick sale. Phone 642-8764.

WIN A FREE MIAMI BEACH VACATION
Purchasers of the Homemaker mobile home during November will have their names entered for the drawing of a free vacation in Florida. You'll find living in a Homemaker is like being on vacation all year. Be comfortable this winter in a quality built home, a completely modern home designed to live in, not just to stay in. You are not buying the best unless it's a Homemaker. Stop in today at Ben Thomas Trailer Sales, Rt. 11, next to drive-in, State Line, Pa.

IF YOU are really interested in buying a mobile home, it will be worth the extra time to drive a few more miles to Keller's Mobile Homes, W. King, Shippensburg, KE 2-6202.

● Automobiles for Sale 115

'53 CHEVROLET 2-door, stick shift; '51 Oldsmobile 4-door, hydramatic; 1 used Go-Kart. Phone 334-1634.

'63 Chevrolet sedan, red, automatic
'62 Chevrolet sedan, overdrive
'61 Chevrolet sedan, straight shift
EMERSON L. ORNER
USED CARS
Bendersville, Pa. 677-8350

'60 FORD Fairlane 500. Selling due to health. Phone 334-5841.

A C M

'62 FORD Galaxie 500 4-door, light blue finish, Cruise-o-matic, V-8 engine, clean inside and out, 1 local owner $1,993

'61 FORD Fairlane 4-door, V-8, automatic, radio, solid blue finish, 1 local owner, good tires $1,392

'61 FORD country sedan, solid white finish, V-8, automatic, power steering, power tailgate, clean inside and out, 1-owner beauty $1,697

'62 CORVAIR Monza 900, sollid red finish, spotless inside and out, 4-speed transmission $1,787

ADAMS COUNTY MOTORS
Your Local Ford Dealer
York St. Gettysburg, Pa.
334-1101

AUTOMOTIVE

● Automobiles for Sale 115

'19 FORD roadster, restored to original factory-new condition, $1,250. Phone Chambersburg CO 4-5007 after 5 p.m.

'61 FORD 4-door sedan, V-8, standard shift, $1,195. Phone 677-8382.

'61 FALCON Ranchero, real clean, $1,150. Jago Bros. Used Cars, Gettysburg R. 5, 334-5690.

'56 CHEVROLET 210 Series, V-8, straight shift. Phone 334-3334 after 5 p.m.

'56 PLYMOUTH 2-door hardtop, V-8, automatic, looks good and runs well, $295; '47 Chevrolet sedan, runs very well, $125. Phone 334-1572.

'63 RAMBLER 4-door 770, V-8 sedan, $300 down, $73.67 per month. Was $3,250, now $2,495. Hunt Ave, Inc., 1 mile south of Gettysburg on Rt. 140. 334-2180.

'62 CHEVROLET 2-door hardtop Impala. Martin's Used Cars, between Biglerville and Heidlersburg. 528-4317.

MANY NEW ARRIVALS
NEW LOW PRICES
AT
ZENTZ AUTO SALES

'63 Chevrolet hardtop	$2,595
'63 Chevrolet convertible	$2,595
'63 Chevrolet 4-door, 8, stick	$2,295
'62 Ford 4-door, 6, stick	$1,595
'62 Ford 4-door, 8, auto.	$1,795
'62 Chevrolet 4-door, 6, stick	$1,695
'61 Chevrolet hardtop	$1,895
'61 Ford 8, automatic	$1,395
'61 Plymouth 4-door, 6, stick	$1,295
'61 Corvair station wagon	$1,295
'61 Falcon sedan	$1,095
'60 Chevrolet, 8, automatic	$1,295
'60 Oldsmobile 88 4-door sedan, automatic. (The late John C. Bream's car)	$1,595
'59 Oldsmobile hardtop	$1,095
'58 Chevrolet, needs work	$ 350
'57 Chevrolet 4-door	$ 795
'57 Ford 4-door	$ 595
'56 Plymouth, needs work	$ 65
'54 Dodge wagon	$ 95
'52 Kaiser 4-door	$ 195
'52 Pontiac 4-door	$ 195
'51 Packard 4-door	$ 95
'51 Pontiac 6, stick	$ 85
'60 Corvair, automatic	$1,095

Cars over $600 are guaranteed and can be bank financed. Financing arranged with no money down if necessary on cars under $600 to persons with approved credit. A free turkey given with every car over $200.
ZENTZ AUTO SALES
"Gettysburg's Oldest and Largest Independent Dealer"
Carlisle St. Gettysburg, Pa.
Phone 334-6116
Open Daily 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Salesmen: Lawrence Sanders
Merritt Dickey and Carroll Zentz

AUTOMOTIVE

● Automobiles for Sale 115

THIS WEEK'S SELECTION

1963 CHEVROLET 4-door Impala sedan, fully equipped	$2,795
1963 RAMBLER 4-door 660 station wagon, automatic, 5,000 miles	$2,595
1963 RAMBLER 2-door hardtop 440-H, twin stick, like new	$2,295
1962 RAMBLER Ambassador, V-8, 4-door. Only	$1,495
1962 RAMBLER 4-door American sedan, automatic	$1,495
1962 RAMBLER 4-door de luxe sedan, overdrive, like new	$1,795
1962 STUDEBAKER 4-door Regal, de luxe, automatic, A-1	$1,595
1962 RAMBLER 4-door Custom sedan, stick shift	$1,695
1962 FORD Falcon sedan, stick shift, like new	$1,595
1961 CHEVROLET 4-door Bel Air sedan, 6-cylinder, stick shift	$1,695
1961 RAMBLER American 4-door wagon, overdrive	$1,195
1961 RAMBLER 4-door Super station wagon, overdrive	$1,695
1961 CHEVROLET Corvair 4-door sedan, automatic, A-1	$1,695
1960 RAMBLER 4-door station wagon, automatic	$1,595
1959 CHEVROLET 4-door Parkwood station wagon, automatic	$1,195
1959 RAMBLER Super 4-door station wagon, automatic	$1,195
1959 FORD 4-door Galaxie sedan, automatic	$ 995

CARS LISTED ABOVE
CARRY 1-YEAR GUARANTEE

CARS LISTED BELOW SOLD "AS IS"

	WAS	AS IS
1957 Mercury 2-door hardtop	$595	$495
1957 Mercury convertible coupe	$595	$495
1957 Rambler 4-door station wagon	$150	$ 95
1956 Mercury 4-door sedan	$295	$195
1956 De Soto 4-door sedan	$150	$ 95
1955 Oldsmobile convertible coupe	$295	$195
1954 Oldsmobile 4-door sedan	$150	$ 95
1953 Nash 4-door sedan	$ 85	$ 49
1952 Cadillac 4-door	$ 95	$ 49

HUNT AVE., INC.
RAMBLER SALES & SERVICE
Salesmen: Fred Spalding, Al Weikert, Herb Wolfe
Rt. 140, 1 mile south of Gettysburg, Pa. Phone 334-2180

British Minister Chadwick Says Address "Was Sublime State-Paper Of Century"

"History records the fact that when Mr. Lincoln traveled to Gettysburg to participate in the dedication of the National Cemetery his official party was joined by three members of the diplomatic corps," said Dr. C A. Hanson in introducing Hon. J. E. Chadwick, Minister of Commercial Affairs for Great Britain at Sunday afternoon's program. Thus it was that the Ministers from Great Britain, Italy, and France were present in Gettysburg on November 19, 1863. While some question has existed among historians about the nationality of the gentleman who represented Great Britain it seems clear that that person, though a Canadian, was the bona fide representative of Great Britain.

"Thus it is an historic parallel worthy of note that our Secretary of State, whose predecessor was one of three Cabinet members who traveled with Mr. Lincoln, is today accompanied by representatives of the three nations whose Ministers were present in Gettysburg a century ago. Thus, it will be our pleasure to hear from each of these men concerning the significance of the Gettysburg Address to the nation which he represents.

"It is my honor to present as the representative of Great Britain the Minister of Commercial Affairs in the British Embassy, the Honorable John Chadwick." His talk follows in full:

Her Majesty's Ambassador has asked me to express his profound regrets that a long standing engagement in New York has prevented him from being here today.

It is fitting, however, that I should be his representative, just as Mr. McDougall represented the British Minister, Lord Lyons, in that historic scene 100 years ago.

I have been asked to speak about what the Gettysburg Address has meant to my country since then.

SLOW RESPONSE

In Britain, as (for that matter) in the United States, it was some time before the deep significance of President Lincoln's words was fully understood.

They did not at once evoke the emotion and admiration with which our people responded to Lincoln's Second Inaugural, an address which the London "Times" of the day described as "the most sublime state-paper of the century."

This was praise indeed.

For neither "The Times" nor the Administration of Lord Palmerston, nor the Victorian Establishment generally had been particularly friendly to President Lincoln.

COMPLEX REASONS

There were complex political and economic reasons for this, most of them unrelated to the issue of slavery.

But such leaders of the parliamentary opposition as John Bright and Richard Cobden championed Lincoln and the Union cause up and down our islands.

The masses of the people, who were only beginning to be politically articulate, responded to Lincoln as to no other Statesman of the day.

A contemporary American journalist noted that unlike the Government, the British people "believe that ours is the cause of freedom against slavery, of democracy against privilege, of labour against hereditary capital and property."

DEATH BROUGHT SYMPATHY

When the news of Lincoln's death reached London, the wave of sympathy which swept the country astonished American observers.

Memorial meetings and services were held all over the country.

Both Houses of Parliament within 24 hours formally expressed in an address to The Crown their sympathies with the Government and the people of the United States; and Queen Victoria penned her famous letter to Mrs. Lincoln, "from a widow to a widow."

COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP

From that time on, the Gettysburg Address worked like leaven in British political thought, stratum of society, and of every political colour, a model of courageous leadership in the march towards a compassionate and humanitarian democracy.

The address which we commemorate today came to be adopted and established as one of the noblest expressions of British ideals.

What is more, because it has been adopted into British thought, the British way of life, it has greatly contributed to bringing to pass Lincoln's own wish, expressed in his well-known message to the spinners and weavers of Manchester. I quote his words:

"Whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual."

ENDURED TWO WARS

In this twentieth century we have endured two world wars in which Western civilization as a whole has been called upon to face an inescapable moral challenge of the same order as confronted Lincoln.

National leaders in both Britain and the United States have been deeply conscious of this.

You have only to reread their speeches to note how often they went back to Lincoln, and particularly to the Gettysburg Address, to find the most profound and eloquent definition of what we were fighting for.

The gates of Janus's temple are still not closed.

MAN'S DIGNITY AT STAKE

We are engaged in a struggle for the hearts and minds of men in which, now as then, the freedom and dignity of the human individual are the central issue.

This struggle is not to be thought of as merely a contest between rival nations of titanic power or between rival theories of social and economic organization.

It comprehends these rivalries; but beyond them, it is fundamentally a struggle between two standards of values.

For us in Britain, as for you in the United States, and for our great allies, the standard which we uphold, the standard which we must proclaim to all the world, is the moral and spiritual standard defined by Lincoln in the Gettysburg Address.

Diabetes is hereditary. One out of every four Americans are thought to be diabetic carriers, who may not have the condition themselves, but who may transmit it to their children.



HON JOHN CHADWICK

A Lovelier You

By MARY SUE MILLER

PICTURE WEDDING. A lovely writes: I will be married in mid-January. My wedding will be small, at my home in the late



afternoon. Would a traditional gown be out of place? Will you advise me, too, on procedures in general?

The Answer: However small a wedding it can be a gala, memorable occasion. The bride may indeed wear a traditional gown—to the floor but not trailing, and veiled to the shoulders or waist. She will of course carry a lovely bouquet.

Wisdom dictates a bridal party limited to one or two bridesmaids and a best man. A flower girl might be the bride's only attendant. For the sake of brevity, procedures are charted:

Bridesmaids attire: Dresses short or to the floor: simple headdresses and small bouquets. Mother of bride and groom: Short afternoon dresses and corsages: for groom's mother, a hat and gloves. Bridegroom, bride's father and best man: Navy blue suits, white shirts, light grey silk ties, black shoes and socks.

Color theme: Bridesmaids' dresses and bouquets, corsages and floral decorations keyed to one fresh spring color. To exemplify, creamy yellow dresses, jonquil bouquets and room decor of massed jonquils.

Setting: Arrange a focal point in the living room for the ceremony; avoid crowding by removing extraneous furniture, for less than 25 guests seating arrangements are necessary. Wedding breakfast: Served from a candle-lit buffet table whereon are tea sandwiches, a tea or champagne tray and the bride's cake.

Invitations: Hand-written notes on side-folded ivory paper, mailed three weeks beforehand. Announcements: Engraved if the happy news is to go to more than 50 people. Finis: A wedding to remember!

To open a door on increased poise and popularity, send for our booklet, WINNING MANNERS. Tpics included are introductions, invitations, table manners, the charming hostess, you—the guest, dating manners, formal dances, travel tips and tipping, small points, like when to wear a hat or check your coat For your copy, write to me, Mary Sue Miller, Box 158, The Gettysburg Times, Dundee, Ill., enclosing 25 cents in coin, and a long, self-addressed stamped envelope.

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MARINE BAND

(Continued From Page 1)

ry, Baltimore."

NEWS REPORT

One other slight reference to the Marine Band is the statement in the now-defunct Adams County Sentinel — a weekly newspaper — "at the conclusion of the prayer the band played (Martin) Luther's 'Old Hundred.'"

The band is referred to today as "The President's Own," and has played for White House functions at many of the most memorable and cherished moments in our nation's history.

The Marine Band played at the inauguration of President Thomas Jefferson in 1801, and every inauguration since.

Lt. Col. Albert Schoepper directed the band for today's program.

Scientist Learns Unexact Sciences

SEATTLE (AP) — G.L. Hollingsworth, 44, director of the Boeing Scientific Research Laboratories, has discovered neither boating nor skiing is an exact science.

A week ago a cast was removed from Hollingsworth's right arm, broken in a boating accident.

Sunday he broke the left one while skiing.

PARADE MOVES

(Continued From Page 1)

and a three-company infantry bat-

MILITARY ARRIVALS

The military units and military academy participants arrived late this morning at the Gettysburg College Field House on W. Lincoln Ave.

At 11:30 this morning the Marine Band and 3rd Infantry marched to the Varsity Diner and Lamp Post Tea Aoom for their noon meal.

The 28th Infantry Division members and the Valley Forge Military Cadets were served box lunches at noon at the college field house.

At 1:30 this afternoon the various units began to form for the parade. The grand marshal and his staff, the U. S. Marine Band, 3rd Infantry and Valley Forge Academy units formed on Water St. while the 28th Division units formed on Stevens St. The motorcade at the same time formed on York St. and the north side of Lincoln Square.

At 1:50 the leading elements of the military units began moving south on Carlisle St. toward Lincoln Square. The grand marshal, U. S. Marine Corps and 3rd Infantry moved south to the High St. intersection of Baltimore St. and halted, while the 28th units halted on Carlisle St with the head at Lincoln Square, until the motorcade could be fitted into the parade.

Then the entire group moved south following the route of the parade of a century ago—Baltimore St. to Steinwehr Ave. to Taneytown Rd. to the National Cemetery.

21-GUN SALUTE

As General Eisenhower's car entered the National Cemetery, the three 105 millimeter howitzers of the local National Guard battery began firing a 21-gun salute The howitzers were located about 150 feet south of the cemetery, in land of the Evergreen Cemetery, along the Taneytown Rd. The local howitzer battery is also furnishing the squad of seven men and one noncommissioned officer for the firing of volleys over the graves following "taps" during this afternoon's cemetery program.

When the parade came to a halt in the National Cemetery the Marine Corps Band and the Valley Forge Military Academy Band flanked the specially built 25 by 25-foot platform erected for the program. The platform is near the first circle of graves, about midway between the brick rostrum used for Memorial Day programs and the Soldiers' National Monument which marks the spot where Lincoln delivered his address.

When the procession ended, preceding the program, the Pennsylvania National Guard units and 28th Infantry Division band were stretched along the south avenue through the cemetery facing the speakers' stand while the Third Infantry and Valley Forge cadets were on the north road also facing the speakers' stand

The procession was greeted at the cemetery by the 100-piece Gettysburg High School band which preceded the parade to the cemetery The band was under the direction of Kenneth Hays.

IF A. LINCOLN

(Continued From Page 1)

be the only thing they know of know

Judge Alexander said, "If Lincoln were to return today he



JUDGE ALEXANDER

would again say 'let us complete this work to make this one great nation of one people'" The Philadelphia jurist said that had Lincoln lived the Negro would have been "raised to full citizenship" a half century or more ago.

Congressman Schwengel, noting



DR. ROBERT BLOOM

that "Lincoln continued to grow constantly," said he believed Lincoln, had he lived, would have insisted on immediate education to prepare the Negro for citizenship and would have insisted on a planned development so the two races would be better prepared "to live together as one people."

COMMENT ON SUNDAY TALK

The panel was agreed that, as MacLeish put it, "self determination is not a synonym for the dream of the republic Lincoln was speaking of when he spoke of government of, by and for the people." Dr. Bloom said, "Lincoln never accepted the secession of the southern states. He felt it was brought about by a few individuals who had temporarily captured the government of the south"

The panel was also agreed that Lincoln in his Gettysburg Address "rose above nationalism, as it can be distorted today," as Dr. Bloom put it. The comments on nationalism were based on Dr. David Donald's theory that Lincoln's Address was aimed at nationalism as expressed in his talk Sunday night

MacLeish said that to ascribe Lincoln's speech to "nationalism" "raises a vicious ghost. Most of our troubles come from nationalism of one sort or another."

GIVEN OVATION

He also said that Lincoln conceived of the nation as "a carrier of the hopes of the world."

Judge Alexander said Lincoln in his Gettysburg Address was not only trying to unite the country but was "trying to warn the nation of further trials ahead."

The audience interrupted with applause on several occasions, when Negro Judge Alexander declared Lincoln would have prevented today's racial problems, and when MacLeish said that Lincoln could only have spoken again on "the American proposition." The applause at the end amounted to an ovation.

SWOPE PRESIDES

Applause followed the musical program given by the Gettysburg High School Senior Choir directed by Paul Grove. When the presentation of the song depicting Nancy Hanks Lincoln asking of word of her son, "Is he grown tall? Do you know his name?" in which Miss Mary Alice Nutter sang the solo part of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the choir as well as the audience joined in applause of Miss Nutter's singing. "Fifty, Nifty United States" was the opening number by the choir. The concluding numbers included the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and a rendition of a number of excerpts from Lincoln speeches partially recited, partially sung.



ARCHIBALD MacLEISH

Atty. Donald M. Swope of the Centennial Commission presided at the session attended by about 900.

When you are roasting chestnuts in the oven, put them in a shallow pan and add a teaspoon of salad oil for each cup of nuts.

"High electric bills were only one of the reasons we switched to GAS heat"

—Say Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Sexton, Irwin, Pennsylvania



MONTHLY ELECTRIC COSTS		
January	1963	$81.35
February	1963	97.24
March	1963	76.32
April	1963	44.25
Total 4-month electric costs		$299.16

An all-electric house seemed like a fine idea when Mr. & Mrs. Sexton moved in during November, 1962.

But then came winter, and those high electric bills. $81.35 in January. $97.24 in February. $76.32 in March. $44.25 in a comparatively warm April. And despite these costs, the Sexton's 6-room home never seemed to get really warm.

The drains in the basement froze. More insulation was added in the walls without noticeable results. According to the Sextons, during the entire winter, they were never able to bathe or shower in a reasonably warm bathroom.

For the Sextons, as for other families who have experienced it, one winter in an all-electric house was enough. They've switched to dependable, economical gas heat. The first thing they can expect is substantial savings in fuel costs. Gas heats for just a fraction of the cost of electricity.

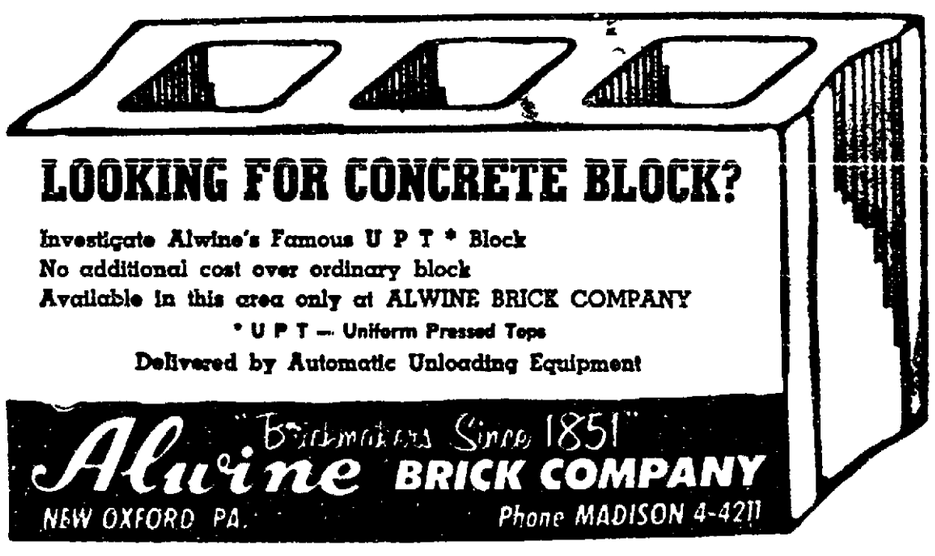
The other bonus is comfort. Gas heats best. Before buying any home, make sure you're getting clean, comfortable, dependable gas heat.

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Asians Say Red Chinese Inspire Fear; Americans Liked But Not Respected

EDITOR'S NOTE—AP special correspondent William L. Ryan has just completed a six-week swing through seven Asian nations. In the following dispatch, second of a series of three, he reports how Asians feel about the Soviet Union.

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

TOKYO (AP)—The Red Chinese, Asian leaders will tell you, inspire fear. Britain and Japan are respected. Americans, they say, are liked and envied but not necessarily respected. What about the Russians?

The Soviet image is having its troubles, too.

Moscow had been feared. In 1957, when its first Sputnik went up, it had, in Asian eyes, challenged what once had been considered unchallengeable — the might of the great American democracy. But as the space race drew more even, looked more like a standoff, things began to change.

MOSCOW LOSES FACE

Moscow, for all its demonstration of military power, seems to have lost face with the Asians. As the educated Asian—the one who counts in the continent's turbulent politics—seems to see it, Moscow has been stared down by the poverty-stricken, struggling Red Chinese, who in spite of all else are, themselves Asians.

The Russians, curtly told by Peking to get out of Asia, have made points in India by opposing Chinese adventures on the Indian border. But even there, if a poll was taken, it is likely the Soviet Union would rank behind the United States, Britain and Japan.

CONTEST FOR INFLUENCE

The international political war is not a popularity contest, however, but a contest for influence, and in this, too, the Russians are slipping.

A key to the future of Southeast Asia is the fate of South Viet Nam, which curls like a caterpillar around the southeast corner of the continent. There a igy contest for influence in all Southeast Asia is being battled out, and the Russians seem remote from it.

The reason: the Red Chinese are in a geographically dominant position. A regime like that of Ho Chi Minh in Communist North Viet Nam, bordering on Red China, could hardly oppose the Red Chinese will, even if it should want to.

To get at Southeast Asia, the Russians would have to overleap Red China, which is clearly asserting its pretentions to exclusive interest in the area.

RUSSIANS FEAR U.S.

The Russians appear to fear a situation which might bring about massive U.S. intervention and set the stage for World War III.

The Chinese display no such fear.

The Chinese-Soviet split — ostensibly over ideology but seemingly much more involved with national interests of both big Communist nations — is having an abrasive effect upon the Soviet image in Southeast Asia.

Among the huge overseas Chinese populations in Southeast Asia, one can easily detect a feeling of satisfaction with the turn of events and with the notion that Peking has told Moscow where to head in. The overseas Chinese, whether Communist or not in their outlook, represent a potent political factor in Malaysia, Indonesia and other areas of Southeast Asia.

COMMUNISTS TORN

Communist parties over which Moscow once held undisputed sway have been torn apart by the Moscow-Peking rift. Indonesia, with the biggest Communist party in Asia outside of China, illuminates one of the consequences.

The Indonesian Communist party leadership under D. N. Aidit has been trying to keep its balance on a shaky high wire over the Soviet-Peking arena. Despite a determined Soviet push into Indonesia with economic and military aid, Aidit appears to have been unable to keep his party out of the quarrel. The Chinese influence is too strong.

SUKARNO FEARS

Despite the loud "anti-imperialist" cries of Indonesia's President Sukarno and his flirtations with the Russians and the Red Chinese, there are strong indications that he and the rest of his regime fear the Chinese. Sukarno's recent warm embraces with the Russians in Jakarta and his repeated statements that "Indonesia is not alone" may be intended as much for Chinese as for other ears.

In Malaysia, Thailand and Burma, one seldom hears the Russians mentioned as a threat. It is the Red Chinese who occupy the attention of leaders in such countries.

Next: The Red Chinese image in Asia.

OTHER SIDE OF MISS AMERICA PAGEANT SEEN

NEW YORK (AP) — for most of us, the Miss America pageant is an excessively sentimental, sometimes embarrassingly amateurish television diversion, but always filled with pretty girls.

Sunday night NBC showed us the other side of the coin. Somehow, after watching Jeanne Richey Amacker's month-long ordeal, I'll never fell the same about that thrilling moment when one girl is chosen from 52 to reign — and to earn $100,000 during her year as Miss America.

Jeanne, a University of Texas senior, was followed by the network camera crew from the moment last summer when she won the Miss Texas title, a Miss America preliminary.

Grooming for the big show started the next day. She discussed the business arrangements of her contract which had the Junior Chamber of Commerce represent her. She agreed not to marry during the year or even leave the state without the chamber's permission.

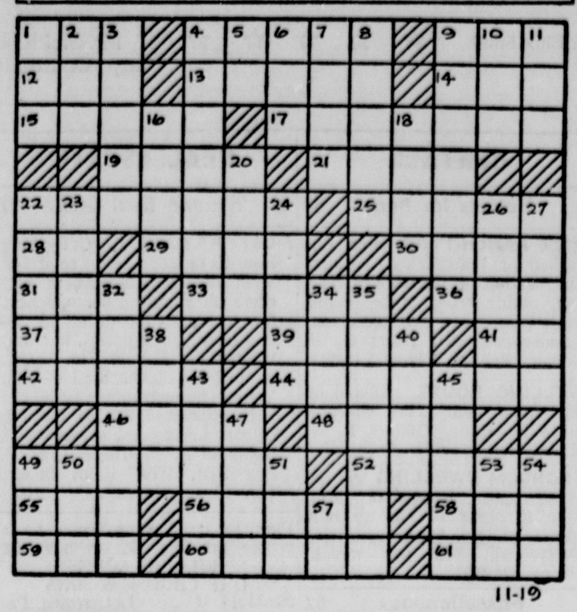
A brisk and tactless young man was assigned to take her through her training paces — lessons in make-up, with emphasis on her eyes ("to make them look larger") and lessons in walking ("a lady always has her arms close to her body"). Her watchdog ignored her when choosing clothes. And, in a conversation with a hairdresser, he paid no attention to her small protests about the way they proposed to cut ner hair.

Jeanne, whose smile at first was radiant, was beginning to look unhappy and tired. Then four Texas show biz types started to pull to bits, verbally, her selection of songs and her singing voice — singing was her contest "talent." At that point she cracked, tears streaming down her face.

Finally Atlantic City came, and when she did her song before a big audience, she appeared radiant again. She survived to the final 10, then was passed over.

As the announcement of the winners was made, that set smile remained but her young face suddenly looked empty as her hand fluttered uncertainly to her face. It was a bleakly tragic moment

CROSSWORD - - - By Eugene Sheffer



11-19

HORIZONTAL
1. the heart
4. he slew Goliath
9. the haunch
12. mountain on Crete
13. senseless
14. fruit drink
15. ship's crane
17. male figure as pilaster
19. engrave with acid
21. shade trees
22. pilfered
25. yuccalike plant
28. mystic ejaculation
29. pay attention
30. half: a prefix
31. make choice
33. to nonplus
36. the turmeric
37. gaze askance
39. bard
41. a nurse (abbr.)
42. killed
44. a compressed circle
46. bivalve mollusk
48. Ireland
49. plotted
52. dove enclosures
55. definite article
56. the common heath
58. solemn wonder
59. ventilate
60. evil spirit
61. lease

VERTICAL
1. Spanish Christian champion
2. harem room
3. French composer
4. roadside conduits
5. indefinite article
6. cistern
7. arrow poison
8. small, retired valleys
9. Old World rodent
10. artificial language
11. female swan
16. annoying sensation
18. minor prophet
20. warmth
22. deceives
23. incite
24. pulpy, stoned fruit
26. Hebrew measures
27. climbing plant
32. mentor
34. a jetty
35. large-billed bird
38. to anger
40. beginner (var.)
43. entitled
45. flower part
47. simple
49. station (abbr.)
50. Greek letter
51. obscure
53. female sheep
54. harden
57. symbol for cobalt

Answer to yesterday's puzzle.



11-19

Average time of solution: 25 minutes.
(© 1963, King Features Synd., Inc.)

CRYPTOQUIPS

VGHZVK RPJGQQZV PJGOBVK UGOBZX JU NZM YHZQVYYBZX MJNR.

Yesterday's Cryptoquip: BRAVADO IS NOT ATTRIBUTED TO OUR INDIAN BRAVES.

W-G-E-T Programs

Dial 1320

WGET-FM is broadcasting 16 hours a day with news on the hour from 10 a.m. till midnight.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6.15—Between the Lines
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15—Here's to Veterans
7:30—News
7:35—Army Hour
8:00—News
8:05—World Today
8:30—Sports
8:35—Capital Assignment
9:00—News
9:05—Serenade in the Night
9:30—News
9:35—Serenade in the Night
10:00—News
10:05—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

WEDNESDAYS PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Morning Show
6:30—News
6:45—Morning Show
7:00—News
7:05—Morning Show
7:25—Weather, the Weatherman from the Harrisburg-York Airport
7:30—Sports
7:35—Morning Show
8:00—News
Martin Optical Co.
8:05—Local News —"Hen" Roth from Times—Adams County National Bank
8:25—Sports
8:30—Weather
8:35—Morning Show
9:00—Morning Devotions
Rev. Donald Roemer
Church of God
York Springs
9:15—Sacred Heart
9:30—Foreign Correspondents Report
9:35—Music in the Morning
10:00—News
10:05—Local, Regional News
10:10—Weather
10:15—Music in the Morning
10:30—News
10:35—Music in the Morning
11:00—World News
11:05—Music in the Morning
11:30—News
11:35—Farm Journal
11:45—Farm Agent
Mrs. Helen Tunison
Home Economist
11:45—Farm Agent
12:00—News
Wentz Furniture
12:05—Local News
12:10—Market Reports
12:15—Weather, O. C. Rice
12:20—Farm World
12:30—News
12:35—Sports
12:40—1320 Matinee
1:00—News and Commentary
1:15—1320 Matinee
1:30—News
1:35—1320 Matinee
2:00—News
2:05—1320 Matinee
2:30—News
2:35—Just Music
3:00—News
3:05—Local News
3:15—Afternoon Melodies
3:30—News
3:35—Afternoon Melodies
4:00—News
4:05—Traffic Time
4:30—News
4:35—Traffic Time
5:00—News
5:05—Spotlight on Sports
5:15—Traffic Time
5:30—Sports, Bill Stern
5:35—Traffic Time
5:45—Report From Wall St.
5:55—You and Your Social Security
6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Between the Lines
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15—Reserved for You
7:30—News
7:35—Family Theater
8:00—News
8:05—World Today
8:30—Sports
8:35—Capital Assignment
9:00—News
9:05—Serenade in the Night
9:30—News
9:35—Serenade in the Night
10:00—News
10:05—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

Needlecraft



The collar converts to a hood — keeps child warm at play, or on way to school!

Swift knit — use jumbo needles, 2-strands knitting worsted for cable-trimmed jacket. Pattern 7248: Directions sizes 4-6, 8-10, 12-14 incl.

Thirty-five cents (coins) for this pattern — add 15 cents for each pattern for first-class mailing and special handling. Send to Alice Brooks, care of the Gettysburg Times, Needlecraft Dept., P. O. Box 163, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly name, address, zone, pattern number.

1963's Biggest Needlecraft Show stars smocked accessories — it's our new Needlecraft Catalog! Plus over 200 tresh-to-you designs to knit, crochet, sew, weave, embroider, quilt. Plus free pattern. Send 25c now!

Diabetes ranks seventh in the list of causes of death from disease. It is a chronic condition which develops when certain foods are not fully used, especially sugars and starches. However, if it is promptly detected and treated, it can be effectively controlled.

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1954 BUICK
Super 4-dr. sedan, Dynaflow, radio, heater, mechanically excellent.
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1961 CHEVROLET
Impala sport coupe, V-8, stick shift, loaded with every extra, A title, exceptionally clean.
$1,895.00

1961 OLDSMOBILE
F-85 De Luxe 4-dr. sedan, Hydramatic, radio, heater, like new condition.
$1,495.00

1960 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr. hardtop, V-8, Powerglide, power steering, brakes, whitewalls, spotless, two-tone, new condition throughout. Must see this one.
$1,695.00

1958 FORD
2-dr. wagon, V-8, Fordomatic, radio, heater.
$499.00

1960 BUICK
La Sabre 4-dr. hardtop, loaded with every accessory, full power, one local owner, low mileage.
$1,595.00

1960 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, whitewalls, one local owner, perfect condition in every way.
$1,595.00

1956 BUICK
2-dr. hardtop, fully equipped, radio.
$495.00

1959 FORD
Country sedan, V-8, Fordomatic, radio, heater, power steering, whitewalls, A-1 condition.
$1,095.00

1959 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater.
$1,275.00

1958 CHEVROLET
2-dr. sedan, fully equipped, 6-cylinder, radio, heater, whitewalls.
$695.00

1958 CHEVROLET
2-dr., 6-cylinder, stick, heater.
$695.00

1959 BUICK
Le Sabre, 4-dr. hardtop, power steering, power brakes, radio, tinted glass, very clean.
$1,395.00

1957 DODGE
4-dr. sedan, fully equipped, radio, heater.
$495.00

1957 DODGE
Custom Royal, 4-dr. hardtop, all power, radio, heater.

1957 CHEVROLET
Wagon, 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater.
$695.00

1959 FORD
Galaxie V-8 hardtop, town sedan, Criuse-O-Matic drive, power, radio, heater, many extras.
$1,095.00

1961 PLYMOUTH
Fury hardtop coupe, V-8, Torqueflite, power, radio, heater, whitewalls, perfect throughout.
$1,495.00

1956 RAMBLER
Custom 6-cylinder station wagon, radio, heater.
$295.00

1956 BUICK
Special 4-dr. sedan, loaded, every accessory plus Dynaflow, plus power, plus excellent tires.
$475.00

1956 CHEVROLET
"210" 4-dr. station wagon, V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater, A-1 condition, recently overhauled.
$495.00

1961 CHEVROLET
Bel Air 4-dr. sedan, V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater, whitewalls, perfect in every way.
$1,595.00

1961 CHEVROLET
Super 88 Holiday 4-dr. hardtop, full power, whitewalls, finished in white, just like new.
$2,075.00

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'61 Ford 4-dr. 500 - - -	1,495	1,195
'59 Pontiac 4-dr. - - -	1,395	1,095
'58 Oldsmobile 88 4-dr. -	1,095	795
'57 Plymouth V8 4-dr. - -	595	395
'55 Oldsmobile 88 Coupe -	295	195

1963 Oldsmobile 88 wagon
1963 Cadillac Sedan DeVille
1963 Cadillac Sedan DeVille, Air
1963 Oldsmobile F85 convertible
1963 Chevrolet Impala 4-dr.
1963 Monza coupe
1962 Oldsmobile Super 88 Coupe
1962 Cadillac coupe
1962 Cadillac sedan
1962 Cadillac Sedan DeVille
1962 Oldsmobile 88 convertible
1962 Rambler 4-dr.
1962 Cadillac convertible coupe
1962 Falcon sedan
1962 Pontiac 4-dr. hardtop
1961 Oldsmobile Super Holiday
1961 Cadillac sedan, air
1961 Rambler wagon
1961 Ford 500 sedan
1960 Oldsmobile 88 Holiday, sdn.
1960 Chevrolet wagon
1960 Falcon 4-dr.
1960 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1960 Cadillac coupe
1960 Rambler wagon
1959 Oldsmobile 88 wagon
1959 Cadillac convertible, air
1959 Chevrolet wagon
1959 Chevrolet 2-dr.
1959 Opel Wagon
1959 Pontiac 4-dr., power
1958 Cadillac sedan
1958 Cadillac coupe
1958 Oldsmobile Super 4-dr.
1958 Chevrolet 2-dr.
1958 Dodge 2-dr sedan
1958 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1958 Oldsmobile 98 4-dr.
1957 Chevrolet wagon
1957 Plymouth 4-dr.
1957 Plymouth sedan
1957 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1956 Pontiac 4-dr.
1956 Buick Special sedan (red and black)
1956 Oldsmobile 88 Holiday sedan
1955 Pontiac sedan
1955 Oldsmobile coupe
1955 Chrysler sedan
1955 Cadillac sedan

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BERMUDIAN SPRINGS SCHOOL AUTHORITY
ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

In accordance with the provisions of the Municipality Authorities Act of 1945, The Bermudian Springs School Authority has ordered an examination by Certified Public Accountants of its accounts and records. Presented herewith is a concise financial statement of its affairs for the year ended October 15, 1963.

BERMUDIAN SPRINGS SCHOOL AUTHORITY
BALANCE SHEET
OCTOBER 15, 1963
ASSETS

SCHOOL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		$1,946,574.54
FUND ACCOUNTS—GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK		
Redemption Cost Account (Including Investments)	$ 2,247.20	
Trustee Fee Fund (Including Investments)	1,527.00	
Debt Service Fund	49,909.35	
Bond Redemption Fund	3,676.89	
Administration Expense Fund	1,034.50	
Total Fund Accounts		58,394.94
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT— WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL BANK		2,480,052.40
UNAMORTIZED DISCOUNT ON SCHOOL REVENUE REFUNDING BONDS—SERIES OF 1962		46,502.65
		$4,531,524.53

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

LONG TERM DEBT			
School Revenue Bonds—Series of 1957			
Principal Amount	$372,000.00		
Premium on Redemption at September 15, 1967	10,560.00	$ 382,560.00	
School Revenue Bonds—Series of 1959			
Principal Amount	1,545,000.00		
Premium on Redemption at October 15, 1969	42,600.00	1,587,600.00	
School Revenue Refunding Bonds—Series of 1962		2,452,000.00	
Total Long Term Debt			$4,422,160.00
AUTHORITY EQUITY			109,364.53
			$4,531,524.53

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 15, 1963

FUND BALANCES—OCTOBER 15, 1962—CASH			$ 8,483.54
RECEIPTS			
Proceeds—Series of 1962 School Revenue Refunding Bonds		$2,499,614.37	
Annual Rental due February 1, 1963		134,300.00	
Interest on U. S. Treasury Bills		1,848.58	
Interest on Certificates of Deposit—Gettysburg National Bank		27.00	
Interest on Certificates of Deposit—Western Pennsylvania National Bank		75,643.79	
Redemption of Certificates of Deposit—Western Pennsylvania National Bank		116,394.35	
Sale of U. S. Treasury Bills (Net)		114,041.47	
Proceeds—Sale of York Springs School Buildings		1,594.78	
Bermudian Springs School District—Contribution to Construction Fund		1,277.98	
Total Receipts			2,944,742.32
			2,953,225.86
DISBURSEMENTS			
Purchase—Certificates of Deposit—Western Pennsylvania National Bank		2,596,446.75	
Expense of Refunding		15,498.68	
Interest on School Revenue Bonds—			
Series of 1957	$18,813.10		
Series of 1959	82,581.25		
Series of 1962	63,984.44	165,378.79	
Redemption of School Revenue Bonds—			
Series of 1957	5,000.00		
Series of 1959	10,000.00		
Series of 1962	95,000.00	110,000.00	
Administrative Expense		1,365.50	
Redemption Costs		52.80	
Cost of Construction & Related Expense		6,088.40	
Purchase—Certificates of Deposit—Gettysburg National Bank (Net)		2,700.00	
Total Disbursements			2,897,530.92
FUND BALANCE—OCTOBER 15, 1963—CASH			55,694.94
Add: Certificates of Deposit—Gettysburg National Bank			2,700.00
TOTAL FUND BALANCE—OCTOBER 15, 1963 (Above)			$ 58,394.94

The accompanying balance sheet and statement of cash receipts and disbursements, in our opinion, present fairly the financial position of the Bermudian Springs School Authority at October 15, 1963, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

Respectfully submitted
KOCHENOUR, EARNEST, SMYSER & BURG
Kochenour, Earnest, Smyser & Burg
Certified Public Accountants



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THINKING OF remodeling that old out-of-date bathroom. Call on C. R. Barnes Company in Biglerville for expert plumbing service. Call Biglerville 677-7219.

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Gettysburg R. 1 334-1284

● **Household Cleaning** 23

CLEANING SERVICE. Call Blair Dubbs for floors, walls, general cleaning. Phone 334-2030.

● **Moving and Storage** 26

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Long Distance
120 Carlisle St., Gettysburg, Pa
334-3614

● **Personal Services** 28

FOR QUALITY shoe repair see Mrs. Hess, Fourth and Water Sts., Gettysburg. Agent for Hensel's Shoe Repair.

● **Photographic Services** 29

OIL PORTRAITS of the entire family are traditional at Christmas. They become family heirlooms. You can have your family photographed at reasonable prices at Lane Studio, 34 York St., Gettysburg. 334-5513.

● **Rugs and Furniture** 31

REUPHOLSTERING, ALL the latest fabrics. For free estimates see G L. Adair, Gettysburg R. 1. Phone 334-2260.

● **Roofing and Siding** 32

FOR THE best in roofing and spouting service and supplies, call 334-4300 Free estimates given Codori Roofers Supply Company, Inc., 26 N Washington St. at Totem Pole.

● **Special Services** 33

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Personalized pencils create pride in ownership. Only 79c dozen at Carver's Stationery, Biglerville Rd., 334-3706.

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CHARLES "JUNIE" KERRIGAN
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PIANO TUNING and rebuilding. Everhart & Sons, 225 Frederick St., Hanover Phone 632-3177.

FOR THE finest in tree trimming, feeding, topping, spraying and cabling, phone 334-1469 or 334-4811. Ray & Joe's Nursery & Tree Service, Gettysburg R. 1, with 18 years of experience and free estimates.

CHIMNEYS CHECKED, repaired for safety: spouting, roof repairs on houses. Stanley Hartman's Home Service, since 1924. Phone 334-2875.

FOR A complete landscaping job, no matter how small or large, call Lincoln Way Nurseries and have our representative call on you without any obligation. Lincoln Way Nurseries. 334-3921.

LANDSCAPE TREE SERVICE
Planting - Designing - Lawn Work
Nursery Stock - Mulching Material
Tree Moving - Topping - Bracing
Trimming - Spraying - Feeding
Experienced Men - Full Insurance
HOLTZ NURSERY
334-1341 Gettysburg R. 1

THE SINGER COMPANY
ANNOUNCES

Gettysburg Area Service
Any Make Sewing Machine

Fill in and mail coupon below and our trained repairman will call on you any day or evening.

The Singer Company
43 Baltimore St.
Hanover, Pa.
Phone ME 2-1148

I desire service.

Name .....
.....
Address .....
.....
Town .....
Phone .....
Best time .....
Best day .....

THE SINGER COMPANY
43 Baltimore St.
Hanover, Pa

MERCHANDISE

● **Clothing and Footwear** 41

LADIES' HANDBAGS and leather coats, ideal for gifts. Call 642-8730 evenings after 6.

TWO BALLERINA - LENGTH gowns, 1 blue, size 9; 1 white, size 7. Phone 334-3922 after 5 p.m.

MERCHANDISE

● **Cameras and Supplies** 42

PHOTO CHRISTMAS cards, including your favorite black and white snapshot, only $2.49 for 25 at Dave's Photo Supply, Steinwehr Ave.

● **Dry Goods** 43

REAL SUEDE and cabretta skins. Glasgow's Sewing Center, 1650 Lincolnway East, Chambersburg, phone CO 4-9551.

● **Fuel** 44

TEXACO SKY Chief and Fire Chief gasoline and fuel oil and kerosene. Walter and Lady, Biglerville Pa. 677-8191

CITIES SERVICE heating oils. Automatic delivery. J. C. Hartman & Sons, 246 Baltimore St., 334-1915.

GULF HEATING OILS
Complete Automatic Service
C E. WILLIAMS' SONS
137 Baltimore St. 334-5511

● **Home Improvements** 45

52-GALLON ELECTRIC water heater, used 18 months, $50. Phone 677-7892.

ZONOLITE, ECONOFILL, Vermiculite insulation, special, $1.39 a bag. Gettysburg Building Supply.

QUICK SERVICE and top workmanship. Complete house modernization and repairing. Free estimates on all jobs, large or small. Arendtsville Planing Mill, 677-7218.

See your Culligan man for Christmas specials
Phone 677-8495 or 677-8151

● **Sound Systems** 46

NEW LOW price on all LP records Ditzler's Music Supplies, 5 Baltimore St.

PANASONIC 777, a wonderful Christmas gift idea, FM/AM/FM Multiplex, book shelf radio, only $99.95 at Dave's Photo Supply, Steinwehr Ave.

3 CB radios, antennas, crystals and mikes. Frank Staub, Bonneauville.

● **Household Goods** 47

DISCOUNT FURNITURE Center, 356 E. Water St., Gettysburg. Open weekdays 1 to 9 p.m. Closed Wednesdays.

9 AND 12-feet-wide linoleum; linoleum rugs, 9' and 12', $5.25; Cushionflor with its own built-in cushion; also hall runners, yard wide, 49c per yard. Thomas Linoleum Store, East Berlin. Store hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

SINGER ZIGZAG
Slant-o-matic model, repossessed, slightly used, buttonholes, overcasts, etc. No attachments needed, $48.70 or $3.10 per month. Call New Oxford 624-8703 collect.

NOVEMBER SPECIALS
Frigidaire Clearance Sale
New appliances, washers, dryers, refrigerators, freezers, electric ranges.
MELVIN J. SHEFFER, INC.
Littlestown, Pa.

COLOR TV, Philco, 24 models on display, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Dale Clark, 677-7875.

SPECIAL
$1,108.32 worth of repossessed appliances for sale for $641. May be purchased as a group or individually. Includes Frigidaire room air conditioner, Frigidaire Imperial automatic washer, Tappan "400" electric 40" range, 4-speed reversible fan. All appliances fully guaranteed.
DITZLER'S FURNITURE & APPLIANCE
York Springs, Pa.

WE HAVE a wide selection of Kelvinator and Maytag clothes dryers, both gas and electric. Stop in today at Weishaar Bros., Baltimore St.

CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS
Platform rockers, swivel rockers, recliners. Large assortment of tables and lamps of all kinds. Small deposit will hold item until Christmas. Easy terms.
COMMUNITY HOUSE FURNITURE
Littlestown, Pa. Taneytown, Md.

GRAY UPHOLSTERED rocking chair Phone 334-5221.

UNIVERSAL ZIGZAG
1964 model repossessed, monograms, appliques, fancy designs, etc. Balance $39.47 or $1 per week. White console model, $32.50 or $3 a month. New Oxford 624-8703 collect.

SINGER AUTOMATIC
Zigzag sewing machine sews buttons on, makes buttonholes, monograms, overcasts, does everything. Take over unpaid balance $36.70, or low monthly payment of $3.85. Call collect York 39056.

AUTOMATIC
1964 White zigzag sewing machine, one month old. Sews buttons on, makes buttonholes, monograms, overcasts, fancy stitches. Sews with 2 needles. Also new machine guarantee. Balance $38.88 or $4.65 per month. Call collect York 39056.

SHEALER'S USED and new furniture, rear 449 W. Middle St., 334-1630. Bargain prices.

FREE LOAN of carpet shampooer or rent electric shampooer for only $1 per day with purchase of Blue Lustre. Redding's Supply, Gettysburg.

FRIGIDAIRE ELECTRIC range, good condition, $35 Raymond Stahley, Harrisburg Rd. Phone 334-5172.

HANDMADE CEDAR chest, reasonably priced. Phone 642-8977.

MERCHANDISE

● **Household Goods** 47

VINYL ACCOLON floor covering by Armstrong, available 9' and 12' widths. Installation if desired. N. O. Sixeas Furniture, Chambersburg St.

USED FURNITURE
3 used living room suites, crib mattress, electric ranges, mattresses, box springs. No reasonable offer refused. Trostle's Furniture & Appliance, Gettysburg R. 1.

THE BEST for less in used furniture and appliances. Walhay's Furniture, Fairfield Rd.

● **Trees, Plants Flowers** 48

CHRISTMAS TREES for sale, to group or organizations. Attractive prices. Phone 334-3081.

● **Jewelry and Gifts** 50

JUST WHAT you've been looking for! Yes, for smart gift-giving ideas a visit at Bender's Gifts solves the problem.

● **Miscellaneous** 52

OUR OWN handmade tables, plank-bottom chairs, deacon benches, Boston rockers. Jacoby's Gift Shop, Biglerville Rd.

GOOD OAK fireplace wood. Phone 334-4881.

TIME TO check that antenna. Full line of TV, FM and UHF antennas. Complete service and repair Ernest D. Rebert, Arendtsville, 677-8179.

FIREWOOD FOR sale. Will deliver. Phone 334-4774.

GET RID of all house bugs, flies, roaches. Get a De-Bug-er. Safe, effective. Refills available. Phone 334-5846, or write James A. Aumen, 65 W. Middle St., Gettysburg.

ALLENTOWN PAINT, 1,500 colors to choose from. Full paint line. Gettysburg Glass Company, 322 E. Water St., 334-5015.

30-CU.-FT. UPRIGHT United freezer, equipped with ½-horsepower Kelvinator compressor, good condition. Call 677-7517.

BABY STROLLER, infa-seat, play pen, Mother Goose rocker, bouncer, baby tender, girl's coat, size 10; sofa covered with black nylon. 334-2472.

DOORS, RADIATORS, windows, hot water heater, sink, gas conversion burner for furnace. 360 York St., Gettysburg.

● **Musical Instruments** 53

IT'S GIFT TIME
A big selection of musical gifts now available for you at Menchey Music Service, 430 Carlisle St., Hanover. Make your selection now and use our lay-away plan with easy financing terms.

RENT A piano for only $2.25 per week at the Keyboard Studios, 830 E. Market St., York, Pa. Open evenings. Free parking rear of store.

● **Pets and Supplies** 56

FREE TO good homes, small breed, 6-week-old puppies. Phone 334-3268.

FREE 6-WEEK OLD PUPPIES
Phone 677-7826

ENGLISH SETTER pups, 7 months old, good hunting stock, $25. Phone 677-8602.

OUTSTANDING AKC German Shepherds, whelped July 18, 1963. Bred for temperament. 334-1524.

BROWN AND white pony, 6 months old, $65. Lee W. Reinecker, 677-8473.

● **Specials at Stores** 57

HANOVER MATERNITY Shop. Maternity dresses, sportswear, lingerie. 41 Frederick St.

STORK SHOP. Complete line of maternity apparel and lingerie. Clearview Shopping Center, Hanover, phone ME 3-9228.

● **Sporting Goods** 58

348 WINCHESTER deer rifle, $75. Phone 642-8495 after 5.

● **Wanted to Buy** 61

USED DOLL house and furniture. Phone 334-1704.

WANTED: ANTIQUE furniture, dishes, etc., one piece or a house full. Phone Biglerville 677-7720 after 5 p.m.

IMMEDIATE CASH for old coins, stamps, U.S. and foreign. Private investor. Call 677-8205.

WANTED TO Buy: Antique guns, autos, papers, etc. Have guns to trade. Phone 334-4564.

TRINKETS - TREASURES-TRASH
If it's old, good or unusual. Will buy or sell it. George W. Olinger and Larry Kepner, 44 N. Washington St., near Totem Pole.

FARM AND GARDEN

● **Implements** 64

OLIVER SUPER 77 tractor, excellent condition. Slonaker Implement Company, ½ mile east on Hanover Rd.

Allis-Chalmers tractor and farm machinery. Friend sprayers and Lobee packing house equipment. Allis-Chalmers W-C tractor with cultivator.
L. W. & M. S. KLEINFELTER
Biglerville, Pa.

CROUSE'S FARM SUPPLY
Case and New Idea Dealer
200 Hanover St. Phone 334-5039

USED 4-HORSEPOWER Wheelhorse tractor with new 32" rotary mower; also used meat grinder Shealer's Motor Clinic.

FRONT END loader with snow blower attachment for use on Ford tractor. John D. Teeter, R. 1.

FARM AND GARDEN

● **Livestock and Supplies** 66

GOOD GUERNSEY cow, will freshen soon; also Guernsey heifer. Phone MA 4-7852.

35 SHOATS. Phone Fred Bodenberg, 677-7066.

● **Miscellaneous** 68

CHAIN SAW SALE
Large selection of new and used saws. See the all new Pioneer for '64.
SPENCE'S CHAIN SAW SALE
Fairfield, Pa. 642-8838

FARM TRACTOR TIRES
Complete service at your farm. J. C. Hartman & Sons, 246 Baltimore St. Call 334-1915.

700 ¾-BUSHEL wooden boxes, 10c each. Garnet Newton, 334-5678.

BARN AND house paint, wire fencing, fertilizer, seeds. Adams County Farm Bureau.

USED CHAIN SAWS
Homelite - McCulloch - Disston
Pioneer - Mall - Lancaster
Clinton
See Us for
Real Good Bargains
NEW HOMELITE CHAIN SAWS
ADAMS COUNTY FRUIT PACKING & DISTRIBUTING CO., INC.
BIGLERVILLE, PA.
Dial 677-7131
Bean Sprayer Sales and Service

● **Products and Supplies** 70

If you have rats and mice around the place, use Purina Rat & Mouse Kill.
D. H. SHARRER & SON, INC.
New Oxford R. 2, Pa.
Phone 624-6631
We Give S&H Green Stamps

MUSCOVY DUCKS, order now for Thanksgiving. Oven-ready, corn fed. Phone 334-3385 or 334-4983.

ENDRIN CONTROLS mice! It's cheap orchard insurance. Central Chemical Corp.

APPLES
Most Varieties
Honey, Cider, Potatoes
HOLLABAUGH BROS.
FRUIT MARKET
1 mile north of Biglerville
on Rt. 34. Phone 677-8412

FINE FRESH eggs delivered weekly. Phone Allen A. Weikert, 334-2867.

● **Wanted to Buy** 71

WANTED: 5,000 Leghorn fowl weekly Knox Brothers, Taneytown, Md. PLymouth 6-6337.

RENTALS

● **Apartments Furnished** 75

TWO-ROOM BACHELOR apartment, furnished. Apply Hotel Gettysburg.

FURNISHED APARTMENT and trailer spaces. Apply E. L. Smith, S. Washington St., 334-1819.

FURNISHED 3-ROOM apartment, immediately, all utilities included. Apply Lincoln Motor Lodge between 3 and 8:30 p.m.

2-ROOM FURNISHED apartment, 2nd floor, private entrance. Elderly or retired persons preferred. Phone 334-4550.

● **Apartments Unfurnished** 76

3RD-FLOOR APARTMENT, centrally located, 4 rooms and bath, $60 per month. Lee Hartman, 334-1713.

FOUR-ROOM BACHELOR apartment, unfurnished. Apply Hotel Gettysburg.

4-ROOM APARTMENT, 2 rooms down, 2 up and bath, garage, garden and yard. Very reasonable rent in New Chester, Pa. Call MA 4-6463.

4 ROOMS and bath, conveniences, private entrance, adults. 149 E. Middle St.

4-ROOM APARTMENT, 1st floor, completely remodeled, suitable for couple. Dale Clark, Bendersville.

112 BALTIMORE St. building has very attractive modern 6-room (2-bedroom) apartment for rent, new refrigerator and electric range furnished, $125 per month. Call 334-2315.

2ND-FLOOR APARTMENT in Biglerville, utilities furnished, 4 rooms and bath, $70 per month Phone 677-8157.

2ND-FLOOR APARTMENT in Arendtsville, adults. Call 677-7771.

FIRST FLOOR, 5 rooms and bath, E. York St., Biglerville adults Phone 334-1854.

4 ROOMS and bath, 2nd floor, 337 Carlisle St. Adults only. Available December 15. Phone 334-6268.

5-ROOM MODERN apartment, 3rd floor, heat and water furnished. Phone Littlestown 359-4215 after 5 p.m.

● **Business Properties** 77

SERVICE STATION for rent on Buford Ave. May be used for storage or display room. Apply Ralph B. Butt, 566 Elm St.

ESTABLISHED BEAUTY shop location, Hotel Gettysburg Beauty Salon, available November 1. Apply Hotel Gettysburg.

● **Houses for Rent** 80

HOUSE IN country with all modern conveniences, including automatic hot water heat. Available immediately. Phone 677-8168.

CLASSIFIED HOURS — Monday through Friday, 8 to 5; Saturday, 8 to Noon. Phone 334-1131.

RENTALS

● **Houses for Rent** 80

BRICK RANCH-TYPE home, furnished or unfurnished, residential section of Gettysburg. Living, dining room, 3 bedrooms, bath, play room and basement. Landscaped yard. Harry D. Ridinger, Realtor, phone 334-2213.

DWELLING HOUSE, situated on my farm near York Springs, Gene St. Clair. Contact L. W. Kuhn, Bendersville, Pa.

3-BEDROOM DWELLING with all conveniences located on farm 5 to 10 acres of pasture land also available. 6 miles west of Gettysburg, $75 per month. Phone 334-4527.

● **Miscellaneous** 82

DOWNTOWN PARKING
Rear Sherman's Store
$6.00 Monthly

● **Office—Desk Space** 83

OFFICE IN Weaver building. Apply Hotel Gettysburg.

OFFICE ROOMS for rent. Apply Plaza Restaurant, Lincoln Square.

● **Rooms** 85

FURNISHED ROOMS, private tile bath. Private entrance. Parking. Phone 334-3866.

REAL ESTATE

● **Agents—Brokers** 90

MAY WE HELP YOU?
LEE M. HARTMAN, REALTOR
54 HANOVER ST. 334-1713

Always the Best Selection
in Town and Country Homes
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave 334-3817

For Real Estate
See WEST'S
K. D. Bream, Broker 334-1824

HARRY D. RIDINGER
Real Estate and Insurance
Baltimore St. 334-2213

● **Farms for Sale** 92

STROUT FARM SPECIAL
178-acre farm, 4-bedroom home, just 4½ miles from Gettysburg. Only $32,000. J. C. Hartman, Salesman, 246 Baltimore St., 334-1915.

129-ACRE FARM, good fruit land, with never failing spring. Contact Mrs. Ralph McCauslin, Biglerville R. 1. 677-7841 after 5.

● **House for Sale** 93

BEAUTIFUL HOME
On wooded lot, near Country Club. Spacious rooms, 1½ baths, economical hot water heating system, city water. This fine brick home was custom-built in 1953 and is in perfect condition. Here is a real buy in a prime location. Reduced to $21,800 for quick sale.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

HOUSE ON Lindy Ave. in York Springs. New 3-bedroom white brick rancher, oil hot water heat, ceramic bath. Financing available. Would trade. Price $12,800. W. Lehman, York Springs, 528-4221.

7-ROOM 2-STORY brick dwelling with bath and furnace. Located Main St., Fairfield, Pa. Price $5,900, $900 down. Phone Fairfield 642-8424.

BRAND NEW
Spacious rancher at Longview on Keckler's Hill. 3 large bedrooms, living room has fireplace, dining room, de luxe kitchen, laundry room, 2-car garage, hot water heat, full basement. Asking $22,000. 10% down payment.
FAIRFIELD
Modern home on Franklin St. Double lot, fireplace, gas-fired hot water heat, garage. Immediate possession. Reduced to $10,700. Liberal financing.
FAIRFIELD RD.
Modern rancher built in 1959, 7 large rooms, 1½ baths, indirect lighting, wall-to-wall carpet and drapes included. Hot water baseboard heat. Outstanding value at $15,500. This fine home can be yours with a down payment of only $1,600.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

MODERN 3-BEDROOM rancher, knotty pine kitchen, large living room with fireplace, complete with storm windows, on large lot. 2½ miles south of Gettysburg. Martin Real Estate Agency. P. D. McDermitt, Salesman, 60 W. Middle St., phone 334-6118.

THREE-BEDROOM HOME, built 1950, all conveniences, large lot, four miles from Gettysburg, $8,950. Brendle, Realtor, call 624-2388.

JUST BEING completed. A new 2-story home with 1,666 sq. ft. of living space. This home has many outstanding designed features. Priced for immediate sale at $21,800. Call 334-4366 or 334-4208.

4-ROOM HOUSE, bath, basement, garage, at Round Top. Possession immediately. Phone 334-1391.

CONVENIENT TOWN HOME
Brick, 7-room home has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, natural gas heat, adaptable for 2 apartments or business and home. Widow offers at $15,250.
STROUT REALTY
J. C. Hartman, Salesman
246 Baltimore St. 334-1915

RANCHER OF finest quality on 1-acre lot, McKnightstown, Rt. 30. Open Sunday noon till 5. M. W. Kane, MA 4-2088.

● **Lots—Acreage Timber** 94

50 ACRES on Rt. 30, corner Arendtsville Rd. and Lincoln Highway. Ideal for industry or developer. M. W. Kane, MA 4-2088.

REAL ESTATE

● **Wanted Real Estate** 97

MUST RETURN to Gettysburg area to be near aging relatives. Wish to trade 3-bedroom concrete block stucco home, fenced for privacy, beautiful shrubs and trees, three patios, in sunny West Palm Beach, Fla. Highly restricted neighborhood of year 'round home-owning residents, FHA appraised, $12,500, for Gettysburg brick home of like value. Reply to A. R. Gilchrist, P. O. Box 3401, West Palm Beach, Fla. Phone 832-0409

Plan to build your home on a choice building site in beautiful
ROLLING ACRES
I. H CROUSE & SONS
359-4121 Littlestown, Pa.

WANTED: GOOD fruit land, 200 acres or more, buildings not important. Write Box 77-F, c/o Gettysburg Times.

FINANCIAL

● **Insurance** 101

P. D. McDERMITT
Complete Insurance Service
Notary Public - Auto Title Service
60 W. Middle St. Phone 334-6118

McCOY INSURANCE AGENCY
Life - Fire Auto Insurance
Bonding
102 Baltimore St., Gettysburg
Phone 334-2161

AUTOMOTIVE

● **Miscellaneous for Sale** 105

LATE MODEL T Ford engine, rebuilt, $50. Phone Chambersburg CO 4-5007 after 5 p.m.

● **Auto and Trailer Rentals** 106

RENT A CAR
Drive it yourself
Everything furnished, delivered to you
GARY McCRAY CO.
334-2010

● **Automobile Dealers** 107

30 WEST Auto Sales has the car for you. Come in and browse around on our beautiful paved lot. Located 1 mile west of the Country Club at the twin flashing arrows. 334-3300.

Looking for a new car or a used car?
WARREN
Chevrolet - Buick - Corvair
Lincolnway East 334-3191

ALSTON MOTORS, INC
Adams County's only Imperial, Chrysler, Plymouth, Valiant dealer featuring the newest, most modern service facilities for all makes and models. For fast, convenient car service or purchase of top quality used cars, stop at
29 N. Washington St.
Gettysburg, Pa.
Phone 334-3644

GETTYSBURG'S ONLY authorized Volkswagen dealer for service, parts and sales is Eastland Motors, Inc., 800 Lincolnway West, Chambersburg, Pa. Phone COlony 3-8489.

Dodge Dodge Dart
Dodge Trucks
WARREN DODGE
Lincolnway East, Gettysburg, Pa.

● **Accessories Parts** 108

RHINE'S USED Auto Parts, between Hunterstown and New Chester, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 7 days. MA 4-8920.

LAY-AWAY PLAN on winter tires. Sale now going on at Fred & Merle's Gulf, Carlisle St.

USED PARTS at Fairfield Auto Parts, 1 mile east of Fairfield on Rt. 116, 642-8808.

LATE MODEL used auto parts. Hartlaub Bros., Bonneauville, 334-4604.

● **Service and Repair** 109

ADAMS VOLKSWAGEN REPAIR
Heidlersburg Gettysburg R. 4
Specializing in engine repair

PLEASURE IS back in driving after safety checks and tune-ups on your car from Chamberlain's Atlantic Service, Chambersburg and Washington Sts., Gettysburg, 334-9926. Drive in today!

FOR A radiator cooling system check that saves you money, stop at Neth's Radiator Repair, Biglerville Rd. Catch trouble before it starts. Drive in or phone 334-1790 or 334-4907.

GUARANTEED RADIATOR and recoring service. Smith's Radiator Shop, 31 E. Water St 334-2820 or 334-4863

LET US help you get your car ready for winter with a good wax job. Mellott's Esso Service, Buford Ave., 334-6135.

KELLER'S ESSO appreciative awards, 1 pair of field glasses given away November 1 Field glasses from Dave's Photo Supply. Ask for your free tickets

● **Motorcycles** 110

HARLEY - DAVIDSON SPRINT, same as new 4-cycle, 4-speed, 1,200 actual miles. Phone Chambersburg CO 4-5007 after 5 p.m.

● **Mobile Homes** 111

2 TRAILERS, one $735, other $1,095. E. L. Smith's Garage, 241 S Washington St, phone 334-1819.

FACTORY OUTLET, wholesale, 10' wide, 2-bedroom, from the factory direct to you $3,495 delivered, set up ready to live in. Low down payment and easy terms. Chas. C. Green Mobile Homes, Fayetteville, Pa. Phone FL 2-3121.

AUTOMOTIVE

● **Mobile Homes** 111

SEE E. L. Smith for good used cars, trucks and trailers, 241 S. Washington St. Phone 334-1819.

'61 MOBILE home, good condition. Owner will sacrifice for quick sale. Phone 642-8764.

WIN A FREE MIAMI BEACH VACATION
Purchasers of the Homemaker mobile home during November will have their names entered for the drawing of a free vacation in Florida. You'll find living in a Homemaker is like being on vacation all year. Be comfortable this winter in a quality built home, a completely modern home designed to live in, not just to stay in. You are not buying the best unless it's a Homemaker. Stop in today at Ben Thomas Trailer Sales, Rt. 11, next to drive-in, State Line, Pa.

IF YOU are really interested in buying a mobile home, it will be worth the extra time to drive a few more miles to Keller's Mobile Homes, W. King, Shippensburg, KE 2-6202.

● **Automobiles for Sale** 115

'53 CHEVROLET 2-door, stick shift; '51 Oldsmobile 4-door, hydramatic; 1 used Go-Kart. Phone 334-1634.

'63 Chevrolet sedan, red, automatic
'62 Chevrolet sedan, overdrive
'61 Chevrolet sedan, straight shift
EMERSON L. ORNER
USED CARS
Bendersville, Pa. 677-8350

'60 FORD Fairlane 500. Selling due to health. Phone 334-5841.

A C M
'62 FORD Galaxie 500 4-door, light blue finish, Cruise-o-matic, V-8 engine, clean inside and out, 1 local owner $1,993
'61 FORD Fairlane 4-door, V-8, automatic, radio, solid blue finish, 1 local owner, good tires $1,392
'61 FORD country sedan, solid white finish, V-8, automatic, power steering, power tailgate, clean inside and out, 1-owner beauty $1,697
'62 CORVAIR Monza 900, sollid red finish, spotless inside and out, 4-speed transmission $1,787

ADAMS COUNTY MOTORS
Your Local Ford Dealer
York St. Gettysburg, Pa.
334-1101

AUTOMOTIVE

● **Automobiles for Sale** 115

'19 **FORD** roadster, restored to original factory-new condition, $1,250. Phone Chambersburg CO 4-5007 after 5 p.m.

'61 **FORD** 4-door sedan, V-8, standard shift, $1,195. Phone 677-8382.

'61 **FALCON** Ranchero, real clean, $1,150. Jago Bros. Used Cars, Gettysburg R. 5, 334-5690.

'56 **CHEVROLET** 210 Series, V-8, straight shift. Phone 334-3224 after 5 p.m.

'56 **PLYMOUTH** 2-door hardtop, V-8, automatic, looks good and runs well, $295; '47 Chevrolet sedan, runs very well, $125. Phone 334-1572.

'63 **RAMBLER** 4-door 770, V-8 sedan, $300 down, $73.67 per month. Was $3,250, now $2,495. Hunt Ave, Inc., 1 mile south of Gettysburg on Rt. 140. 334-2180.

'62 **CHEVROLET** 2-door hardtop impala. Martin's Used Cars, between Biglerville and Heidlersburg. 528-4317.

MANY NEW ARRIVALS
NEW LOW PRICES
AT
ZENTZ AUTO SALES

'63 Chevrolet hardtop	$2,595
'63 Chevrolet convertible	$2,595
'63 Chevrolet 4-door, 8, stick	$2,295
'62 Ford 4-door, 6, stick	$1,595
'62 Ford 4-door, 8, auto.	$1,795
'62 Chevrolet 4-door, 6, stick	$1,695
'61 Chevrolet hardtop	$1,895
'61 Ford 8, automatic	$1,395
'61 Plymouth 4-door, 6, stick	$1,295
'61 Corvair station wagon	$1,295
'61 Falcon sedan	$1,095
'60 Chevrolet, 8, automatic	$1,295
'60 Oldsmobile 88 4-door sedan, automatic. (The late John C. Bream's car)	$1,595
'59 Oldsmobile hardtop	$1,095
'58 Chevrolet, needs work	$ 350
'57 Chevrolet 4-door	$ 795
'57 Ford 4-door	$ 595
'56 Plymouth, needs work	$ 65
'54 Dodge wagon	$ 95
'52 Kaiser 4-door	$ 195
'52 Pontiac 4-door	$ 195
'51 Packard 4-door	$ 95
'51 Pontiac 6, stick	$ 85
'60 Corvair, automatic	$1,095

Cars over $600 are guaranteed and can be bank financed. Financing arranged with no money down if necessary on cars under $600 to persons with approved credit. A free turkey given with every car over $200.
ZENTZ AUTO SALES
"Gettysburg's Oldest and Largest Independent Dealer"
Carlisle St. Gettysburg, Pa.
Phone 334-6116
Open Daily 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Salesmen: Lawrence Sanders
Merritt Dickey and Carroll Zentz

AUTOMOTIVE

● **Automobiles for Sale** 115

THIS WEEK'S SELECTION

1963 CHEVROLET 4-door Impala sedan, fully equipped	$2,795
1963 RAMBLER 4-door 660 station wagon, automatic, 5,000 miles	$2,595
1963 RAMBLER 2-door hardtop 440-H, twin stick, like new	$2,295
1962 RAMBLER Ambassador, V-8, 4-door, Only	$1,495
1962 RAMBLER 4-door American sedan, automatic	$1,495
1962 RAMBLER 4-door de luxe sedan, overdrive, like new	$1,795
1962 STUDEBAKER 4-door Regal, de luxe, automatic, A-1	$1,595
1962 RAMBLER 4-door Custom sedan, stick shift	$1,695
1962 FORD Falcon sedan, stick shift, like new	$1,595
1961 CHEVROLET 4-door Bel Air sedan, 6-cylinder, stick shift	$1,695
1961 RAMBLER American 4-door wagon, overdrive	$1,195
1961 RAMBLER 4-door Super station wagon, overdrive	$1,695
1961 CHEVROLET Corvair 4-door sedan, automatic, A-1	$1,695
1960 RAMBLER 4-door station wagon, automatic	$1,595
1959 CHEVROLET 4-door Parkwood station wagon, automatic	$1,195
1959 RAMBLER Super 4-door station wagon, automatic	$1,195
1959 FORD 4-door Galaxie sedan, automatic	$ 995

CARS LISTED ABOVE
CARRY 1-YEAR GUARANTEE

CARS LISTED BELOW SOLD "AS IS"

	WAS	AS IS
1957 Mercury 2-door hardtop	$595	$495
1957 Mercury convertible coupe	$595	$495
1957 Rambler 4-door station wagon	$150	$ 95
1956 Mercury 4-door sedan	$295	$195
1956 De Soto 4-door sedan	$150	$ 95
1955 Oldsmobile convertible coupe	$295	$195
1954 Oldsmobile 4-door sedan	$150	$ 95
1953 Nash 4-door sedan	$ 85	$ 49
1952 Cadillac 4-door	$ 95	$ 49

HUNT AVE., INC.
RAMBLER SALES & SERVICE
Salesmen Fred Spalding, Al Weikert, Herb Wolfe
Rt 140, 1 mile south of Gettysburg, Pa. Phone 334-2180

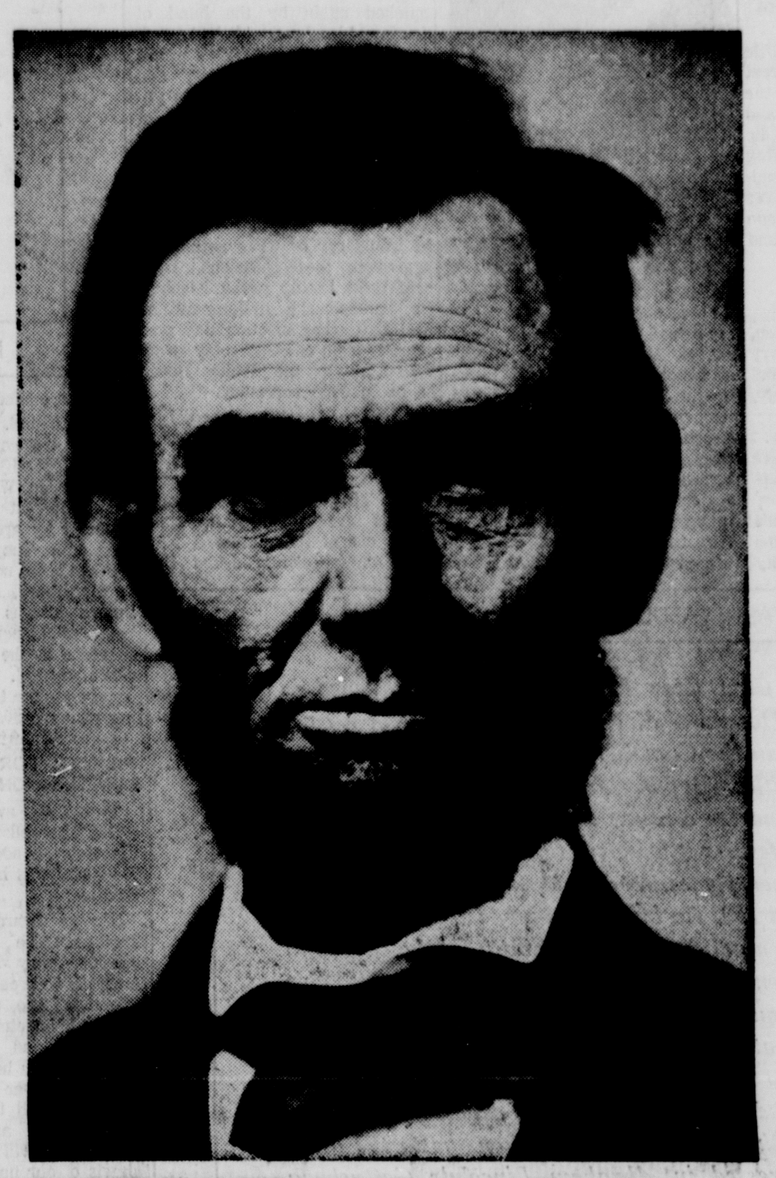
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Commemorative Edition

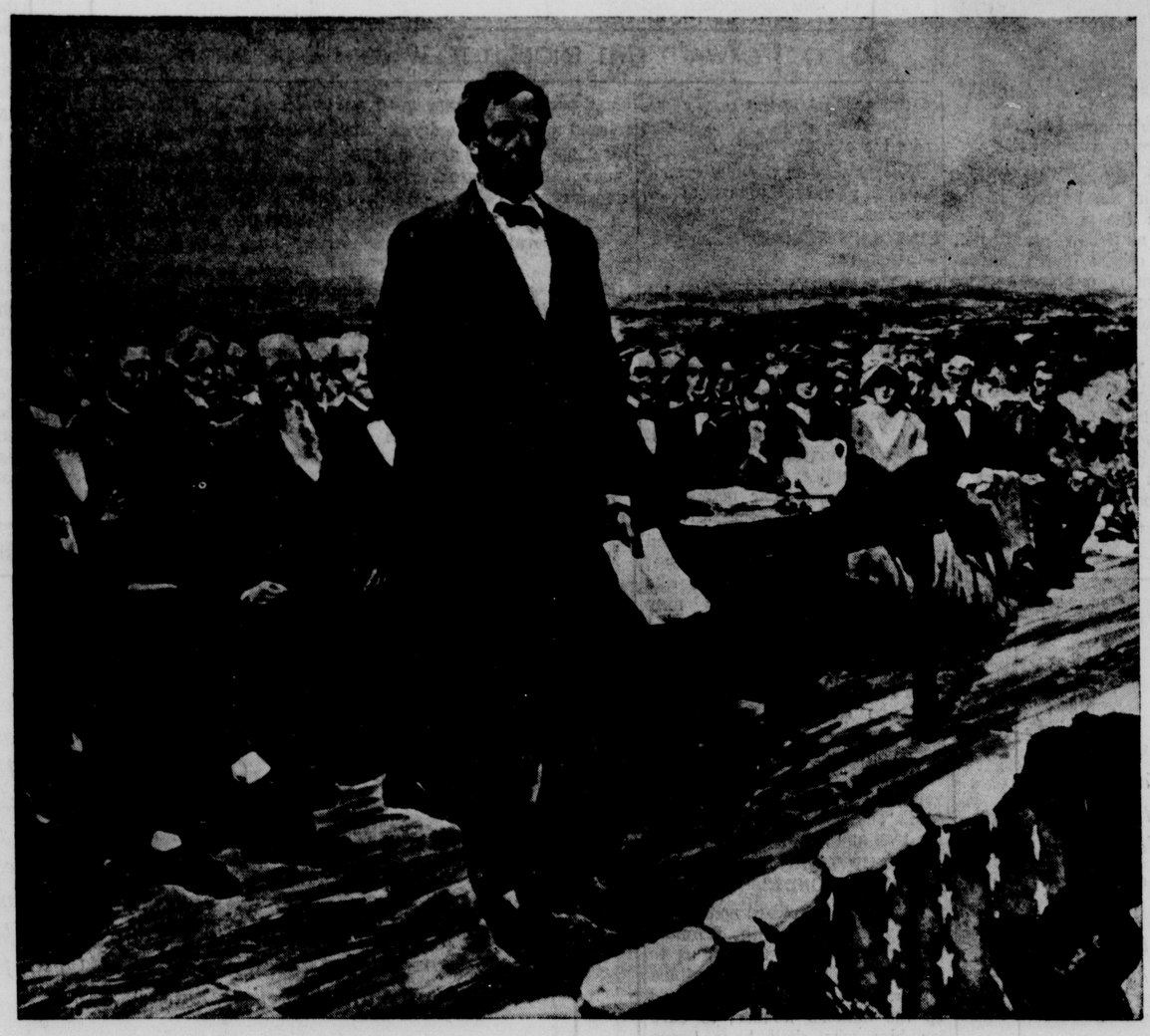
ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

25¢

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS



1863 "Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be



dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

1963

The Gettysburg Times, November 19, 1963

Littlestown News

MERVIN MYERS IS ELECTED BY 3RD DISTRICT

Mervin K. Myers, Littlestown R. 2, was re-elected president of the Third District Sunday School Association of Adams County at the annual fall convention held on Sunday evening in Christ United Church of Christ, near Littlestown.

Other officers elected and installed follow: First vice president, Clyde L Sterner; second vice president; Grant E. Appler; secretary, Miss Betty Lou Sell; assistant secretary, David Trump; treasurer, Chester S. Byers; song leader, Stanley M. Staub; pianist, Mrs. Ronald W Strevig; adult division, Charles M. A. Shildt; young people's division, Mrs. Lester Schue; leadership education, the Rev. William C. Karns; missionary, Mrs. Glenn Miller; evangelism, Elmer W. Gall; temperance, Clyde L. Sterner; home department, Glenn C. Bowers; school administration, Samuel J. Snyder, and organized adult Bible class, William Fissel.

The new officers were installed by Luther A. Smith, president of the Adams County Sabbath School Association. The nominating committee was composed of Mrs. Glenn Miller, Frank E. Basehoar and Charles M. A. Shildt.

Over 200 persons attended the convention for which the program theme was "The Church's One Foundation." The guest speaker for the occasion was the Rev. Joseph M. Woods, Camp Hill, a former teacher in China. He is presently supply pastor of Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, Fairfield.

INSTALL OFFICERS

The program was as follows: Organ prelude, Fred A. Warner, host church organist; call to worship, Clyde L. Sterner; prayer in unison; hymn, "Joyful, Joyful, We Adore Thee"; Scripture meditation, "His Life and Ours," leader and reader, Chester S. Byers and Harold E. Shoemaker; litany; offering; offertory, "The Lord's Prayer," Jack Mummert, accordionist; offertory prayer, the Rev. G. Howard Koons, host church pastor; a message from poetry, "I Am the Church," Misses Evelyn Koons, Janet Sell and Betty Sell; introduction of the speaker, President Myers; address, the Rev. Mr. Woods; hymn, "Rise Up, O Men of God"; business in charge of the president; installation of officers; vocal solo, "O Jesus, I Have Promised"; Mrs. Charles A. Grove; benediction, the Rev. Mr. Woods; organ postlude, Fred Warner. The program was arranged by Clyde Sterner, Mrs. George Shultz Jr., and Walter Fissel.

The ushers were Clyde Brown, Amos Carbaugh, Ray Dutterer and Ivan Arentz Jr. Terry Sterner was acolyte. A social hour followed the service and was held in the fellowship hall.

The Sunday Schools comprising the Third District are: St. Paul's Lutheran Church, St. John's Luthieran, Redeemer's United Church of Christ, Centenary Methodist Church, Christ United Church of Christ, Littlestown; Good Shepherd United Church of Christ, near Littlestown; St. James' United Church of Christ, along the Harney Rd.; St. Luke's United Church of Christ, near White Hall; St. Luke's Lutheran Church, near White Hall; St. Mark's United Church of Christ, White Run; Grace Lutheran Church, Two Taverns; St. Paul's Lutheran, Harney; Mount Joy Lutheran, Gettysburg, R. D.; St. Paul's Lutheran, McSherrystown, and Bart's United Brethren, Hanover R. 1.

Catholic Women To Plan Bazaar

Plans will be advanced for the annual Thanksgiving bazaar at the November meeting of St. Aloysius Parish Council of Catholic Women on Wednesday at 7:45 p.m. in the parish hall. The bazaar will be held on Nov. 28, 29 and 30. Pubhc suppers will be served as follows: Thanksgiving Day, roast turkey, serving 12 noon to 7 p.m.; Nov. 29, seafood, 5 to 8 p.m. and Nov. 30, roast beef, 4 to 7:30. Canvassers for food for the dinners are asked to have their reports ready on Wednesday.

The hostess committee comprises Mrs. Clyde H. Rohrbaugh, chairman; Mrs. Paul Anzengruber, Mrs Donald Bowers, Mrs. George Peart, Mrs. Marie Rexroth, Mrs. Francis Kuhns, Mrs. Z. W Sanders, Mrs. Irvin Crabbs, Mrs. Donald W. Feeser, Mrs. Joseph Cratin, Mrs. Pauline Wisotzkey, Mrs. P. K. Hymiller, Mrs. Emma Stuller, Mrs. Pius V. Pautenis, Mrs. Robert Brown and Mrs. Agnes Richards.

The family night meeting will be held in Bethel Assembly of God Church, along the Littlestown Fish and Game Rd., at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

TAKE BUS TRIP TO BALTIMORE

Members and friends of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Alpha Fire Company who assisted with the company carnival in August enjoyed a bus trip to Harringdale Mall and East Point Shopping Center on Saturday. The group had the evening meal in Baltimore before returning home. Those who made the trip were Mrs. Gladys Kline, Mrs. Beverly Kebil, Mrs. Clara Kebil, Mrs. Marie Collins, Mrs. Ruth Sneeringer and guest, Mrs. Marion Myers. Mrs. Katherine Flickinger, Mrs. Helen Kress, Miss Trese Stavely, Mrs. Alice Hartsock, Mrs. Lil Stavely, Mrs. Margaret Loeffel, Mrs. Edna Koontz, Mrs. Betty Baumgardner, Mrs. Viola Badders, Mrs. Arlene Blocher, Mrs. Jean Harner, Mrs. Esther Harner, Mrs. Doris Morgret, Mrs. Nancy Nester, Mrs. Manetta Redding, Mrs. Bernadine Rickrode, Mrs. Mildred Wallick, Mrs. Louise Wantz and Mrs. Helen Schwartz.

The annual pre-Thanksgiving public party of the Alpha Fire Co. Auxiliary will be held at 8 p.m. Friday in the engine house. Refreshments will be available during the evening.

Over $950 was received at the all-day fair held in St. Paul's Lutheran Church Friday. The event was held for the benefit of the organ fund. A second fair will be held Friday, December 6, starting at 10 a.m. in the vacant office of the Potter building, E. King St.

The Littonian Homemakers will meet at 1:30 p.m. Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. Scott Zanger, Glenwyn Dr. Mrs. Robert H. Miller and Mrs. Zanger will present the topic discussion on "Christmas Ideas."

The following members of the Junior Woman's Club of Littlestown will represent the club by visiting the guests at the Adams County Home, near Gettysburg, on Monday, November 25, leaving at 6:30 p.m.: Mrs. Thomas E. Craig, Mrs. R. Kenneth Boyd, Mrs. Clarence L. Schwartz Jr., Miss Nancy Oaster, Mrs. Harold Study and Mrs. Donald Cook. They will be accompanied by Miss Mary Jane Harmon, near town, accordionist.

Mrs. Ruth Martin and Mrs. Mildred Flynn will serve as hostesses at the second November meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Littlestown Aerie No. 2226 at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the social room of the FOE home, W. King St.

Littlestown

YOUTH GROUPS SHOWN FILM

A film, "What Is Christian Science?" was shown at a joint meeting of the Junior High and Senior High Youth Fellowships of Redeemer's United Church of Christ held on Sunday evening at the church. The call to worship was given by Steven Basehoar. Dean W. Bankert, senior high counsellor, offered prayer. The offering was received by Marilyn Miller. The young peoples groups will not meet this Sunday, separate meetings of the Junior High and Senior High Fellowships will be held December 1 at 6:30 p.m.

The Senior High Luther League of St. Paul's Lutheran Church enjoyed a hayride on Saturday evening. Approximately 30 members and their guests were chaperoned by Pastor and Mrs. Graham T. Rinehart and the adult counsellors, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rabenstine. The hayride wagon was driven by C. Aaron Rohrbaugh. The group returned to the outdoor fireplace at the church for a wiener roast and dance.

Over 30 members of the Junior High and Senior High Luther Leagues of St. Paul's attended the Hanover District Youth meeting on Sunday evening in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Hanover. The program theme was "Segregation or Integration."

The regular meeting of the Junior High and Senior High Luther Leagues will be held at the church on Sunday at 6:30 p.m. The junior high group will have a hayride for members and guests at 7 p.m. on Friday.

HOME FROM BILOXI

A/2C George G. Collins Jr., Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss., arrived on Saturday to spend a 30-day leave at the home of his mother, Mrs. George Collins, Prince St. At the conclusion of his leave, he will report to San Francisco, Calif., from where he will leave on December 15 for Clark Air Force Base, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Miss Laura Rebecca Potter, 21-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard L. Potter II, Philadelphia, who was recently badly burned at her home, is convalescing at the home of her grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Potter, Maple Ave.

Claude E. Snyder, Norman R. Sentz and Donald Clapsaddle represented Ocker-Snyder Post No. 321, American Legion, at the quarterly meeting of the 22nd District of Legion on Sunday at the Dallastown post.

Scott's Bursitis Barred Rocky Bid

WASHINGTON (AP)—A case of bursitis forced Sen Hugh Scott, R-Pa., to reject an invitation to a private dinner at the Washington home of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York Monday night, Scott's office says.

A spokesman for Scott said the senator was advised by his doctor to go home and rest.

Rockefeller invited about 10 Republican senators to the dinner. He described it as an informal gathering to discuss mutual problems.

Rockefeller said he was not seeking any commitments from the senators to support him in his bid for the Republican presidential nomination.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

	High	Low	Pr.
Albany, cloudy	63	45	.12
Albuquerque, clear	52	31	—
Atlanta, clear	70	46	—
Bismarck, cloudy	55	16	—
Boise, cloudy	55	42	—
Boston, rain	71	45	T
Buffalo, cloudy	63	43	.39
Chicago, clear	58	33	T
Cincinnati, fog	62	28	.01
Cleveland, clear	61	32	.04
Denver, clear	46	23	—
Des Moines, clear	58	37	—
Detroit, cloudy	63	36	—
Fairbanks, clear	-17	-29	—
Fort Worth, cloudy	64	55	.09
Helena, cloudy	51	36	—
Honolulu, cloudy	85	73	—
Indianapolis, clear	65	31	—
Jacksonville, clear	74	46	—
Juneau, clear	11	7	—
Kansas City, clear	60	35	—
Los Angeles, clear	67	51	—
Louisville, fog	66	37	.01
Memphis, cloudy	66	53	.45
Miami, cloudy	75	74	—
Milwaukee, clear	51	29	—
Mpls.-St.P., clear	57	25	—
New Orleans, cloudy	79	55	—
New York, clear	69	50	—
Okla. City, rain	62	46	.52
Omaha, clear	58	35	—
Philadelphia, cloudy	59	47	—
Phoenix, clear	68	M	—
Pittsburgh, clear	69	40	.02
Ptlnd, Me., cloudy	65	37	—
Ptlnd., Ore., rain	48	43	.29
Rapid City, clear	56	24	—
Richmond, clear	75	51	—
St. Louis, clear	59	31	—
Salt Lk. City, clear	42	23	—
San Diego, clear	68	46	—
San Fran., cloudy	61	53	—
Seattle, rain	46	40	.59
Tampa, clear	81	56	—
Washington, cloudy	73	53	—
Winnipeg, cloudy	49	16	—

(M-Missing) (T-Trace)

COLD AIR HITS MONTANA, FAIR SKIES IN EAST

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cold air spread into eastern Montana and headed into sections of North Dakota and Minnesota today but fairly seasonal temperatures prevailed in most other parts of the nation.

The flow of arctic air from Canada dropped temperatures into the teens in parts of the cold belt. Readings during the night ranged from near 15 north of the Montana border to about 10 below zero in northern Saskatchewan.

Sharp drops in temperatures were forecast for northern Minnesota and North Dakota, with readings near zero Wednesday morning.

In other parts of the country, temperatures were in the 30s and 40s in most of the central section, in the 50s and 60s along the East Coast and in the 40s and 50s along the West Coast.

Fair weather was reported in most areas but clouds covered sections in the Northeast, the upper Ohio Valley and southwestward across parts of the Southern Plains.

Windy, wet weather prevailed in sections of the Pacific Northwest. Fairly locally heavy rain doused areas in the Northeast and in south central sections.

PA. HOUSE BILL BRINGS FLURRY

HARRISBURG (AP) — Legislation to realign congressional districts in Philadelphia was introduced in the House Monday by three Republicans.

The bill (HB2) caused a flurry of surprise since Gov. Scranton called the present special session to reapportion legislative districts. Most observers, however, believe the congressional bill is in order.

House Democrats immediately charged that the bill is a threat to force agreement on reapportionment of House districts, particularly in Philadelphia.

Rep. Joshua Eilberg, chairman of the House Philadelphia Democratic delegation, also charged that the bill is a violation of a 1962 agreement in which Republicans and Democrats worked out a bill to eliminate three Congressional districts.

As part of the reported agreement Philadelphia Democrats were given the opportunity to divide its five districts.

Rep. Austin Lee, one of two Philadelphia Republicans cosponsoring the bill, said the measure would divide the city generally along the geographic lines of center city and north Philadelphia combined, south, west, northeast and northwest.

White Man Lied About Burning

ATLANTA (AP) — Investigators say that a white man who reported Negro youths tried to burn him actually set his own clothes on fire accidentally.

William Lanigan, 39, of Atlanta, received severe burns the night of Nov. 11 and is in poor condition at Grady Hospital.

Officers said Davis had been drinking heavily that night and a witness saw him with a cigarette in his mouth shortly before his clothing caught fire.

URGES TIMETABLE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Republican congressman from Pennsylvania, critical of the slow movement of some bills this year, has suggested Senate and House leaders work out a timetable for next year.

Rep. Willard S. Curtin, in a letter to constituents, Monday said it is deplorable that most major bills presented this year have not even been considered by the House or Senate.

Assails Work To Convert From Coal

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government's actions in helping power companies convert to nuclear energy from coal has been denounced by Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-W Va.

In a Senate speech Monday he said that development of nuclear-powered electric plants is inevitable. But he said taxpayers' money should not be used to hasten the changeover if it hurts the coal industry.

"Our government is going too far—and too fast—to build one industry and tear down other long-established ones . . . There should not be a continuation or expansion of the subsidy portion of the civilian nuclear power program," he said.

Unable To Produce Dog For Execution

ROANOKE, Va. (AP) — Ricky, the German shepherd whose death sentence for sheep killing has been appealed all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, no longer belongs to Jim Laing of Pearisburg, Va.

Papers filed Monday by Laing's attorney said "Laing does not own the dog anymore and therefore cannot produce it" for execution

Laing is appealing a $1,000 fine and four-month jail sentence for failure to produce the dog to be killed. Records of Giles County Circuit Court revealed Monday that Ricky is the property of Harold Williams of Pembroke.

Ricky was convicted of killing a sheep but Laing has maintained that Ricky was only standing guard over the dead animal as he had been trained to do.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A federal circuit court judge has ordered $25,000 bail revoked for Philip Testa 39 described by Justice Department officials as a vital witness in the prosecution of Angelo Bruno.

Bruno, reputed head of the Philadelphia Cosa Nostra, and seven others have been charged with extortion. Bruno has fled to Italy, according to the FBI.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE

The Borough Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Penna., at its stated meeting to be held at 7:30 p.m., E.S.T., Monday evening, December 2, 1963, in the Council Chamber at the Fire Engine House, will receive sealed bids to be opened at 8:00 p.m., for a W license truck and chassis. Specifications for same may be had from the Secretary at the Borough Office, 25 East Middle St., Gettysburg, Pa.

By Order of Council
ANNA B. DRACHA
Borough Secretary

NOTICES

● Card Of Thanks C

KOONTZ: Many thanks to my friends, neighbors and relatives for their prayers, cards, flowers; also many thanks to the doctors, nurses, aides and to Rev. Gotwalt.

MRS. RALPH KOONTZ

● Monuments E

WINTER DISCOUNT program effective now. Codori & Miller Memorials.

● Florists F

VIKING GLASS is at Twin Bridges Farms. Persimmon, amber, amethyst, turquoise, ruby and emerald. Wonderful for Thanksgiving and Christmas gifts and arrangements.

WHEN IT'S flowers, remember ours. Flowers for all occasions Murray's Greenhouse, Harrisburg Rd Phone 334-2149.

● Cemetery Lots G

THREE 4-PLOT cemetery lots in Hillcrest Memorial Gardens, all side by side. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply 97 Park Ave., Littlestown, or dial 359-5761 collect.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

● Lost and Found 1

LOST: SHORT legged beagle, license No. 5950. Reward. Phone CH 9-5597.

LOST: LADY'S yellow gold Hamilton watch in vicinity of S. Washington and W. Hgh Sts. Reward. Phone 334-3364 after 5:30 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

● Lost and Found 1

LOST: SATURDAY, female beagle, brown, black and white, name is Sam, license No. 5713. 334-5979.

● Special Notices 3

NOW OPEN Tuesday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Martha's Beauty Shoppe, R. 6, 334-1950.

ANNUAL TURKEY and oyster dinner of St. Paul's Church, Harney, will be held Saturday, November 23, St. Paul's parish hall. Family style, serving 12 noon till 8 p.m. Adults $1.50, children 75c, carry-outs $1.75.

SANDOE'S FRUIT Market, Biglerville, has closed for the season. We wish to thank all our customers for their patronage. We will have apples for sale during the winter months. Phone 677-8310.

TEACHER WANTS ride to McSherrystown. Phone Ann Bruggeman, 334-9043, after 4 p.m.

RUMMAGE SALE November 22, GAR room, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4:30 to 9 p.m. Annie Danner Club.

FOOD SALE November 23, beginning 9 a.m. at G. C. Murphy Store. Sponsored by Ruritan Club.

RUMMAGE SALE, GAR room, Saturday, November 23, 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. by the Nursery Department of St. James Sunday School.

NOT RESPONSIBLE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will in no way be responsible for any debts not self-contracted.

SHIRLEY A. SHULL
Gettysburg R. 3, Pa.

TURKEY DINNER, cookie sale. Trinity Reformed Church, Thursday, December 12, 4:30 p.m. Adults $1.50, children 75c.

INCORRECT INSERTIONS OF CLASSIFIED ADS

Please notify the Classified Department immediately of any error contained in your ad as The Times can be responsible for only one incorrect insertion. Please check your ad the first day of publication Corrections may be made until 9 a.m. daily

SHOOTING MATCH November 22, 7:30 p.m. Buchanan Valley Rod and Gun Club. Hams and turkeys.

BATON TWIRLERS, private and group lessons, beginners and advanced students. Instructor Donna's Twirlettes. Phone 334-4353 or ME 7-6381.

● Restaurant and Food Specialties 4

Try one of our delicious hoagies 40c
"CHARLIE'S" TEXAS LUNCH

HAVE YOU ever tried hot mince pie a la mode? It's a gourmet's delight with our own make mincemeat and Yingling's quality-checked ice cream. On your next trip downtown, pick some up at Geigley's Delicatessen, 12 Baltimore St., 334-3309.

ORDER YOUR homemade fruit cakes, fresh coconut and other cakes and cookies now for Christmas. Phone 677-8933.

SMITH'S RESTAURANT serving daily luncheon specials Opposite the elementary school in York Springs.

COOL WEATHER, school time mean greater demands on energy of adults and youngsters alike. Drink more milk, nature's most nearly perfect food. Try Mason Dixon Farms Dairy dependable home delivery, 334-5290.

BLUE RIBBON sandwich bread, large or small loafs. Hennig's Bakery, 334-2416.

PENSUPREME RESTAURANT
Harrisburg Rd.
Open daily 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sunday 12 noon to 9 p.m.
Serving daily specials

EDUCATIONAL

● Schools and Instruction 7

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE TESTS!

Men-women, 18 and over. Secure jobs. High pay. Short hours. Advancement. Thousands of jobs open. Preparatory training until appointed. Experience usually unnecessary. Free information on jobs, salaries, requirements. Write today giving name, address and phone.
Lincoln Service, Pekin 510-C, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL

● Schools and Instruction 7

FLY FOR FUN
[illegible]
Learn now with Don X. Sullivan, Doersom Airport, R. 3, 334-2505.

EMPLOYMENT

● Female Help Wanted 9

WOMEN, NO age limit over 18, part or full time, day or evening hours, experience not necessary. Our employes average $5 per hour and more. For interview phone 359-5250.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: Housekeeper for one person to live in. Write Box 21-B, c/o Gettysburg Times.

LADY: EXPERIENCED in sewing, capable of doing exacting and detailed work at times. Good working conditions. Apply to Box 18-Y, c/o Gettysburg Times.

WANTED: ELDERLY woman to keep small baby in my home from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and two school children from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. Call 334-2659 after 6 p.m.

● Male Help Wanted 11

MAN WHO is willing to work for top money. Should be married, have car and phone and the ability to get along with people. Write Box 20-A, c/o Gettysburg Times.

PROFESSIONAL
TOP EARNINGS
SALESMAN WANTED

Long established firm is now accepting applications. This is selling at its best with prestige merchandise and earnings up to $7,500 and more per year.

NO CANVASSING
QUALIFIED PROSPECTS
TOP COMMISSIONS
EXCELLENT WAGES WHILE TRAINING
PERMANENT OPENING
FIVE-DAY WEEK
CAR REQUIRED FOR PERSONAL CONTACT AFTER SALES, ISSUING GUARANTEE
MILEAGE PAID
WRITE GIVING COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF
CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW WILL BE ARRANGED

Write Box 22-C, c/o Gettysburg Times

SERVICE STATION attendant with experience. Apply Howe's Sunoco, Buford Ave.

EXPERIENCED "OVER-THE-ROAD tractor-trailer drivers. Phone 334-6231. Timely of Gettysburg.

ARE YOU looking for steady income, $150-$200 per week or more? For details about opening in west Adams County where former dealer served for many years Write Rawleigh, Dept. PAK-699-122, Chester, Pa.

MANAGER TRAINEE for full-time employment in local retail store. Good future and benefits. Apply Box 23-D, c/o Gettysburg Times.

● Work Wanted 12

WILL KEEP children in my home while parents work. Call 334-4931.

WILL DO any kind of typing in my home. Phone 334-4717.

WANTED: JOB for 16-year-old boy doing farm work for wages. Call 334-3714 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

BUSINESS SERVICES

● Appliance Repairs 14

JOHN SHULTZ
Fairfield 642-8717
Refrigeration Repair

● Radio and TV Repairs 15

WE INSTALL antennas; used TV's for sale; VHF aerial wire, 5c per foot Strausbaugh's S&K Radio, 677-7797

● Building & Remodeling 17

GLENN E. Simpson Northern Homes Sales FHA approved. Estimates, terms General contracting, residential and commercial, 1 mile north of Gettysburg on Rt 15. 334-1929.

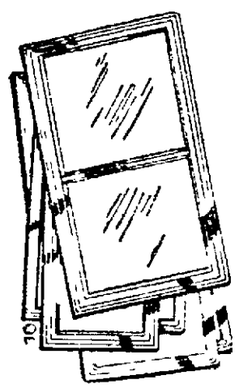
● Cleaners and Laundry 19

DRY CLEANING, Coin-Op. 8 lbs. $2. 413 York St., Gettysburg.

ALL THIS WEEK!

BARGAINTOWN USA
6th and York Sts., Gettysburg, Pa. Formerly Gettysburg Motors, Inc.

SHOP 'TIL 10 P.M. DAILY



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF RELIANCE

PLASTIC STORM WINDOW KITS

1-Pc. Kit Reg. Price 29c Sale Price 17c

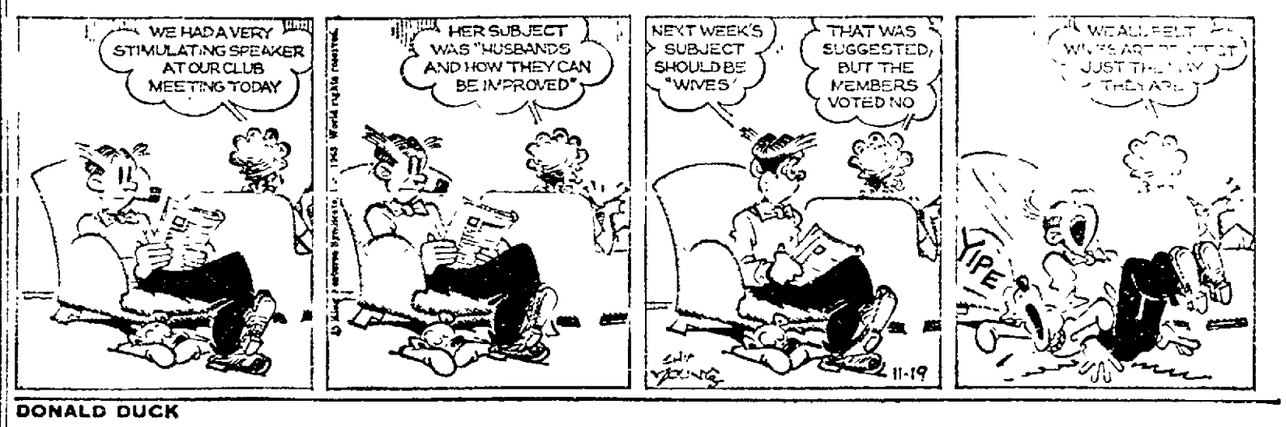
2-Pc. Kit Reg. Price 39c Sale Price 27c

4-Pc. Kit Reg. Price 69c Sale Price 53c

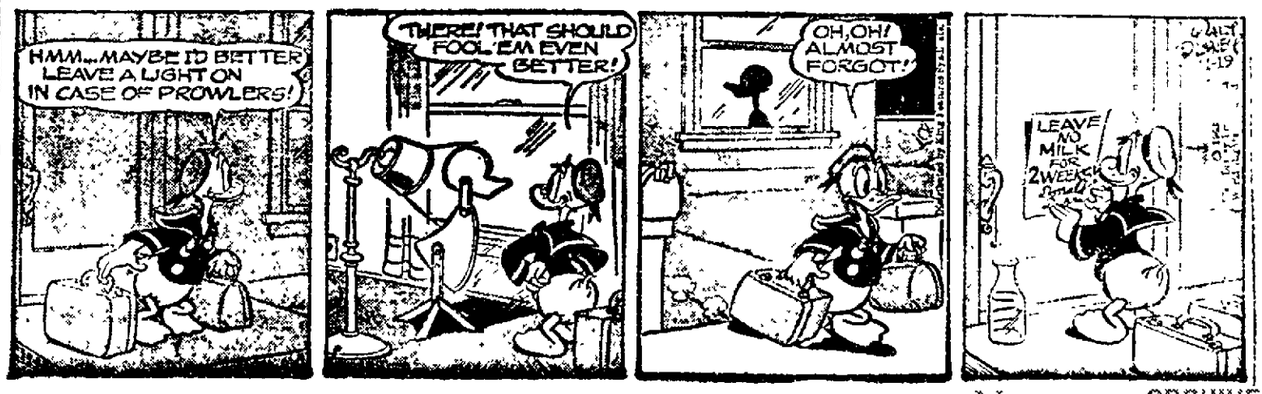
Size of Each Plastic is 36 x 72 Inches

Each Kit Comes Complete With Framing Strips and Nails

BLONDIE



DONALD DUCK



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"With Firmness In The Right As God Gives Us To See The Right"

REP. PAUL FINDLEY
By REP. PAUL FINDLEY
20th Illinois District

One hundred twenty-nine years ago Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Illinois legislature. He was 25 years old, a citizen of New Salem. It was his first public office. From that moment on, he was in the public eye—either in office, or running for office or campaigning for someone or on some issue of public interest. From that moment on, that is, until Good Friday, 1865, when he was shot in the back of the head while attending a play at Ford's Theater in Washington.

He was carried to the little Peterson house across the street and spent the long hours of the night hovering between life and death. At 7:22 in the morning he heaved his last breath. Following the custom of the day the attending surgeon fished two silver coins from his pocket, placed one on each of Lincoln's eyes and said, "He is dead."

"NOW HE BELONGS TO THE AGES"

Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, who had been running the country from an adjoining bedroom during the long night, announced tersely, "Now he belongs to the ages."

Now he belongs to the ages. . . . Stanton could not possibly have known the accuracy of his appraisal.

In the 98 years since Lincoln's death, he has become perhaps the most fascinating personality since history began.



REP. PAUL FINDLEY

More books have been written about Lincoln than anyone in history except Christ. In 1945, the state of Illinois published a listing of all books about Lincoln. The listing was so great that two large volumes were required. All told, 3,975 titles. And the pace quickens with passing years. Every year brings new studies into his life, and it is now estimated over 5,000 books have been published about Lincoln.

There are specialists who have spent a lifetime studying this man. An example of the intensive research into his life is the four-volume set "Lincoln Day by Day." It lists each day in Lincoln's life, giving all that is known concerning his activities on that day.

LINCOLN IS AN ABSORBING HOBBY

Lincoln is an absorbing hobby for hundreds of thousands of people throughout the world. Several quarterly publications are issued exclusively for Lincoln collectors. There is also a weekly newsletter for Lincoln fans, "Lincoln Lore."

And you ask why? Why a century after his death, Lincoln is the most written-about person, the center of a far-flung hobby, more inspiring and better known today than during his own lifetime?

Was it his rise from log cabin to White House?

. . . his position of near dictatorial power in a time of crisis?

. . . his ability as a military commander and as an executive?

. . . his homespun ways, his wit, his sense of humor?

Other men have had these qualities and responsibilities, yet none reached Lincoln's pinnacle of fame.

The answer to his greatness lies—I believe—in his speeches, speeches for which a young country editor from Pittsfield, Illinois, had the rare privilege of hearing firsthand.

HEARD LINCOLN'S "LOST SPEECH"

The young editor was John G. Nicolay, an immigrant from Bavaria, who first met Lincoln in Pittsfield when the future president was traveling circuit as a lawyer.

Young Nicolay had come to Pittsfield as a printer's devil, learned the trade, became part owner of the newspaper where he worked, and at the same time became a leader in Whig politics.

He was a delegate to the convention of 1856 in Bloomington where the Republican party of Illinois was born from a splinter of the old Whig party. There he helped nominate his neighbor, O. M. Hatch of Griggsville as candidate for Illinois Secretary of State. At the convention, Nicolay heard Lincoln's "Lost Speech," in which Lincoln was on fire for the first time over the slavery issue. His speech was so electrifying the reporters dropped their pencils and forgot their work. Only brief passages were reported. Nicolay heard Lincoln say: "We must put aside all our prejudices and march shoulder to shoulder in the great army of freedom."

DELIVERS "HOUSE DIVIDED" SPEECH

Two years later Nicolay moved to Springfield, where he got a political plum, appointed as clerk by Illinois' newly-creatd and first Republican Secretary of State.

Thus Nicolay was on hand in Representatives' Hall, Springfield, where Lincoln gave his historic "House Divided" speech, which foretold so clearly the impending struggle over slavery and set the stage for the debates with Douglas.

In it, Lincoln declared, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half free and half slave. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

Nicolay was assigned by a St. Louis newspaper to cover the 1860 Republican nominating convention in Chicago's Wigwam. He was there to witness the all-night struggle between the Seward and Lincoln forces, observe first-hand the final dramatic roll call and hear the thunderous applause which greeted Lincoln's nomination to the presidency.

ENGAGES NICOLAY AS HIS SECRETARY

Nicolay returned to his clerk's job in the state capitol building in Springfield. There he was touched again by the hand of destiny. Lincoln established headquarters in the very rooms where Nicolay worked as clerk, and hired Nicolay as his secretary—his only paid staff member of the campaign. Salary? Seventy dollars a month.

It was a difficult assignment. National passions were running high. Lincoln the candidate vowed he would say or write nothing to aggravate these passions. Delicate tasks lay on young Nicolay. He handled the assignment so well that when election day was over, Lincoln chose Nicolay to go with him to the White House as his private secretary.

February 11, 1861, when Lincoln went to the railway station in Springfield for the trip to Washington, Nicolay was with him and heard his masterful extemporaneous farewell. When the train pulled out of the station a New York newspaperman asked Lincoln for a copy of his remarks. He had no written text, but took a pencil and paper and began to write. The train begain shaking and he assigned the writing task to young Nicolay, dictating the remainder. Thus Nicolay has the privilege of recording these great phrases:

ASKED DIVINE ASSISTANCE

"I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever, I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested on Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being Which ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him, Who can go with me, and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well."

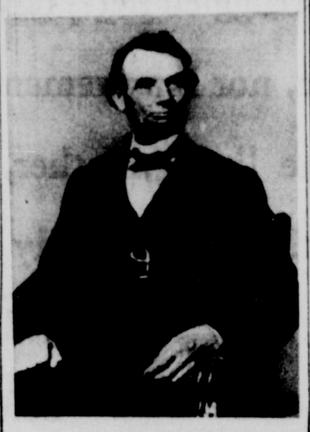
But all was not well. The train rolled on through a troubled land. The clouds of war were gathering. The confederacy was already a month old. Assassination rumors were common. When Lincoln stepped to the inaugural platform in Washington, he was in an outpost of the north, surrounded by areas sympathetic to the south. The only land connection to the north was by way of Baltimore, and it was weeks before it was clear that Baltimore would permit federal troops to come to the rescue of the nation's capital. We cannot today appreciate the tense, ominous feeling which prevailed when Lincoln stepped to the inaugural platform.

PRAYER FOR CONCILIATION

Two seats away was Nicolay. If the farewell to Springfield was Lincoln's benediction, his first inaugural was his prayer for conciliation.

Nicolay heard him say, "We must not be enemies. Though passions may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

At the White House, Nicolay became Lincoln's confidant, closer in his counsels than any member of the cabinet. He shared with Lincoln the tortures of the presidency: the mounting toll of civil war as fellow countrymen drew each other's blood; the discouragement of military inaction and reverses; the search for a military commander who could win.



A popular photograph of Abraham Lincoln

FINALLY, TIDE OF BATTLE TURNS

Finally, the tide of battle turned—in the bloody conflict at Gettysburg. Shortly thereafter, the battlefield was to be dediated as a national cemetery, and Lincoln was invited to speak.

The day before the ceremony, Nicolay accompanied Lincoln to Gettysburg. After the night's rest they worked together over the last part of Lincoln's remarks, drafting these closing words:

. . . their passion for liberty.

. . . their willingness to fight and die for freedom.

. . . their belief in the supreme importance of the human spirit.

. . . their deep and abiding faith in God.

In them, Lincoln expressed the American ideal—

. . . a government that protects liberty and provides equal justice for all.

. . . a durable and majestic federal union that keeps sovereignty in the hands of the individual citizens.

And he did so in such rich uttered the deep yearnings of the American people—

of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Nicolay was on the platform to hear this most famous of all speeches.

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL

And finally Nicolay was on the platform to hear Lincoln's great sermon, the second inaugural. It was a different scene from four years earlier. There was victory in the air. It was only a matter of time before the war would end. A note of triumph might have been expected. There was none. No malice. Only mercy and charity, plus a clear defense of Lincoln's conduct of the war.

Nicolay heard Lincoln read these words, "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondsman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash be paid with another drawn with the sword; as was said 2,000 years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"BIND UP THE NATIONS WOUNDS"

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us continue the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

There is the living Lincoln. In these great speeches Lincoln lives on, more vital, more influential than in his own lifetime. Here is supreme example of the conservation of values beyond death—positive evidence of a hereafter for those who humbly serve the Master.

In these speeches, Lincoln clear phrases they are read and re-read and memorized year after year for their content and because they are great pieces of literature.

Lincoln lives on, just as surely as our federal union and freedom live on.

He was—and still is—the living symbol of our pledge of allegiance: "One nation under God . . . indivisible . . . with liberty and justice for all."

"No country can sustain in idleness more than a small percentage of its members." Lincoln — September 30, 1859.

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waters. Whose thought and speech were as direct as the lightning and his humor as gentle and wholesome as the laughter of a child.

LIVED IN SPRINGFIELD

Way out in Illinois, a state admitted to the union just 12 years before, with her prairies so open that truth could find no hiding place, they found this man, — Abraham Lincoln, — amongst a people who loved, revered and honored him. What he said and did and was when in their midst they have cherished as the Hebrew tribes the tradition of Abraham, and dying, have bequeathed them as a rich legacy to their children.

It was my privilege to live in Springfield, the home of Lincoln, for almost nine years, and part of that time to be chaplain of the legislature of Illinois, so that I had an opportunity to come in touch with many of the historic places of interest which are now visited by thousands of people every year.

Here is still the old Lincoln home, about two squares from our church and parsonage, a modest, old - fashioned frame dwelling, which attracts more notice from strangers and pilgrims from all parts of the world than any of the more pretentious buildings. It was the only home that Lincoln ever owned. It was from this place he went forth to accomplish the high destiny thrust upon him by his election as President of the United States. It was here that Lincoln developed from the country lawyer to a national leader, and here he lived a modest man among his neighbors, well beloved for his manly and neighborly qualities. This property was presented to the state of Illinois by his son, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, and has been preserved as nearly as possible in the condition in which President and Mrs. Lincoln left it. There are many interesting relics to be seen here.

HIS LAW OFFICE

Here also was the law office of "Lincoln & Herdon"; the old State House in which he became famous, and which is now used as the Saugaman County Court House; the old First Presbyterian church, where for 12 years prior to his election to the presidency, Abraham Lincoln, rented and occupied a pew, more regular in his attendance at the services than the average communicant, a reverent and devout worshipper of Almighty God in a Christian congregation. This church was long occupied as a house of worship by our German Lutheran congregation, of which Rev. William Schuelzke, D.D., is the beloved pastor.

But the mecca to which thousands of pilgrims, both in this and the old world come, is "Lincoln's Tomb" in beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery. This cemetery, famous as the resting place of the martyr president, is known as one of the most beautiful spots in the world. Here the body of Abraham Lincoln was brought May 4, 1865, and deposited in a receiving vault. About 10 years after the body was placed in the crypt of the monument and later in the sarcophagus in the center of the catacomb. Later it was found that the foundation of the monument was sinking and the entire structure was torn down and rebuilt at a cost to the state of Illinois of $100,000. No change was made in the structure except to build the shaft or obelisk 20 feet higher. The monument contains the bodies of Mrs. Lincoln, their two sons, Thomas (generally known as "Tad") and Willie, and their grandson, Abraham Lincoln, a son of Hon. Robert T. Lincoln. A cemented vault was made beneath the floor of the catacomb and in this vault the body of President Lincoln was placed September 26, 1901, where it will probably remain undisturbed forever.

SAW BODY REMOVED

It was my privilege to be present when the body was removed from the temporary vault to this last resting place. I shall never forget the impression it made upon me. As I saw that long, narrow casket, and stood with that distinguished party, among whom was the son of the martyred president, and was privileged to look upon that careworn face, I felt it to be one of the most sacred hours of my life. There we stood, that cold September day, with heads bare and tear-dimmed eyes in silent meditation.

(Continued On Page 4)

In Lincoln's Old Home

By Rev. Dr. Jacob M. Francis

Rev. Dr. Francis was graduated from Pennsylvania College, now Gettysburg College, in 1888 and from the Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary in 1891.

There are two great epochs in the history of our American Republic. The nation-building epoch and the nation-preserving epoch. The first had its beginning with the 13 colonies on the Atlantic sea-board and its central figure was George Washington. The second epoch had its scene of action in the Mississippi Valley and its hero was Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln came to us in the time of storm. His origin was as humble as that of the lowly Nazarene, Who bore His cross on the far-off shores of Galilee.

His life in this world was a very short one, less than three score years, hardly ten of them visible above the level of the earth, yet into that brief space events were crowded so stupendous, that we can hardly read the record without a strange feeling coming over us that we are not reading about a man at all, but about some sublime instrument brought into use by the infinite powers, to bless and to help the human race.

WHO WAS HE?

Today, men are still guessing about his education, his religion, his faculties, the power of his resources which always seemed equal to his tasks.

Who was this man of the common people, this man who said, "God must have liked the common people or He would not have made so many of them." This man whose words were as easily understood by the people among whom he lived, as the call of a bird by its mate. As true to nature as the roar of the wild beast, or the gentle murmur of falling

"GOLD IS GOOD IN ITS PLACE;

While the significance of Mr. Lincoln's words at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863, may have been temporarily lost to his generation, there is no doubt that the full impact of his wisdom has been felt by later generations.

That tribute to the individual citizen who upheld his nation's beliefs was the debt repaid to past, present and future peoples who have exercised, are exercising, or will exercise their rights as individual citizens of that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Mr. Lincoln realized that man's last and best hope was man, the individual.

The Lincoln Civil War Society of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LIVING, BRAVE, PATRIOTIC MEN ARE BETTER THAN GOLD"

"AS I WOULD NOT BE A SLAVE,

The first Civil War Round Table was founded in Chicago on December 3, 1940, by 15 men with a common interest in the Civil War and all its battles, causes, and personalities. Membership has grown to more than 300 as the quarter century anniversary approaches.

Similar interests prompted the founding of Round Tables in other places, large and small, and now there are more than 150. An effort was made at Gettysburg in 1952 to form a national organization. The choice was to remain independent. Thus, the Civil War Round Table remains a unique institution—many units of similar interests, but no national organization.

Of Chicago Civil War Round Table's 225 meetings since the founding, many have been devoted to Lincoln. We join all other groups in paying homage to the great thoughts expressed in Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

The Civil War Round Table

Chicago, Illinois

SO I WOULD NOT BE A MASTER"

"I HOPE TO STAND FIRM ENOUGH NOT TO GO BACKWARD, AND YET

As Abraham Lincoln stood on the hallowed battlefield and voiced his dedication he thought of all the men who had struggled and fallen there. His words encompassed all Americans of his day and for all time to come. Today as Americans commemorate the anniversary of that bitter struggle a keen sense of history makes them conscious of the heritage of valor and courage which Lincoln described in his matchless prose. With equal dedication The Civil War Round Table of New York furthers an awareness in our history and a deep appreciation of our past and the men who shaped it.

The Civil War Round Table of New York, Inc.

New York, N.Y.

NOT GO FORWARD FAST ENOUGH TO WRECK THE COUNTRY'S CAUSE"

"THE FIERY TRIAL THROUGH WHICH WE PASS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

'A magnanimous spirit was one of the outstanding virtues of Abraham Lincoln. It was a spirit based on an abiding love for all humanity. It enabled him to tower above the temptation to do anything cheap, vindictive, or little. To McClellan's seeming discourtesy, he could offer to hold the general's horse if it would enable him to win a battle. To George Pickett, whom in happier times he had helped to secure admission to West Point, he could send, because of a baby's kiss, a word of forgiveness by the wife and baby of the famous Confederate.

Oklahoma City Civil War Round Table

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

WILL LIGHT US DOWN TO THE LATEST GENERATION"

"STAND WITH ANYONE THAT STANDS RIGHT

We rejoice in the opportunity to participate in the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's matchless and immortal Gettysburg Address. On November 19, 1863, he laid down for all Americans the principles which hold us together as a free nation. In our day and time we are again involved in a crisis—both foreign and domestic—testing whether our government of freedom can long endure. It behooves all of us to rededicate ourselves to the principles so clearly stated at Gettysburg. His appeal for increased devotion and self-sacrifice still remains.

Civil War Round Table of Royal Oak, Michigan

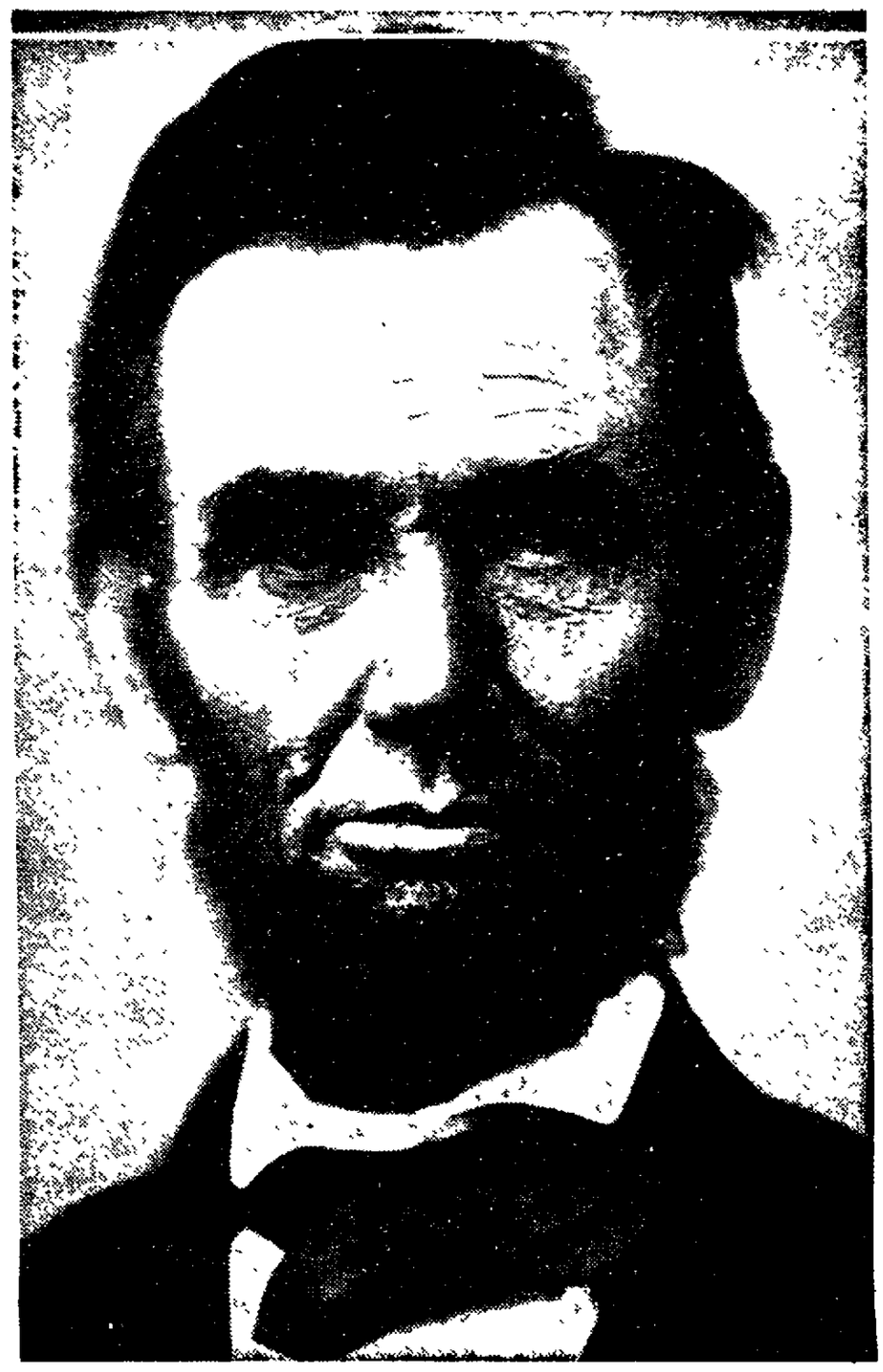
ART WITH HIM WHEN HE GOES WRONG

Commemorative Edition

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

25¢

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS



1863 "Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."



1963

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Abraham Lincoln

"...Both Steel and Velvet, Hard as a Rock and as Soft as Drifting Fog, Who Holds in His Heart and Mind the Paradox of a Terrible Storm and Peace Unspeakable and Perfect."

Carl Sandburg

One of the finest trbutes ever paid Abraham Lincoln was given by his most famous biographer, Carl Sandburg.

On February 12, 1958, the Congress of the United States held a joint session to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Sandburg was the principal speaker and his words will long be remembered by those who heard him. His address follows in full:

Not often in the story of mankind does a man arrive on earth who is both steel and velvet, who is as hard as rock and soft as drifting fog, who holds in his heart and mind the paradox of terrible storm and peace unspeakable and perfect. Here and there across centuries come reports of men alleged to have these contrasts. And the incomparable Abraham Lincoln, born 150 years ago this day, is an approach if not a perfect realization of this character.

APRIL LILACS

In the time of the April lilacs in the year 1865, on his death, the casket with his body was carried north and west a thousand miles; and the American people wept as never before; bells sobbed, cities wore crepe; people stood in tears and with hats off as the railroad burial car paused in the leading cities of seven States, ending its journey at Springfield, Ill., the hometown. During the four years he was President he at times, especially in the first three months, took to himself the powers of a dictator; he commanded the most powerful armies till then assembled in modern warfare; he enforced conscription of soldiers for the first time in American history; under imperative necessity he abolished the right of habeas corpus; he directed politically and spiritually the wild, massive turbulent forces let loose in civil war.

He argued and pleaded for compensated emancipation of the slaves. The slaves were property, they were on the tax books along with horses and cattle, the valuation of each slave written next to his name on the tax assessor's books. Failing to get action on compensated emancipation, as a Chief Executive having war powers he issued the paper by which he declared the slaves to be free under military necessity. In the end nearly $4 billion worth of property was taken away from those who were legal owners of it, property confiscated, wiped out as by fire and turned to ashes, at his instigation and executive direction. Chattel property recognized and lawful for 300 years was expropriated, seized without payment.



Carl Sandburg before Lincoln Speech Memorial in Gettysburg National Cemetery.

"HAVE NO POLICY"

In the month the war began he told his secretary, John Hay:

"My policy is to have no policy."

Three years later in a letter to a Kentucky friend made public, he confessed plainly:

"I have been controlled by events."

His words at Gettysburg were sacred, yet strange with a color of the familiar:

"We cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far beyond our poor power to add or detract."

CHANGING POLICIES

He could have said "the brave Union men." Did he have a purpose in omitting the word "Union"? Was he keeping himself and his utterance clear of the passion that would not be good to look back on when the time came for peace and reconciliation? Did he mean to leave an implication that there were brave Union men and brave Confederate men, living and dead, who had struggled there? We do not know, of a certainty. Was he thinking of the Kentucky father whose two sons died in battle, one in Union blue, the other in Confederate gray, the father inscribing on the stone over their double grave, "God knows which was right?" We do not know.

His changing policies from time to time aimed at saving the Union. In the end his armies won, and his Nation became a world power. In August of 1864 he wrote a memorandum that he expected to lose the next November election. Sudden military victory brought the tide his way; the vote was 2,200,000 for him and 1,800,000 against him. Among his bitter opponents were such figures as Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, and Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the farm reaper.

In all its essential propositions the southern Confederacy had the moral support of powerful, repectable elements throughout the north, probably more than a million voters believing in the justice of the southern cause. While the war winds howled he insisted that the Mississippi was one river meant to belong to one country, that railroad connection from coast to coast must be pushed through and the Union Pacific Railroad made a reality. While the luck of war wavered and broke and came again, as generals failed and campaigns were lost, he held enough forces of the North together to raise new armies and supply them, until generals were found who made was as victorious war has always been made, with terror, frightfulness, destruction, and on both sides, North and South, valor and sacrifice past words of man to tell. In the mixed shame and blame of the immense wrongs of two crashing civilizations, often with nothing to say, he said nothing, slept not at all, and on occasions he was seen to weep in a way that made weeping appropriate, decent, majestic. As he rode alone on horseback near Soldiers Home on the edge of Washington one night his hat was shot off; a son he loved died as he watched at the bed.

WIFE ACCUSED

His wife was accused of betraying information to the enemy, until denials from him were necessary. An Indiana man at the White House heard him say, "Voorhees, don't it seem strange to you that I, who could never so much as cut off the head of a chicken, should be elected, or selected, into the midst of all this blood?" He tried to guide General Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, a Democrat, three times Governor of Massachusetts, in the governing of some 17 of the 48 parishes of Louisiana controlled by the Union armies, an area holding a fourth of the slaves of Louisiana. He would like to see the State recognize the Emancipation Proclamation:

"And while she is at it, I think it would not be objectionable for her to adopt some practical system by which the two races could gradually live themselves out of their old relation to each other, and both come out better prepared for the new. Education for the young blacks should be included in the plan."

WRITES GOVERNOR

To Gov. Michel Hahn, elected in 1864 by a majority of the 11,000 white male voters who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Union, Lincoln wrote:

"Now you are about to have a convention which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration whether some of the colored people may not be let in — as for instance the very intelligent and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks."

Among the million words in the Lincoln utterance record, he interprets himself with a more keen precision than someone else offering to explain him. His simple opening of the House divided speech in 1858 serves for today:

"If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it."

To his Kentucky friend, Joshua F. Speed, he wrote in 1855:

"EXCEPT NEGROES"

"Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a Nation we began by declaring that 'all men are created equal, except Negroes.' When the know-nothings get control, it will read 'all men are created equal except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics.' When it comes to this, I shall prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty."

Infinitely tender was his word from a White House balcony to a crowd on the White House lawn:

"I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom."

Or to a military Governor:

"I shall do nothing through malice; what I deal with is too vast for malice."

He wrote for Congress to read on December 1, 1862:

"In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity."

WARNS CONGRESS

Like an ancient psalmist he warned Congress:

"Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation."

Wanting Congress to break and forget past traditions, his words came keen and flashing:

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate for the stormy present. We must think anew, we must act anew, we must disenthrall ourselves.

They are the sort of words that actuated the mind and will of the men who created and navigated that marvel of the sea, the Nautilus, and her voyage from Pearl Harbor and under the North Pole icecap.

BELONGS TO PEOPLE

The people of many other countries take Lincoln now for their own. He belongs to them. He stands for decency, honest dealing, plain talk and funny stories. "Look where he came from — don't he know all us strugglers and wasn't he a kind of tough struggler all his life right up to the finish?" Something like that you can hear in any nearby neighborhood and across the seas. Millions there are who take him as a personal treasure. He had something they would like to see spread everywhere over the world. Democracy? We cannot say exactly what it is, but he had it. In his blood and bones he carried it. In the breath of his speeches and writings it is there. Popular government? Republican institutions? Government where the people have the sayso, one way or another telling their elected leaders what they want? He had the idea. It is there in the lights and shadows of his personality, a mystery that can be lived but never fully spoken in words.

MOST INTERESTING

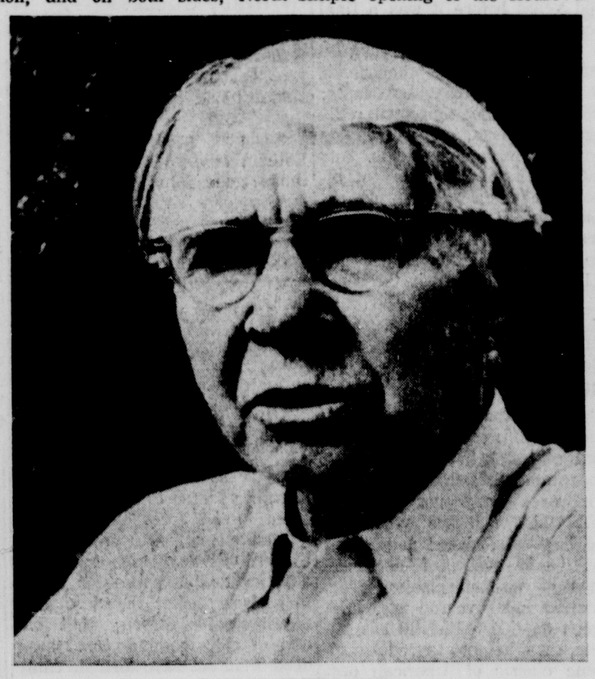
Our good friend, the poet and playwright Mark Van Doren, tells us:

"To me, Lincoln seems, in some ways, the most interesting man who ever lived. He was gentle but this gentleness was combined with a terrific toughness, an iron strength."

And how did Lincoln say he would like to be remembered? Something of it is in this present occasion, the atmosphere of this room. His beloved friend, Representative Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, had died in May of 1864, and friends wrote to Lincoln and he replied that the pressure of duties kept him from joining them in efforts for a marble monument to Lovejoy, the last sentence of Lincoln's letter, saying:

"Let him have the marble monument along with the well-assured and more enduring one in the hearts of those who love liberty, unselfishly, for all men."

Today we may say, perhaps, that the well-assured and most enduring memorial to Lincoln is invisibly there, today, tomorrow, and for a long time yet to come. It is there in the hearts of lovers of liberty, men and women — this country has always had them in crisis — men and women who understand that wherever there is freedom there have been those who fought, toiled and sacrificed for it.



CARL SANDBURG

Poet Carl Sandburg Describes Lincoln's Immortal Address

Poet and Lincoln authority Carl Sandburg placed the Gettysburg Address into its proper perspective in his monumental life of Lincoln when he wrote:

"He had stood that day, the world's foremost spokesman of popular government, saying that democracy was yet worth fighting for. What he meant by 'a new birth of freedom' for the nation could have a thousand interpretations. The taller riddles of democracy stood up out of the address. It had the dream touch of vast and furious events epitomized for any foreteller to read what was to come. His cadences sang the ancient song that where there is freedom men have fought and sacrificed for it, and that freedom is worth men's dying for. For the first time since he became President he had on a dramatic occasion declaimed, 'howsoever it might be read, Jefferson's proposition which had been a slogan of the Revolutionary War—All men are created equal'—leaving no other inference than that he regarded the Negro slave as a man. His outwardly smooth sentences were inside of them gnarled and tough with the enigmas of the American experiment. . . .

"The mystery deepened and moved with ancient music and inviolable consolation because a solemn Man of Authority had stood at the graves of the unidentified and spoken the words 'We cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract . . . from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion.' "

"THE PEOPLE WILL SAVE THEIR GOVERNMENT,

We offer this humble tribute to Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address. May it be at once our challenge, our creed and our prayer.

Civil War Round Table of Lancaster

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

IF THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF WILL ALLOW THEM"

"LET US HAVE FAITH THAT RIGHT MAKES MIGHT,

On this Centennial Anniversary let us most reverently honor this nation's greatest President whose foresight and forbearance gave us a nation again united both physically and spiritually.

Let us remember with only the deepest pride the dead and the living whose efforts on these fields gave utterance to that speech which has told the world the true and lasting meaning of civil travail for permanent peace and understanding.

And, finally, let us view the present as the present and rededicate ourselves to returning this battlefield to a condition of quiet and sincere honor rather than the sordid outcroppings of opportunism. . . .

Susquehanna Civil War Round Table

Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

LET US DARE TO DO OUR DUTY AS WE UNDERSTAND IT"

"OUR RELIANCE IS IN THE LOVE OF LIBERTY

We subscribe unanimously to the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of President Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863. The Gettysburg Address stands today, as through the years, as one of the profound declarations of human principles. It should continue to guide the following generations in a course that dedicates itself to the principle that "all men are created equal"; and that the very core of our democracy is its ability to "see the right." These principles expand the wings of the Republic to encompass greater opportunity and understanding for all.

Civil War Round Table of St. Louis

St. Louis, Missouri

WHICH GOD HAS PLANTED IN OUR BOSOMS"

"THE STRUGGLE OF TODAY IS NOT ALTOGETHER FOR TODAY—

Forty miles from the "headquarters" of the Civil War Round Table of Vanderburgh Court House lies the site of Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home in Southern Indiana.

It is clear that the roots of his philosophy, his absolute dedication to principle and the masterful articulation he evidenced in his Gettysburg Address were grown in our soil.

Our proximity to the neighborhood where he lived those all-important formative years is a constant source of inspiration and rededication to those of us in CWRTVCH.

We are proud indeed to share in this commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his immortal address.

Civil War Round Table of Vanderburgh Court House

Evansville, Ind.

IT IS FOR THE VAST FUTURE ALSO"

"OUR DEFENSE IS IN THE PRESERVATION OF THE SPIRIT

The Civil War Round Table of the District of Columbia joins the nation in tribute to Abraham Lincoln and his imperishable Gettysburg Address on the one hundredth anniversary of this immortal declaration. In a world rent by schism and discord, the Address still rings down the years . . . a statement of faith hallowing all that is noble in men's souls. The emerging nations and peoples of the world could have no finer guiding light. A century later, mankind's prayer is still that "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Civil War Round Table of The District of Columbia

WHICH PRIZES LIBERTY AS THE HERITAGE OF ALL MEN"

Asians Say Red Chinese Inspire Fear; Americans Liked But Not Respected

EDITOR'S NOTE—AP special correspondent William L. Ryan has just completed a six-week swing through seven Asian nations. In the following dispatch, second of a series of three, he reports how Asians feel about the Soviet Union.

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

TOKYO (AP)—The Red Chinese, Asian leaders will tell you, inspire fear. Britain and Japan are respected. Americans, they say, are liked and envied but not necessarily respected. What about the Russians?

The Soviet image is having its troubles, too.

Moscow had been feared. In 1957, when its first Sputnik went up, it had, in Asian eyes, challenged what once had been considered unchallengeable — the might of the great American democracy. But as the space race drew more even, looked more like a standoff, things began to change.

MOSCOW LOSES FACE

Moscow, for all its demonstration of military power, seems to have lost face with the Asians. As the educated Asian—the one who counts in the continent's turbulent politics—seems to see it, Moscow has been stared down by the poverty-stricken, struggling Red Chinese, who in spite of all else are, themselves Asians.

The Russians, curtly told by Peking to get out of Asia, have made points in India by opposing Chinese adventures on the Indian border. But even there, if a poll was taken, it is likely the Soviet Union would rank behind the United States, Britain and Japan.

CONTEST FOR INFLUENCE

The international political war is not a popularity contest, however, but a contest for influence, and in this, too, the Russians are slipping.

A key to the future of Southeast Asia is the fate of South Viet Nam, which curls like a caterpillar around the southeast corner of the continent. There a igy contest for influence in all Southeast Asia is being battled out, and the Russians seem remote from it.

The reason: the Red Chinese are in a geographically dominant position. A regime like that of Ho Chi Minh in Communist North Viet Nam, bordering on Red China, could hardly oppose the Red Chinese will, even if it should want to.

To get at Southeast Asia, the Russians would have to overleap Red China, which is clearly asserting its pretentions to exclusive interest in the area.

RUSSIANS FEAR U.S.

The Russians appear to fear a situation which might bring about massive U.S. intervention and set the stage for World War III.

The Chinese display no such fear.

The Chinese-Soviet split — ostensibly over ideology but seemingly much more involved with national interests of both big Communist nations — is having an abrasive effect upon the Soviet image in Southeast Asia.

Among the huge overseas Chinese populations in Southeast Asia, one can easily detect a feeling of satisfaction with the turn of events and with the notion that Peking has told Moscow where to head in. The overseas Chinese, whether Communist or not in their outlook, represent a potent political factor in Malaysia, Indonesia and other areas of Southeast Asia.

COMMUNISTS TORN

Communist parties over which Moscow once held undisputed sway have been torn apart by the Moscow-Peking rift. Indonesia, with the biggest Communist party in Asia outside of China, illuminates one of the consequences.

The Indonesian Communist party leadership under D. N. Aidit has been trying to keep its balance on a shaky high wire over the Soviet-Peking arena. Despite a determined Soviet push into Indonesia with economic and military aid, Aidit appears to have been unable to keep his party out of the quarrel. The Chinese influence is too strong.

SUKARNO FEARS

Despite the loud "anti-imperialist" cries of Indonesia's President Sukarno and his flirtations with the Russians and the Red Chinese, there are strong indications that he and the rest of his regime fear the Chinese. Sukarno's recent warm embraces with the Russians in Jakarta and his repeated statements that "Indonesia is not alone" may be intended as much for Chinese as for other ears.

In Malaysia, Thailand and Burma, one seldom hears the Russians mentioned as a threat. It is the Red Chinese who occupy the attention of leaders in such countries.

Next: The Red Chinese image in Asia.

OTHER SIDE OF MISS AMERICA PAGEANT SEEN

NEW YORK (AP) — for most of us, the Miss America pageant is an excessively sentimental, sometimes embarrassingly amateurish television diversion, but always filled with pretty girls.

Sunday night NBC showed us the other side of the coin. Somehow, after watching Jeanne Richey Amacker's month-long ordeal, I'll never fell the same about that thrilling moment when one girl is chosen from 52 to reign — and to earn $100,000 during her year as Miss America.

Jeanne, a University of Texas senior, was followed by the network camera crew from the moment last summer when she won the Miss Texas title, a Miss America preliminary.

Grooming for the big show started the next day. She discussed the business arrangements of her contract which had the Junior Chamber of Commerce represent her. She agreed not to marry during the year or even leave the state without the chamber's permission.

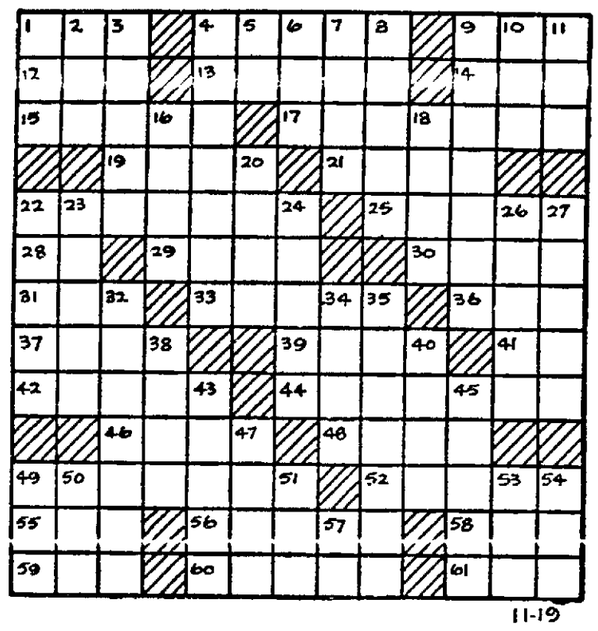
A brisk and tactless young man was assigned to take her through her training paces — lessons in make-up, with emphasis on her eyes ("to make them look larger") and lessons in walking ("a lady always has her arms close to her body"). Her watchdog ignored her when choosing clothes. And, in a conversation with a hairdresser, he paid no attention to her small protests about the way they proposed to cut her hair.

Jeanne, whose smile at first was radiant, was beginning to look unhappy and tired. Then four Texas show biz types started to pull to bits, verbally, her selection of songs and her singing voice — singing was her contest "talent." At that point she cracked, tears streaming down her face.

Finally Atlantic City came, and when she did her song before a big audience, she appeared radiant again. She survived to the final 10, then was passed over.

As the announcement of the winners was made, that set smile remained but her young face suddenly looked empty as her hand fluttered uncertainly to her face. It was a bleakly tragic moment

CROSSWORD - - - By Eugene Sheffer



11-19

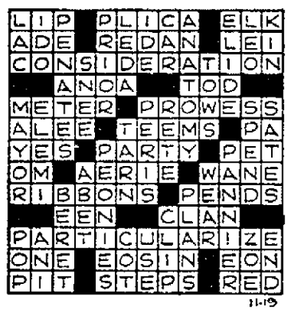
HORIZONTAL

1. the heart
4. he slew Goliath
9. the haunch
12. mountain on Crete
13. senseless
14. fruit drink
15. ship's crane
17. male figure as pilaster
19. engrave with acid
21. shade trees
22. pilfered
25. yuccalike plant
28. mystic ejaculation
29. pay attention
30. half: a prefix
31. make choice
33. to nonplus
36. the turmeric
37. gaze askance
39. bard
41. a nurse (abbr.)
42. killed
44. a compressed circle
46. bivalve mollusk
48. Ireland
49. plotted
52. dove enclosures
55. definite article
56. the common heath
58. solemn wonder
59. ventilate
60. evil spirit
61. lease

VERTICAL

1. Spanish Christian champion
2. harem room
3. French composer
4. roadside conduits
5. indefinite article
6. cistern
7. arrow poison
8. small, retired valleys
9. Old World rodent
10. artificial language
11. female swan
16. annoying sensation
18. minor prophet
20. warmth
22. deceives
23. incite
24. pulpy, stoned fruit
26. Hebrew measures
27. climbing plant
32. mentor
34. a jetty
35. large-billed bird
38. to anger
40. beginner (var.)
43. entitled
45. flower part
47. simple
49. station (abbr.)
50. Greek letter
51. obscure
53. female sheep
54. harden
57. symbol for cobalt

Answer to yesterday's puzzle.



11-19

Average time of solution: 25 minutes.

(© 1963, King Features Synd., Inc.)

CRYPTOQUIPS

VGHZVK RPJGQQZV PJGOBVK UGOBZX JU NZM YHZQVYYBZX MJNR.

Yesterday's Cryptoquip: BRAVADO IS NOT ATTRIBUTED TO OUR INDIAN BRAVES.

W-G-E-T Programs

Dial 1320

WGET-FM is broadcasting 16 hours a day with news on the hour from 10 a.m. till midnight.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Between the Lines
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15—Here's to Veterans
7:20—News
7:35—Army Hour
8:00—News
8:05—World Today
8:30—Sports
8:35—Capital Assignment
9:00—News
9:05—Serenade in the Night
9:30—News
9:35—Serenade in the Night
10:00—News
10:05—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

WEDNESDAYS PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Morning Show
6:30—News
6:45—Morning Show
7:00—News
7:05—Morning Show
7:25—Weather, the Weatherman from the Harrisburg-York Airport
7:30—Sports
7:35—Morning Show
8:00—News
Martin Optical Co.
8:05—Local News —"Hen" Roth from Times—Adams County National Bank
8:25—Sports
8:30—Weather
8:35—Morning Show
9:00—Morning Devotions
Rev. Donald Roemer
Church of God
York Springs
9:15—Sacred Heart
9:30—Foreign Correspondents Report
9:35—Music in the Morning
10:00—News
10:05—Local, Regional News
10:10—Weather
10:15—Music in the Morning
10:30—News
10:35—Music in the Morning
11:00—World News
11:05—Music in the Morning
11:30—News
11:35—Farm Journal
11:45—Farm Agent
Mrs. Helen Tunison
Home Economist
11:45—Farm Agent
12:00—News
Wentz Furniture
12:05—Local News
12:10—Market Reports
12:15—Weather, O. C. Rice
12:20—Farm World
12:30—News
12:35—Sports
12:40—1320 Matinee
1:00—News and Commentary
1:15—1320 Matinee
1:30—News
1:35—1320 Matinee
2:00—News
2:05—1320 Matinee
2:30—News
2:35—Just Music
3:00—News
3:05—Local News
3:15—Afternoon Melodies
3:30—News
3:35—Afternoon Melodies
4:00—News
4:05—Traffic Time
4:30—News
4:35—Traffic Time
5:00—News
5:05—Spotlight on Sports
5:15—Traffic Time
5:30—Sports, Bill Stern
5:35—Traffic Time
5:45—Report From Wall St.
5:55—You and Your Social Security
6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Between the Lines
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15—Reserved for You
7:30—News
7:35—Family Theater
8:00—News
8:05—World Today
8:30—Sports
8:35—Capital Assignment
9:00—News
9:05—Serenade in the Night
9:30—News
9:35—Serenade in the Night
10:00—News
10:05—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

Needlecraft



The collar converts to a hood — keeps child warm at play, or on way to school!

Swift knit — use jumbo needles, 2-strands knitting worsted for cable-trimmed jacket. Pattern 7248: Directions sizes 4-6, 8-10, 12-14 incl

Thirty-five cents (coins) for this pattern — add 15 cents for each pattern for first-class mailing and special handling. Send to Alice Brooks, care of the Gettysburg Times, Needlecraft Dept., P. O. Box 163, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly name, address, zone, pattern number.

1963's Biggest Needlecraft Show stars smocked accessories — it's our new Needlecraft Catalog! Plus over 200 fresh-to-you designs to knit, crochet, sew, weave, embroider, quilt. Plus free pattern. Send 25c now!

Diabetes ranks seventh in the list of causes of death from disease. It is a chronic condition which develops when certain foods are not fully used, especially sugars and starches. However, if it is promptly detected and treated, it can be effectively controlled.

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Laundry Cleaning Storage
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VALUE Rated USED CARS

TODAY'S SPECIALS

	Was	NOW
'62 Rambler 4-dr.	$1,695	$1,495
'61 Ford 4-dr. 500	1,495	1,195
'59 Pontiac 4-dr.	1,395	1,095
'58 Oldsmobile 88 4-dr.	1,095	795
'57 Plymouth V8 4-dr.	595	395
'55 Oldsmobile 88 Coupe	295	195

1963 Oldsmobile 88 wagon
1963 Cadillac Sedan DeVille
1963 Oldsmobile F85 convertible
1963 Chevrolet Impala 4-dr.
1963 Monza coupe
1962 Oldsmobile Super 88 Coupe
1962 Cadillac coupe
1962 Cadillac sedan
1962 Cadillac Sedan DeVille
1962 Oldsmobile 88 convertible
1962 Rambler 4-dr.
1962 Cadillac convertible coupe
1962 Falcon sedan
1962 Pontiac 4-dr. hardtop
1961 Oldsmobile Super Holiday
1961 Cadillac sedan air
1961 Rambler wagon
1961 Ford 500 sedan
1960 Oldsmobile 88 Holiday sdn.
1960 Chevrolet wagon
1960 Falcon 4 dr
1960 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1960 Cadillac coupe
1960 Rambler wagon
1959 Oldsmobile 88 wagon
1959 Cadillac convertible, air
1959 Chevrolet 2-dr
1959 Opel Wagon
1959 Pontiac 4-dr power
1959 Cadillac sedan
1958 Cadillac coupe
1958 Oldsmobile Super 4-dr.
1958 Chevrolet 2-dr
1958 Dodge 2-dr sedan
1958 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1958 Oldsmobile 98 4-dr.
1957 Chevrolet wagon
1957 Plymouth 4-dr
1957 Plymouth sedan
1957 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1956 Pontiac 4-dr.
1956 Buick Special sedan (red and black)
1956 Oldsmobile 88 Holiday sedan
1955 Pontiac sedan
1955 Oldsmobile coupe
1955 Chrysler sedan
1955 Cadillac sedan

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BERMUDIAN SPRINGS SCHOOL AUTHORITY
ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

In accordance with the provisions of the Municipality Authorities Act of 1945, The Bermudian Springs School Authority has ordered an examination by Certified Public Accountants of its accounts and records. Presented herewith is a concise financial statement of its affairs for the year ended October 15, 1963.

BERMUDIAN SPRINGS SCHOOL AUTHORITY
BALANCE SHEET
OCTOBER 15, 1963

ASSETS

SCHOOL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		$1,946,574.54
FUND ACCOUNTS—GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK		
Redemption Cost Account (Including Investments)	$ 2,247.20	
Trustee Fee Fund (Including Investments)	1,527.00	
Debt Service Fund	49,909.35	
Bond Redemption Fund	3,676.89	
Administration Expense Fund	1,034.50	
Total Fund Accounts		58,394.94
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT— WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL BANK		2,480,052.40
UNAMORTIZED DISCOUNT ON SCHOOL REVENUE REFUNDING BONDS—SERIES OF 1962		46,502.65
		$4,531,524.53

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

LONG TERM DEBT		
School Revenue Bonds—Series of 1957		
Principal Amount	$372,000.00	
Premium on Redemption at September 15, 1967	10,560.00	$ 382,560.00
School Revenue Bonds—Series of 1959		
Principal Amount	1,545,000.00	
Premium on Redemption at October 15, 1969	42,600.00	1,587,600.00
School Revenue Refunding Bonds—Series of 1962		2,452,000.00
Total Long Term Debt		$4,422,160.00
AUTHORITY EQUITY		109,364.53
		$4,531,524.53

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 15, 1963

FUND BALANCES—OCTOBER 15, 1962—CASH		$ 8,483.54
RECEIPTS		
Proceeds—Series of 1962 School Revenue Refunding Bonds	$2,439,614.37	
Annual Rental due February 1, 1963	134,300.00	
Interest on U. S. Treasury Bills	1,948.58	
Interest on Certificates of Deposit— Gettysburg National Bank	27.00	
Interest on Certificates of Deposit— Western Pennsylvania National Bank	75,643.79	
Redemption of Certificates of Deposit— Western Pennsylvania National Bank	116,394.35	
Sale of U. S. Treasury Bills (Net)	114,041.47	
Proceeds—Sale of York Springs School Buildings	1,594.78	
Bermudian Springs School District Contribution to Construction Fund	1,277.98	
Total Receipts		2,944,742.32
		2,953,225.86
DISBURSEMENTS		
Purchase—Certificates of Deposit— Western Pennsylvania National Bank	2,596,446.75	
Expense of Refunding	15,498.68	
Interest on School Revenue Bonds—		
Series of 1957 $18,513.10		
Series of 1959 $2,761.25		
Series of 1962 63,994.44	165,378.79	
Redemption of School Revenue Bonds—		
Series of 1957 5,000.00		
Series of 1959 10,000.00		
Series of 1962 95,000.00	110,000.00	
Administrative Expense	1,365.50	
Redemption Costs	52.80	
Cost of Construction & Related Expense	6,088.40	
Purchase—Certificates of Deposit— Gettysburg National Bank (Net)	2,700.00	
Total Disbursements		2,897,530.92
FUND BALANCE—OCTOBER 15, 1963—CASH		55,694.94
Add: Certificates of Deposit— Gettysburg National Bank		2,700.00
TOTAL FUND BALANCE—OCTOBER 15, 1963 (Above)		$ 58,394.94

The accompanying balance sheet and statement of cash receipts and disbursements, in our opinion, present fairly the financial position of the Bermudian Springs School Authority at October 15, 1963, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

Respectfully submitted
KOCHENOUR, EARNEST, SMYSER & BURG
Kochenour, Earnest, Smyser & Burg
Certified Public Accountants



Don't Be Half-Covered

Get Blue Cross For Best Coverage

Providing services according to provision of your contract makes Blue Cross the one hospitalization program you can depend on. Look at it this way: When you go to the hospital, how in the world can you know what it will cost? If you buy a hospitalization plan that pays off in so much cash . . . say $200, $500 or perhaps $1,000 . . . how can you be sure it will cover expenses?

You can't buy good hospital care by the bushel, like beans or potatoes. The cost is unpredictable.

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Isn't that better than half-way protection for you and your family?

Blue Cross is the Plan You Can Trust!

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WARREN CHEVROLET'S



Indian Summer
USED CAR CLEARANCE

1954 BUICK
Super 4-dr. sedan, Dynaflow, radio, heater, mechanically excellent.
$179.00

1961 CHEVROLET
Impala sport coupe, V-8, stick shift, loaded with every extra, A title, exceptionally clean.
$1,895.00

1961 OLDSMOBILE
F-85 De Luxe 4-dr. sedan, Hydramatic, radio, heater, like new condition.
$1,495.00

1960 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr. hardtop, V-8, Powerglide, power steering, brakes, whitewalls, spotless, two-tone, new condition throughout. Must see this one.
$1,695.00

1958 FORD
2-dr. wagon, V-8, Fordomatic, radio, heater.
$499.00

1960 BUICK
La Sabre 4-dr. hardtop, loaded with every accessory, full power, one local owner, low mileage.
$1,595.00

1960 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, whitewalls, one local owner, perfect condition in every way.
$1,595.00

1956 BUICK
2-dr. hardtop, fully equipped, radio.
$495.00

1959 FORD
Country sedan, V-8, Fordomatic, radio, heater, power steering, whitewalls, A-1 condition.
$1,095.00

1959 CHEVROLET
Impala 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater.
$1,275.00

1958 CHEVROLET
2-dr sedan, fully equipped, 6-cylinder, radio, heater, whitewalls.
$695.00

1958 CHEVROLET
2-dr., 6-cylinder, stick, heater.
$695.00

1959 BUICK
Le Sabre, 4-dr. hardtop, power steering, power brakes, radio, tinted glass, very clean.
$1,395.00

1957 DODGE
4-dr. sedan, fully equipped, radio, heater.
$495.00

1957 DODGE
Custom Royal, 4-dr. hardtop, all power, radio, heater.

1957 CHEVROLET
Wagon, 4-dr., V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater.
$695.00

1959 FORD
Galaxie V-8 hardtop, town sedan, Cruise-O-Matic drive, power, radio, heater, many extras.
$1,095.00

1961 PLYMOUTH
Fury hardtop coupe, V-8, Torqueflite, power, radio, heater, whitewalls, perfect throughout.
$1,495.00

1956 RAMBLER
Custom 6-cylinder station wagon, radio, heater.
$295.00

1956 BUICK
Special 4-dr. sedan, loaded, every accessory plus Dynaflow, plus power, plus excellent tires.
$475.00

1956 CHEVROLET
"210" 4-dr. station wagon, V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater, A-1 condition, recently overhauled.
$495.00

1961 CHEVROLET
Bel Air 4-dr. sedan, V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater, whitewalls, perfect in every way.
$1,595.00

1961 CHEVROLET
Super 88 Holiday 4-dr. hardtop full power, whitewalls, finished in white, just like new.
$2,075.00

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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"I-I a-a-rise, Mr. Chairman, to a-a-nnounce the c-ch-change of f-four votes from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln"

INTO the vast pine-board Wigwam on the morning of Wednesday, May 16, trooped ten thousand people, while twice as many swarmed hopefully outside. Ticket-holders took seats in the galleries, whence they looked down upon the huge platform where delegates and party leaders milled about, and in front of which, on a series of wide landings rising gradually to the rear of the building, nonticket-holding spectators were privileged to stand, jammed in so tightly they could scarcely move. Pillars were wreathed with flags and bunting. Busts of notables stood in the corners. Portraits of statesmen and allegorical paintings of Justice, Liberty, and the like adorned the barren walls.

The first two days were devoted to routine business and the adoption of the platform. During recesses delegations met in caucus, the suspense became harrowing. The Seward men wished to ballot for President on Thursday afternoon, but the opposition effected a postponement. "There were hundreds of Pennsylvanians, Indianans and Illinoisans, who never closed their eyes that night," one participant observed. "I saw Henry S. Lane at one o'clock, pale and haggard, with cane under his arm, walking as it for wager, from one caucus room to another, at the Tremont House." Curtin, of Pennsylvania, appeared equally agitated. Some time after midnight the Pennsylvania delegation, despite promises from Weed of tempting sums of money for campaign purposes if they would swing their strength to Seward, agreed to go for Cameron on the first ballot, McLean on the second, and Lincoln on the third. Since their first two votes were recognized as being merely complimentary, this action amounted to a commitment to Lincoln if he was still in the running when the third ballot came. In another midnight caucus the Illinoisans persuaded the New Jersey delegates to support Lincoln after a complimentary vote for William L. Dayton, their native son.



The Pennsylvanians were not won without a recompense. Davis promised Cameron a cabinet post. Recounting the history of the convention, one Pennsylvanian declared that Pennsylvania had decided for Lincoln before this promise was made, and that immediately following the decision one of Cameron's lieutenants cornered Swett and Davis and persuaded them that Cameron should be rewarded.

Conscious of the decisive part that crowd psychology might play in the morrow's session, one member of the Illinois delegation wished that the host of Seward shouters could be kept out of the Wigwam. Why not? asked somebody with a flash of inspiration. Ward Hill Lamon and Jesse Fell ordered a large supply of extra tickets printed and got them judiciously distributed to Lincoln men, all of whom were instructed to present them early. A Chicagoan reputedly able to shout across Lake Michigan was enlisted to take a strategic position in the hall and bellow lustily whenever Judd took out his handkerchief. Another man from Ottawa, equally endowed with vocal strength, was instructed to exercise his talent from another section of the Wigwam. Having done everything within their power, the weary Illinoisans snatched what sleep they could.

The convention ressembled at ten o'clock Friday morning. The hall was packed as usual. Outside, however, some extremely angry ticket-holders could not get in. For, while the Sewardites paraded, Lincoln's supporters had used their bogus tickets to advantage.

Nominations began at once, and as the name Seward was presented, a tremendous shout went up—not all his friends remained outside by any means. But the racket merely served to inspire the Illinoisans. When Judd nominated Lincoln, their wild yell, according to one witness, "made soft vesper breathings of all that had preceded. No language can describe it. A thousand steam whistles, ten acres of hotel gongs, a tribe of Comanches, headed by a choice vanguard from pandemonium, might have mingled in the scene unnoticed."

Dayton of New Jersey, Cameron, and Chase were speedily put in nomination without the long-winded speeches of our present-day conventions. Then, before the nominations were finished, Caleb Smith of Indiana broke in with a second for Lincoln. It had been planned the night before. Again the Illinoisans shrieked and howled. But they were clearly bested when Seward's nomination was seconded, for so fiercely did the outnumbered New Yorkers respond that many persons stopped their ears.

But another second for Lincoln came from an Ohio delegate, and this time the Lincoln men, calling on the last full measure of their lung power, fairly made the building quiver. Many faces in the New York delegation blanched as "the Lincoln yawp" swelled through the building.

Bates, McLean, Cameron, and others were nominated, and the balloting commenced. After the long roll call the chairman announced the result: Seward 173½, Lincoln 102, Cameron 50½, Chase 49, Bates 48, with the remainder scattering. It looked henceforward like a two-way fight.

Seward gained only 11 votes on the second ballot, while Lincoln picked up 79 as Pennsylvania, unmindful of McLean, swung a thundering 48 additional votes to Lincoln and he gained others elsewhere. Chase and Bates trailed with 42½ and 35 respectively.

The tension became almost unbearable as a clerk called the roll again. Hundreds of pencils kept tally. Lincoln steadily picked up. His vote reached 231½; 233 would nominate him. Joseph Medill, who had seated himself quietly among the Ohio delegation, leaned over to whisper to David Cartter, chairman of the Ohioans: "If you can throw the Ohio delegation to Lincoln, Chase can have anything he wants." Cartter, a stammerer, bounded up, exclaiming excitedly: "I-I a-a-rise, Mr. Chairman, to a-a-nnounce the c-ch-change of f-four votes, from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln."

There was a moment's silence. Then the wildest yell of all was loosed. Men danced and jumped. Hats, handkerchiefs, banners, canes were tossed aloft. The noise lulled, only to swell again. A cannon on the roof let go with a salute. Boat whistles answered from the river. The city's bells joined in the din. Across the nation thousands of telegraph instruments commenced to chatter.

From Benjamin P. Thomas' book, "Abraham Lincoln"
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Lincoln Liked Shakespearean Productions

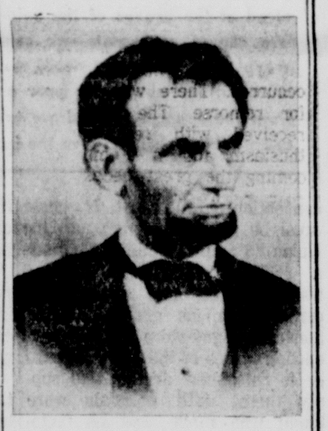
Lincoln enjoyed the theater, and one of his favorite Shakespearean productions was "Falstaff," in which he saw James H. Hackett in the early spring of 1863. He wrote to Hackett, commending him on his performance and expressing a desire to meet the actor if he should return to Washington. He also had made some comments on Shakespeare, which Hackett had indiscreetly passed on to some of his friends and eventually the press publicized them, causing some editors to criticize Lincoln unduly.

Hackett wrote an apologetic letter to Lincoln, who replied in his characteristic manner: "My note to you I certainly did not expect to see in print; yet I have not been much shocked by the newspaper comments upon it. Those comments constitute a fair specimen of what has occurred to me through life. I have endured a great deal of ridicule without much malice and have received a great deal of kindness not quite free of ridicule."

Hackett, then 63, later appeared outside Lincoln's door, where he was observed by Noah Brooks, one of the President's assistant secretaries of state. Upon learning of Hackett's presence, Lincoln is reported to have replied that "it seemed impossible for him to have any close relations with people in Washington without finding that the acquaintance thus formed generally ended in an application for office." — Lincoln Lore December 21, 1953.

"Nations Are Born To A Better Life"

"I am taken captive by so striking an utterance as this. I see in it the effect of sharp trial when rightly borne to raise men to a higher level of thought and feeling It is by cruel suffering that nations are sometimes born to a better life; so it is with individual men. Mr. Lincoln's words show that upon him anxiety and sorrow wrought their true effect. The address (Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address) gives evidence of a moral elevation most rare in statesmen, or indeed in any man." — Gladstone.



Lincoln Asked Only Military Success

Lincoln wrote, in a letter to General Hooker on January 26, 1863, that he had heard that the General had made a statement that "both the army and the government needed a dictator." Lincoln advised Hooker, "Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success and I will risk the dictatorship."

"I CAN AND WILL PAY IT IF IT IS RIGHT,

It is with humility and pride that we join with the rest of the nation in paying homage at this time to a truly great American.

We share with all the peoples of this nation the responsibility for perpetuating the goals established by Abraham Lincoln in his immortal address here a century ago.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Inc.

BUT I DON'T WISH TO BE 'DIDDLED!' "

Make Attempt To Steal Body

An unsuccessful attempt by vandals on November 7, 1876, to steal the body of Lincoln and hold it for ransom was directly responsible for the establishment of the Lincoln Guard of Honor on February 13, 1880. The chief purpose of the group was to "guard the precious dust of Abraham Lincoln from vandal hands."

Lincoln's coffin was first opened in Springfield on Oct. 15, 1887, after an eccentric author, George Francis Train, was credited with starting a rumor that the remains in the coffin were not Lincoln's, but only a dummy or a sham. He said that he had reason to believe that another body had been substituted for that of Lincoln after the attempt to steal the body in 1876.

OPEN CASKET

A commission was appointed to open the casket and view the remains on April 4, 1887. Survivors of the same commission and the guard of honor were present again on Sept. 26, 1901, for the same purpose.

Charles L. Wiley, a tinsmith who had assisted his uncle, Leon L. Hopkins, cut away the zinc covering and reseal the casket described Lincoln's appearance: "The President's features were well preserved and he appeared just as he did in pictures I had seen of him. He was dressed in a black suit, white shirt with collar attached and black tie. The pillow of the coffin had receded and the head was thrown back and slightly to one side. The same melancholy look was upon his face."

"Universal idleness would speedily result in universal ruin." Lincoln — December 1, 1846.

"TO SECURE FOR EACH LABORER THE WHOLE PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR

We are happy to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address. On November 19, 1863, the martyred President laid down for all Americans the ties which bind us all. In days when our nation is again embroiled in domestic crises, it remains for all of us to rededicate ourselves to the principles so clearly enunciated on the bloodiest battlefield in our country.

The God-fearing spirit of this great man was made evident by the National Proclamation of Thanksgiving Day, October 3, 1863.

It was he who set aside the last Thursday of November to be observed as a national day of thanks to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in Heaven.

Adams Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Gettysburg, Pa.

IS A MOST WORTHY OBJECT OF ANY GOOD GOVERNMENT"

"I Am Proud, In My Passing Speck Of Time, To Contribute A Humble Mite"

Carl Sandburg, internationally famous Lincoln biographer, delivered the following address at the observance of the 96th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1959:

"When we say a patriot is one who loves his country, what kind of love do we mean? A love we can analyze, or weigh, or measure? Or is a patriot's love of country a thing invisible, a quality, a human shade and breath, beyond all measurement or reckoning? These are questions old as the time of man and the earliest tribes and nations. We do know in part that when a society or civilization perishes it would seem they forgot the hard beginnings, struggles having human cost.

"We have heard that the dead hold in their clenched hands only that which they have given away. When men forget, if they ever knew, what is at the heart of that sentiment — and it is terribly sentimental — they are in danger of power being taken over by fantastic fools or beasts of prey or men hollow with echoes and vanities. The will and vision that motivated people in Plymouth seeking freedom of conscience, this moved on alive and written on faces at Valley Forge. It was on faces of men who marched from home to the campaign that brought them to Gettysburg. Long before this time of ours, America saw the faces of men and women torn and shaken in turmoil, chaos and storm.

PATH INTO UNKNOWN

"Always the path of American destiny has been into the Unknown. And always there arose enough of reserve of strength, balances of sanity, portions of wisdom, to carry the nation through to a fresh start with an ever-renewing vitality. In this year of the celebration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln on February 12, 150 years ago, his words are sought for lights and vision. In his senatorial campaign of 1858 his theme one August afternoon was the Declaration of Independence and its phrase, 'that all men are created equal,' and have unalienable right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' saying, 'this was their lofty, and wise, and noble understanding of the justice of the Creator to His creatures.' Yes, gentlemen, to all His creatures, to the whole great family of man . . . they grasped not only the whole race of man then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the farthest posterity. . . .

WISE STATESMEN

"Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of posterity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great self-evident truths, that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or none but white men, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began. . . . I charge you . . . do not destroy that immortal emblem of Humanity — the Declaration of American Independence."

"In this same year Lincoln wrote a meditation not made public, saying, 'I remember that the abolition of the slave-trade by Great Britain was agitated a hundred years before it was a final success: That the measure had its open fire-eating opponents, its stealthy "don't care" opponents, its dollar and cent opponents; its inferior race opponents; its negro opponents, and its religion and good order opponents, and that all these opponents got offices, and their adversaries got none. But I have also remembered that though they blazed, like tallow-candles for a century, at last they flickered in the socket, died out, stank in the dark for a brief season, and were remembered no more, even by the smell. . . .

"HUMBLE MITE"

" 'I am proud, in my passing speck of time, to contribute an humble mite to that glorious consummation, which my own poor eyes may not least to see.' This was five years before he wrote, signed and issued that world-renowned document known as the Emancipation Proclamation 106 years ago. His speech on this battlefield has become, we might say, the supreme classic of American oratory and patriotism; a precious psalm of mystic remembrance:

" 'Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

" 'Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation — or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated — can long endure.

" 'We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who have given their lives that that nation might live.

"NOR LONG REMEMBER"

" 'It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or to detract.

" 'The world will very little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

" 'It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated, here, to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

"Perhaps I can offer lines from a poem published for a wide audience during World War II. A poem called 'The Long Shadow of Lincoln: A Litany':—

"Be a brother, if so can be,
to those beyond battle fatigue
each in his own corner of earth
or forty fathoms undersea
beyond all boom of guns,
beyond any bong of a great bell,
each with a bosom and number,
each with a pack of secrets,
each with a personal dream and doorway
and over them now the long endless winds
with the low healing song of time,
the hush and sleep murmur of time.
Be a brother, if so can be
to those thrown forward
for taking hardwon lines,
for holding hardwon points and their reward so-so,
little they care to talk about,
their pay held in a mute calm
highspot memories going unspoken,
what they did being past words,
what they took being hardwon.
Be sad, be kind, be cool.
Weep if you must
And weep open and shameless
before these altars.
There are dead youths
with wrists of silence
who keep a vast music
under their shut lips,
What they did being past words,
their dreams like their deaths
beyond any smooth and easy telling,
having given till no more to give.
There is dust alive,
Cut of a granite tomb,
Cut of a bronze sarcophagus,
Loose from the stone and copper
Steps a whitesmoke ghost
Lifting an authoritative hand
In the name of dreams worth dying for,
In the name of men whose dust breathes
of those dreams so worth dying for,
what they did being past words,
beyond all smooth and easy telling.
Be sad, be kind, be cool,
remembering, under God, a dreamdust,
hallowed in the ruts and gullies,
solemn bones under the smooth blue sea,
faces warblown in a falling rain.
Sing low, sing high, sing wide.
Make your wit a guard and cover.
Let your laughter come free
like a help and a brace of comfort.
The earth laughs, the sun laughs
over every wise harvest of man,
over man looking toward peace
by the light of the hard old teaching:
'We must disenthrall ourselves.' "

"THERE IS NO GRIEVANCE THAT IS A FIT OBJECT

We are pleased to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's famous address as he dedicated the National Cemetery a century ago.

Our heritage of liberty and union embedded in the heart of every American is a priceless possession. Each of us should strive to "Act well your part, there all the honor lies, for he who does something at the head of a regiment will eclipse him who does nothing at the head of a hundred."

Harry D. Ridinger

112 Baltimore St. Gettysburg, Pa

OF REDRESS BY MOB LAW"

"I WANT IN ALL CASES TO DO RIGHT"

"This government must be preserved in spite of the acts of any man or set of men. . . . Nowhere in the world is presented a government of so much liberty. . . . To the humblest and poorest amongst us are held out the highest privileges and positions. The present moment finds me at the White House, yet there is as good a chance for your children as there was for my father's."

. . . Speech to the 148th Ohio Regiment, Aug. 31, 1864.

Bix-Sway Men & Boy's Shop

24 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"THE BETTER PART OF ONE'S LIFE CONSISTS OF HIS FRIENDSHIPS"

Abraham Lincoln

"...Both Steel and Velvet, Hard as a Rock and as Soft as Drifting Fog, Who Holds in His Heart and Mind the Paradox of a Terrible Storm and Peace Unspeakable and Perfect."

Carl Sandburg

One of the finest tributes ever paid Abraham Lincoln was given by his most famous biographer, Carl Sandburg.

On February 12, 1958, the Congress of the United States held a joint session to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Sandburg was the principal speaker and his words will long be remembered by those who heard him. His address follows in full:

Not often in the story of mankind does a man arrive on earth who is both steel and velvet, who is as hard as rock and soft as drifting fog, who holds in his heart and mind the paradox of terrible storm and peace unspeakable and perfect. Here and there across centuries come reports of men alleged to have these contrasts. And the incomparable Abraham Lincoln, born 150 years ago this day, is an approach if not a perfect realization of this character.

APRIL LILACS

In the time of the April lilacs in the year 1865, on his death, the casket with his body was carried north and west a thousand miles; and the American people wept as never before; bells sobbed, cities wore crepe; people stood in tears and with hats off as the railroad burial car paused in the leading cities of seven States, ending its journey at Springfield, Ill., the hometown. During the four years he was President he at times, especially in the first three months, took to himself the powers of a dictator; he commanded the most powerful armies till then assembled in modern warfare; he enforced conscription of soldiers for the first time in American history; under imperative necessity he abolished the right of habeas corpus; he directed politically and spiritually the wild, massive turbulent forces let loose in civil war.

He argued and pleaded for compensated emancipation of the slaves. The slaves were property, they were on the tax books along with horses and cattle, the valuation of each slave written next to his name on the tax assessor's books. Failing to get action on compensated emancipation, as a Chief Executive having war powers he issued the paper by which he declared the slaves to be free under military necessity. In the end nearly $4 billion worth of property was taken away from those who were legal owners of it, property confiscated, wiped out as by fire and turned to ashes, at his instigation and executive direction. Chattel property recognized and lawful for 300 years was expropriated, seized without payment.

"HAVE NO POLICY"

In the month the war began he told his secretary, John Hay:

"My policy is to have no policy."

Three years later in a letter to a Kentucky friend made public, he confessed plainly:

"I have been controlled by events."

His words at Gettysburg were sacred, yet strange with a color of the familiar:

"We cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far beyond our poor power to add or detract."

CHANGING POLICIES

He could have said "the brave Union men." Did he have a purpose in omitting the word "Union"? Was he keeping himself and his utterance clear of the passion that would not be good to look back on when the time came for peace and reconciliation? Did he mean to leave an implication that there were brave Union men and brave Confederate men, living and dead, who had struggled there? We do not know, of a certainty. Was he thinking of the Kentucky father whose two sons died in battle, one in Union blue, the other in Confederate gray, the father inscribing on the stone over their double grave, "God knows which was right?" We do not know.

His changing policies from time to time aimed at saving the Union. In the end his armies won, and his Nation became a world power. In August of 1864 he wrote a memorandum that he expected to lose the next November election. Sudden military victory brought the tide his way; the vote was 2,200,000 for him and 1,800,000 against him. Among his bitter opponents were such figures as Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, and Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the farm reaper.

In all its essential propositions the southern Confederacy had the moral support of powerful, repectable elements throughout the north, probably more than a million voters believing in the justice of the southern cause. While the war winds howled he insisted that the Mississippi was one river meant to belong to one country, that railroad connection from coast to coast must be pushed through and the Union Pacific Railroad made a reality. While the luck of war wavered and broke and came again, as generals failed and campaigns were lost, he held enough forces of the North together to raise new armies and supply them, until generals were found who made was as victorious war has always been made, with terror, frightfulness, destruction, and on both sides, North and South, valor and sacrifice past words of man to tell. In the mixed shame and blame of the immense wrongs of two crashing civilizations, often with nothing to say, he said nothing, slept not at all, and on occasions he was seen to weep in a way that made weeping appropriate, decent, majestic. As he rode alone on horseback near Soldiers Home on the edge of Washington one night his hat was shot off; a son he loved died as he watched at the bed.

WIFE ACCUSED

His wife was accused of betraying information to the enemy, until denials from him were necessary. An Indiana man at the White House heard him say, "Voorhees, don't it seem strange to you that I, who could never so much as cut off the head of a chicken, should be elected, or selected, into the midst of all this blood?" He tried to guide General Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, a Democrat, three times Governor of Massachusetts, in the governing of some 17 of the 48 parishes of Louisiana controlled by the Union armies, an area holding a fourth of the slaves of Louisiana. He would like to see the State recognize the Emancipation Proclamation:

"And while she is at it, I think it would not be objectionable for her to adopt some practical system by which the two races could gradually live themselves out of their old relation to each other, and both come out better prepared for the new. Education for the young blacks should be included in the plan."

WRITES GOVERNOR

To Gov. Michel Hahn, elected in 1864 by a majority of the 11,000 white male voters who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Union, Lincoln wrote:

"Now you are about to have a convention which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration whether some of the colored people may not be let in — as for instance the very intelligent and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks."

Among the million words in the Lincoln utterance record, he interprets himself with a more keen precision than someone else offering to explain him. His simple opening of the House divided speech in 1858 serves for today:

"If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it."

To his Kentucky friend, Joshua F. Speed, he wrote in 1855:

"EXCEPT NEGROES"

"Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a Nation we began by declaring that 'all men are created equal, except Negroes.' When the know-nothings get control, it will read 'all men are created equal except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics.' When it comes to this, I shall prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty."

Infinitely tender was his word from a White House balcony to a crowd on the White House lawn:

"I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom."

Or to a military Governor:

"I shall do nothing through malice; what I deal with is too vast for malice."

He wrote for Congress to read on December 1, 1862:

"In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity."

WARNS CONGRESS

Like an ancient psalmist he warned Congress:

"Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation."

Wanting Congress to break and forget past traditions, his words came keen and flashing:

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate for the stormy present. We must think anew, we must act anew, we must disenthrall ourselves.

They are the sort of words that actuated the mind and will of the men who created and navigated that marvel of the sea, the Nautilus, and her voyage from Pearl Harbor and under the North Pole icecap.

BELONGS TO PEOPLE

The people of many other countries take Lincoln now for their own. He belongs to them. He stands for decency, honest dealing, plain talk and funny stories. "Look where he came from — don't he know all us strugglers and wasn't he a kind of tough struggler all his life right up to the finish?" Something like that you can hear in any nearby neighborhood and across the seas. Millions there are who take him as a personal treasure. He had something they would like to see spread everywhere over the world. Democracy? We cannot say exactly what it is, but he had it. In his blood and bones he carried it. In the breath of his speeches and writings it is there. Popular government? Republican institutions? Government where the people have the sayso, one way or another telling their elected leaders what they want? He had the idea. It is there in the lights and shadows of his personality, a mystery that can be lived but never fully spoken in words.

MOST INTERESTING

Our good friend, the poet and playwright Mark Van Doren, tells us:

"To me, Lincoln seems, in some ways, the most interesting man who ever lived. He was gentle but this gentleness was combined with a terrific toughness, an iron strength."

And how did Lincoln say he would like to be remembered? Something of it is in this present occasion, the atmosphere of this room. His beloved friend, Representative Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, had died in May of 1864, and friends wrote to Lincoln and he replied that the pressure of duties kept him from joining them in efforts for a marble monument to Lovejoy, the last sentence of Lincoln's letter, saying:

"Let him have the marble monument along with the well-assured and more enduring one in the hearts of those who love liberty, unselfishly, for all men."

Today we may say, perhaps, that the well-assured and most enduring memorial to Lincoln is invisibly there, today, tomorrow, and for a long time yet to come. It is there in the hearts of lovers of liberty, men and women — this country has always had them in crisis — men and women who understand that wherever there is freedom there have been those who fought, toiled and sacrificed for it.



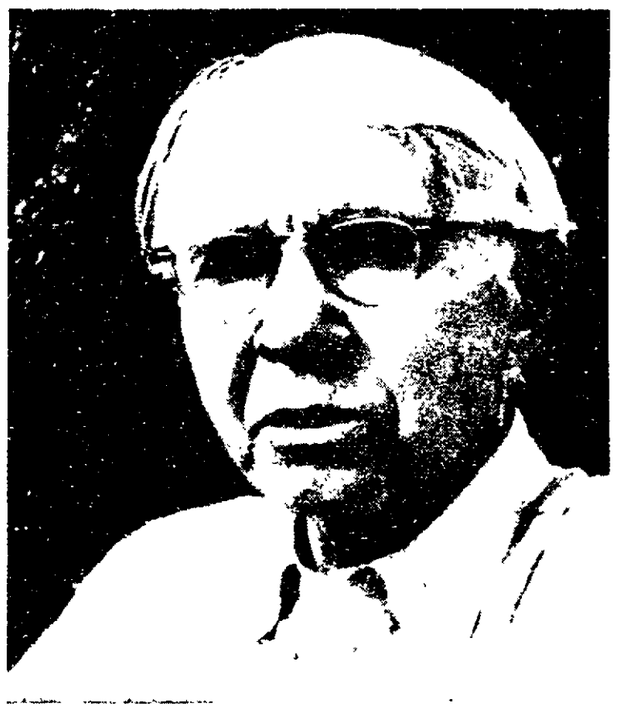
Carl Sandburg before Lincoln Speech Memorial in Gettysburg National Cemetery.

Poet Carl Sandburg Describes Lincoln's Immortal Address

Poet and Lincoln authority Carl Sandburg placed the Gettysburg Address into its proper perspective in his monumental life of Lincoln when he wrote:

"He had stood that day, the world's foremost spokesman of popular government, saying that democracy was yet worth fighting for. What he meant by 'a new birth of freedom' for the nation could have a thousand interpretations. The taller riddles of democracy stood up out of the address. It had the dream touch of vast and furious events epitomized for any foreteller to read what was to come. His cadences sang the ancient song that where there is freedom men have fought and sacrificed for it, and that freedom is worth men's dying for. For the first time since he became President he had on a dramatic occasion declaimed, 'howsoever it might be read, Jefferson's proposition which had been a slogan of the Revolutionary War—All men are created equal'—leaving no other inference than that he regarded the Negro slave as a man. His outwardly smooth sentences were inside of them gnarled and tough with the enigmas of the American experiment. . . .

"The mystery deepened and moved with ancient music and inviolable consolation because a solemn Man of Authority had stood at the graves of the unidentified and spoken the words 'We cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract . . . from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion.'"



CARL SANDBURG

"LET US HAVE FAITH THAT RIGHT MAKES MIGHT,

On this Centennial Anniversary let us most reverently honor this nation's greatest President whose foresight and forbearance gave us a nation again united both physically and spiritually.

Let us remember with only the deepest pride the dead and the living whose efforts on these fields gave utterance to that speech which has told the world the true and lasting meaning of civil travail for permanent peace and understanding.

And, finally, let us view the present as the present and rededicate ourselves to returning this battlefield to a condition of quiet and sincere honor rather than the sordid outcroppings of opportunism. . . .

Susquehanna Civil War Round Table

Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

LET US DARE TO DO OUR DUTY AS WE UNDERSTAND IT"

"THE PEOPLE WILL SAVE THEIR GOVERNMENT,

We offer this humble tribute to Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address. May it be at once our challenge, our creed and our prayer.

Civil War Round Table of Lancaster

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

IF THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF WILL ALLOW THEM"

"THE STRUGGLE OF TODAY IS NOT ALTOGETHER FOR TODAY—

Forty miles from the "headquarters" of the Civil War Round Table of Vanderburgh Court House lies the site of Abraham Lincoln's boyhood home in Southern Indiana.

It is clear that the roots of his philosophy, his absolute dedication to principle and the masterful articulation he evidenced in his Gettysburg Address were grown in our soil.

Our proximity to the neighborhood where he lived those all-important formative years is a constant source of inspiration and rededication to those of us in CWRTVCH.

We are proud indeed to share in this commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his immortal address.

Civil War Round Table of Vanderburgh Court House

Evansville, Ind.

IT IS FOR THE VAST FUTURE ALSO"

"OUR RELIANCE IS IN THE LOVE OF LIBERTY

We subscribe unanimously to the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of President Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863. The Gettysburg Address stands today, as through the years, as one of the profound declarations of human principles. It should continue to guide the following generations in a course that dedicates itself to the principle that "all men are created equal"; and that the very core of our democracy is its ability to "see the right." These principles expand the wings of the Republic to encompass greater opportunity and understanding for all.

Civil War Round Table of St. Louis

St. Louis, Missouri

WHICH GOD HAS PLANTED IN OUR BOSOMS"

"OUR DEFENSE IS IN THE PRESERVATION OF THE SPIRIT

The Civil War Round Table of the District of Columbia joins the nation in tribute to Abraham Lincoln and his imperishable Gettysburg Address on the one hundredth anniversary of this immortal declaration. In a world rent by schism and discord, the Address still rings down the years . . . a statement of faith hallowing all that is noble in men's souls. The emerging nations and peoples of the world could have no finer guiding light. A century later, mankind's prayer is still that "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Civil War Round Table of The District of Columbia

WHICH PRIZES LIBERTY AS THE HERITAGE OF ALL MEN"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Lincoln At Gettysburg

By Rev. Henry C. Holloway

Rev. Dr. Holloway was graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg College, in 1861 and from the Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary in 1863.

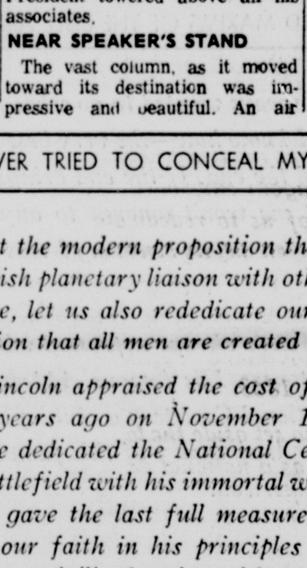
The dedication of the grounds of the Soldiers National Cemetery at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863, marks a sacred epoch. The grounds had been made sacred and consecrated previous to this date by the brave men who offered their lives a sacrifice on their country's altar. Each year it is becoming more and more a shrine whither countless thousands go to offer their patriotic devotion at the tombs of the heroic dead. They never fail who die in a great cause.

What I have to say on "Lincoln at Gettysburg," I give from personal observation. I was present and heard the immortal speech made by the immortal Lincoln on that momentous occasion. The now priceless journal I kept in those days is here under my eyes. It tells its own true and correct story. What I saw and heard that day went on record that evening.

Extensive preparations had been made for this national event. The expectations were great. The fact that the President and his cabinet would grace the occasion was quite sufficient to create the liveliest interest The distinguished party arrived in Gettysburg the evening before. They immediately proceeded to the residence of Hon. David Wills, who entertained Mr. Lincoln.

CROWD GATHERS

In the meantime a great crowd had gathered in front of the Wills mansion, and vigorously called for the President. Secretary Seward, of the cabinet, and Colonel Forney of Philadelphia, responded in short speeches. But this did not satisfy the multitudes. Nothing would do, the President must come forth. He did, but made only a few remarks, thanking the people for their cordial welcome, and with a hearty good-night, disappeared. This part of the evening was followed by a reception at the house of Mr. Wills.



Lincoln in 1860.

The morning of the next day was beautiful. The sky was cloudless, and the sun shown out in glorious splendor. It was a great day in Gettysburg. The procession formed in the square of the town. It was estimated that from 15,000 to 18,000 people were present. Military and civic organizations from many parts of the nation participated. It was a truly national occasion. The Marine Band of Washington, D. C., was the leading organization in the way of music. The President had about him the members of his cabinet. Many other distinguished men of national fame and reputation were present. The noted, brilliant war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin; Governors Todd, Dennison and Brough, of Ohio; Major Generals Schenk, Couch and Stahl; also Brigadier Generals Buford, Gibbons and others.

SOME WERE MOUNTED

In those days it was customary for dignitaries, on special occasions, to ride on horseback. The committee had provided a horse of fine style for the President. Possibly this horse was a bit below the average in height. After he had mounted the animal, the difference was more perceptible, for Mr. Lincoln's feet were near the ground. The spectacle was next to the humorous, and no one seemed more conscious of it than himself For all that, measuring six feet and four inches in height, garbed in a long Prince Albert coat, his head crowned with a full one-story silk hat, the President towered above all his associates.

NEAR SPEAKER'S STAND

The vast column, as it moved toward its destination was impressive and beautiful. An air solemnity seemed to possess the multitudes. It was a veritable funeral procession.

After reaching the grounds, and the opening services, consisting of music and prayer, the distinguished orator of the day, Hon. Edward Everett, was introduced by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania. The oration of Mr. Everett was great, perfectly adapted to the occasion, and exactly what such an oration should be. At its close there was befitting music Then Governor Curtin presented President Lincoln as only to accept in a few formal words the cemetery grounds on behalf of the nation.

I was not far from the speaker's stand. I easily heard and saw the movements of the distinguished speaker. His clear ringing voice carried his words all over that vast assembly. As the President began to speak I instinctively felt that the occasion was taking on a new grandeur, as of a great moment in history, and then there followed, in slow, clear and most impressive far-reaching utterance the words with which the whole world has long since been familiar.

I am well aware that a difference of opinion has been expressed in regard to the reception given by the people on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's immortal speech. A writer in the little book entitled, "The Perfect Tribute," which purports to give the story of Lincoln's address, speaks of how the President for weeks was under a cloud of remorse over his address, believing it to have been a failure. This is totally at variance in the case as it came under my observation. It is an unnatural interpretation of the occasion and does not comport with what actually occurred. There was no ground for remorse. The address was received with remarkable enthusiasm and in a manner becoming the great occasion.

ONE DISAPPOINTMENT

There was one disappointing feature about it — its marked brevity. The speaker had, as we thought, but barely commenced when he stopped The clear, ringing voice ceased before we were ready for it. There was a pause, between the close of the address and the applause because the people expected more; but when it was apparent that the address was really concluded, the applause was intensely hearty, rising like the sound of many waters.

Among the numerous personal congratulations of the distinguished men present were the prophetic words of Hon. Edward Everett. He said: "Mr. President, your speech will be remembered long after mine is forgotten." The next day Mr. Everett wrote Mr. Lincoln a letter in which he expressed his great admiration for the address, and said: "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in my two hours as you did in two minutes." In great earnestness, also, said Hon. Mr. MacVeagh to Mr. Lincoln, "You have made an immortal address." To whom the President replied quickly: "Oh, you must not say that. You must not be extravagant about it."

WON'T LOSE LUSTER

Indeed, so great was that speech that no one at the time comprehended it fully. No eulogistic utterances in regard ot it, can do it justice. As the ages go by it will lose none of its luster. We had heard very much more that day than we dreamed of.

Here it is:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether the nation, or any nation so conceived and dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of the war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who have given their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will very little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion: that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."



THE GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG

October 18, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor, The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

The Gettysburg Address remains, after one hundred years, a masterpiece in America's historical literature. Lincoln expressed eloquently the deep sadness and profound patriotism which filled those who gathered at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863.

Today, a century later, our nation is still engaged in a test to determine if the United States, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, can long endure. Blood has been shed in the dispute over the equality of men even in 1963.

We give thanks for the distance that we have come in human relations since the time when Americans rose against Americans in the battles of the War Between the States. But we must face the challenge of the future, the many more "miles to go before we sleep."

The 100th anniversary of the Gettysburg Address is an occasion on which we should all renew in ourselves the spirit of love, patriotism, and humility, which characterized Abraham Lincoln as he dedicated the great resting place at Gettysburg.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON

"I GO FOR ALL SHARING THE PRIVILEGES OF GOVERNMENT,

It is my privilege to have a small part in the commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and as we again labor to release all our people from bondage let us fervently support the goals of the Great Emancipator to preserve a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Baltozer
Custom-Clean Service
Martin Baltozer
R. 6 Gettysburg, Pa.

WHO ASSIST IN BEARING ITS BURDENS"

Many Doubted Lincoln Could Be Re-elected

In the pre-election days of 1864 Lincoln's informants painted a bleak and dismal picture of his chances of being returned to the presidency. As early as March, one of his correspondents advised, "Seward has never failed to think he will succeed you and that his faithful manager (Weed) hopes to carry him into the presidency."

On July 21, 1864, O. Follett wrote him: "The influence exerted in New York in 1862 is now at work to deceive and mislead the whole people . . . I need be no more specific in my arrangement than to name Thurlow Weed as the instrument or conduit through which that influence worked and is now working." Weed seems to have been exerting pressure on Lincoln to withdraw his candidacy for the sake of party success, and the decision was apparently decided on Aug. 22 at a conference in which Weed, Raymond and Swett participated.

On Aug. 18 Horace Greely said, "Mr. Lincoln is already beaten. He cannot be elected and we must have another ticket to save us from utter overthrow."

These were among the predictions that must have prompted Lincoln on Aug. 23, 1864, to write the following memorandum.

"This morning, as for some days in the past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be re-elected. Then it will be my duty to so cooperate with the President-elect as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration; as he will have secured his election on such grounds that he cannot possibly save it afterwards."

LITERARY HABIT

". . . I am never easy now, when I am handling a thought, till I have bounded it north and bounded it south, and bounded it east, and bounded it west," Lincoln once told Dr. John Putman Gulliver, who asked Lincoln about his early literary habits.

Battlefield Was Scarred By Fighting

The Compiler's account of the crowd activity at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863, said:

"Crowds unable to hear the prayers or the speeches wandered in every direction on the battle-ground. A party under General Gibbons rode over the Broad Top hill, where the rebels made one of their fierce assaults. One visitor to the battle-ground rode a horse which General Lee himself confiscated in the vicinity and used during the battle. Hundreds gathered up, to bear with them the spirit of Gettysburg to every quarter of the State, relics more eloquent than orations. The memory of the day and especially of the hallowed battle-ground will never leave them.

"In the interval before the procession, thousands traveled off to the battlefield visiting the Cemetery Hill Culp's Hill, the Round Top mountain and the fields around the Taneytown Road. The ground in these vicinities is yet strewn with remains and relics of the fearful struggle — ragged and muddy Knapsacks, canteens, caps, haversacks, threadbare stockings trodden in the mud, old shoes, pistols holsters, bayonet sheaths, and here and there fragments of blue and gray jackets — mournful and appealing mementoes of the civil strife whose victory would be shreds and tatters like those rags were it no so nobly purchased for so glorious a cause. Hides and skeletons of horses still remain upon the ground. Grave marks of unrecognized heroes were in every quarter of the field and rows of graves ranged along the line of stone fences, which had afforded shelter to the sharpshooters. A ravine, up which the rebels had charged towards a stone fence flanking Culp's Hill, was yet full of these forlorn remnants of battle, so indicative, so eloquent, that the imagination had little task to call back the daring charge of the graybacks up the hill, and the still fiercer defense and onslaugh of the determined and inexorable men whose resistless bravery was victory ordained, and who proved that if the rebels fought well in the South, the loyal soldiers fought even better in the North. Melancholy and glorious vestiges!"

"QUARREL NOT AT ALL NO MAN RESOLVED TO MAKE THE MOST

Lincoln's farewell address to the people of Springfield upon leaving for Washington:

"My friends: no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington.

"Without the assistance of that Divine Being Who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. . . ."

Knouse Foods Co-op., Inc.
Peach Glen, Pa.

OF HIMSELF CAN SPARE TIME FOR PERSONAL CONTENTION"

"I HAVE NEVER TRIED TO CONCEAL MY OPINIONS,

As we accept the modern proposition that we can successfully establish planetary liaison with other inhabitants of our universe, let us also rededicate ourselves to Lincoln's proposition that all men are created equal.

Abraham Lincoln appraised the cost of the fight for freedom 100 years ago on November 19 when, with heavy heart, he dedicated the National Cemetery on the Gettysburg Battlefield with his immortal words of tribute to those "who gave the last full measure of devotion." Let us renew our faith in his principles by creating a lasting peace for a civilized nation without inner conflicts and barbarism. Let us remember his purpose as well as his words in these difficult times of 1963.

The Littlestown National Bank
Littlestown, Pa.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NOR TRIED TO DECEIVE ANYONE"

"LET ME DIE IN THE ADVOCACY OF WHAT IS JUST AND RIGHT"

"Deeply and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseparable from this high honor—a responsibility which I could almost wish had fallen upon some one of the far more eminent men and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the convention . . ."

Lincoln's words to the notification committee of his nomination of 1860 reflect his humility. Elected the first Republican president, his ideas, philosophy and beliefs were absorbed by the Republican party, and carried on to this day.

It is with much pleasure that we honor this great man on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Adams County Republican Committee

H. Earl Pitzer, Chairman
Mrs. Muriel Brendle, Vice Chairman

"I MUST NOT ONLY BE CHASTE BUT ABOVE SUSPICION"

"IN LAW IT IS A GOOD POLICY TO NEVER PLEAD WHAT YOU NEED NOT,

We join the millions of Americans who this year commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in a rededication of faith in the principles of the Great Emancipator for a unified world at peace.

We cannot honor Lincoln's great speech at Gettysburg without also honoring the heroes who are buried there, and it is with humility and deep respect that we join in the tributes on this occasion. We cannot but determine that history will not repeat itself in this great country where so many died to make men free — where the responsibility of the living is to complete the work of our honored dead.

Howard Johnson Motor Lodge
Steinwehr Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.

LEST YOU OBLIGE YOURSELF TO PROVE WHAT YOU CAN NOT"

Lincoln Favored "Sacred Places"

President Lincoln was greatly concerned throughout the war with the preservation of altars of God and institutions dedicated to the betterment of humanity.

On January 17, 1865, he issued this order against military interference at the mother house of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, near Bardstown, Ky., a town which was successively occupied by Union and Confederate troops.

"Let no depredation be committed upon the property or possessions of the 'Sisters of Charity' at Nazareth Academy, near Bardstown, Ky. A. Lincoln."

Lincoln was born and resided for seven years in the community where the Catholic Church first established itself in the Middle West, and not far from the Knob Creek farm where Lincoln lived from two to seven years of age, there was established a Trappist Monastery known as the Gethsemane Abbey. He often visited his Catholic relatives in Hancock County, Ill., which would recall again the traditions of early Kentucky days.

"With Firmness In The Right As God Gives Us To See The Right"

REP. PAUL FINDLEY
By REP. PAUL FINDLEY
20th Illinois District

One hundred twenty-nine years ago Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Illinois legislature. He was 25 years old, a citizen of New Salem. It was his first public office. From that moment on, he was in the public eye—either in office, or running for office or campaigning for someone or on some issue of public interest. From that moment on, that is, until Good Friday, 1865, when he was shot in the back of the head while attending a play at Ford's Theater in Washington.

He was carried to the little Peterson house across the street and spent the long hours of the night hovering between life and death. At 7:22 in the morning he heaved his last breath. Following the custom of the day the attending surgeon fished two silver coins from his pocket, placed one on each of Lincoln's eyes and said, "He is dead."

"NOW HE BELONGS TO THE AGES"

Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, who had been running the country from an adjoining bedroom during the long night, announced tersely. "Now he belongs to the ages."

Now he belongs to the ages. . . . Stanton could not possibly have known the accuracy of his appraisal.

In the 98 years since Lincoln's death, he has become perhaps the most fascinating personality since history began.



REP. PAUL FINDLEY

More books have been written about Lincoln than anyone in history except Christ. In 1945, the state of Illinois published a listing of all books about Lincoln. The listing was so great that two large volumes were required. All told, 3,975 titles. And the pace quickens with passing years. Every year brings new studies into his life, and it is now estimated over 5,000 books have been published about Lincoln.

There are specialists who have spent a lifetime studying this man. An example of the intensive research into his life is the four-volume set "Lincoln Day by Day." It lists each day in Lincoln's life, giving all that is known concerning his activities on that day.

LINCOLN IS AN ABSORBING HOBBY

Lincoln is an absorbing hobby for hundreds of thousands of people throughout the world. Several quarterly publications are issued exclusively for Lincoln collectors. There is also a weekly newsletter for Lincoln fans, "Lincoln Lore."

And you ask why? Why a century after his death, Lincoln is the most written-about person, the center of a far-flung hobby, more inspiring and better known today than during his own lifetime?

Was it his rise from log cabin to White House?

. . . his position of near dictatorial power in a time of crisis?

. . . his ability as a military commander and as an executive?

. . . his homespun ways, his wit, his sense of humor?

Other men have had these qualities and responsibilities, yet none reached Lincoln's pinnacle of fame.

The answer to his greatness lies—I believe—in his speeches, speeches for which a young country editor from Pittsfield, Illinois, had the rare privilege of hearing firsthand.

HEARD LINCOLN'S "LOST SPEECH"

The young editor was John G Nicolay, an immigrant from Bavaria, who first met Lincoln in Pittsfield when the future president was traveling circuit as a lawyer.

Young Nicolay had come to Pittsfield as a printer's devil, learned the trade, became part owner of the newspaper where he worked, and at the same time became a leader in Whig politics.

He was a delegate to the convention of 1856 in Bloomington where the Republican party of Illinois was born from a splinter of the old Whig party. There he helped nominate his neighbor, O. M. Hatch of Griggsville as candidate for Illinois Secretary of State. At the convention, Nicolay heard Lincoln's "Lost Speech," in which Lincoln was on fire for the first time over the slavery issue. His speech was so electrifying the reporters dropped their pencils and forgot their work. Only brief passages were reported. Nicolay heard Lincoln say: "We must put aside all our prejudices and march shoulder to shoulder in the great army of freedom."

DELIVERS "HOUSE DIVIDED" SPEECH

Two years later Nicolay moved to Springfield, where he got a political plum, appointed as clerk by Illinois' newly-creatd and first Republican Secretary of State.

Thus Nicolay was on hand in Representatives' Hall, Springfield, where Lincoln gave his historic "House Divided" speech, which foretold so clearly the impending struggle over slavery and set the stage for the debates with Douglas.

In it, Lincoln declared, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half free and half slave. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

Nicolay was assigned by a St. Louis newspaper to cover the 1860 Republican nominating convention in Chicago's Wigwam. He was there to witness the all-night struggle between the Seward and Lincoln forces, observe first-hand the final dramatic roll call and hear the thunderous applause which greeted Lincoln's nomination to the presidency.

ENGAGES NICOLAY AS HIS SECRETARY

Nicolay returned to his clerk's job in the state capitol building in Springfield There he was touched again by the hand of destiny. Lincoln established headquarters in the very rooms where Nicolay worked as clerk, and hired Nicolay as his secretary—his only paid staff member of the campaign. Salary? Seventy dollars a month.

It was a difficult assignment. National passions were running high. Lincoln the candidate vowed he would say or write nothing to aggravate these passions. Delicate tasks lay on young Nicolay. He handled the assignment so well that when election day was over, Lincoln chose Nicolay to go with him to the White House as his private secretary.

February 11, 1861, when Lincoln went to the railway station in Springfield for the trip to Washington, Nicolay was with him and heard his masterful extemporaneous farewell. When the train pulled out of the station a New York newspaperman asked Lincoln for a copy of his remarks. He had no written text, but took a pencil and paper and began to write. The train began shaking and he assigned the writing task to young Nicolay, dictating the remainder. Thus Nicolay has the privilege of recording these great phrases:

ASKED DIVINE ASSISTANCE

"I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever, I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested on Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being Which ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him, Who can go with me, and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well."

But all was not well. The train rolled on through a troubled land. The clouds of war were gathering. The confederacy was already a month old. Assassination rumors were common. When Lincoln stepped to the inaugural platform in Washington, he was in an outpost of the north, surrounded by areas sympathetic to the south. The only land connection to the north was by way of Baltimore, and it was weeks before it was clear that Baltimore would permit federal troops to come to the rescue of the nation's capital. We cannot today appreciate the tense, ominous feeling which prevailed when Lincoln stepped to the inaugural platform.

PRAYER FOR CONCILIATION

Two seats away was Nicolay. If the farewell to Springfield was Lincoln's benediction, his first inaugural was his prayer for conciliation.

Nicolay heard him say, "We must not be enemies. Though passions may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

At the White House, Nicolay became Lincoln's confidant, closer in his counsels than any member of the cabinet. He shared with Lincoln the tortures of the presidency: the mounting toll of civil war as fellow countrymen drew each other's blood; the discouragement of military inaction and reverses; the search for a military commander who could win.



A popular photograph of Abraham Lincoln

FINALLY, TIDE OF BATTLE TURNS

Finally, the tide of battle turned—in the bloody conflict at Gettysburg. Shortly thereafter, the battlefield was to be dediated as a national cemetery, and Lincoln was invited to speak.

The day before the ceremony, Nicolay accompanied Lincoln to Gettysburg. After the night's rest they worked together over the last part of Lincoln's remarks, drafting these closing words:

"It is rather for us the living to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion. . . . That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Nicolay was on the platform to hear this most famous of all speeches.

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL

And finally Nicolay was on the platform to hear Lincoln's great sermon, the second inaugural. It was a different scene from four years earlier. There was victory in the air. It was only a matter of time before the war would end. A note of triumph might have been expected. There was none. No malice. Only mercy and charity, plus a clear defense of Lincoln's conduct of the war.

Nicolay heard Lincoln read these words, "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondsman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash be paid with another drawn with the sword; as was said 2,000 years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"BIND UP THE NATIONS WOUNDS"

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us continue the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

There is the living Lincoln. In these great speeches Lincoln lives on, more vital, more influential than in his own lifetime. Here is supreme example of the conservation of values beyond death—positive evidence of a hereafter for those who humbly serve the Master.

In these speeches, Lincoln uttered the deep yearnings of the American people—

. . . their passion for liberty.

. . . their willingness to fight and die for freedom.

. . . their belief in the supreme importance of the human spirit.

. . . their deep and abiding faith in God.

In them, Lincoln expressed the American ideal—

. . . a government that protects liberty and provides equal justice for all.

. . . a durable and majestic federal union that keeps sovereignty in the hands of the individual citizens.

And he did so in such rich clear phrases they are read and re-read and memorized year after year for their content and because they are great pieces of literature.

Lincoln lives on, just as surely as our federal union and freedom live on.

He was—and still is—the living symbol of our pledge of allegiance: "One nation under God . . . indivisible . . . with liberty and justice for all."

"No country can sustain in idleness more than a small percentage of its members." Lincoln — September 30, 1859.

In Lincoln's Old Home

By Rev. Dr. Jacob M. Francis

Rev. Dr. Francis was graduated from Pennsylvania College, now Gettysburg College, in 1888 and from the Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary in 1891.

There are two great epochs in the history of our American Republic. The nation-building epoch and the nation-preserving epoch. The first had its beginning with the 13 colonies on the Atlantic sea-board and its central figure was George Washington. The second epoch had its scene of action in the Mississippi Valley and its hero was Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln came to us in the time of storm. His origin was as humble as that of the lowly Nazarene, Who bore His cross on the far-off shores of Galilee.

His life in this world was a very short one, less than three score years, hardly ten of them visible above the level of the earth, yet into that brief space events were crowded so stupendous, that we can hardly read the record without a strange feeling coming over us that we are not reading about a man at all, but about some sublime instrument brought into use by the infinite powers, to bless and to help the human race.

WHO WAS HE?

Today, men are still guessing about his education, his religion, his faculties, the power of his resources which always seemed equal to his tasks.

Who was this man of the common people, this man who said, "God must have liked the common people or He would not have made so many of them." This man whose words were as easily understood by the people among whom he lived, as the call of a bird by its mate. As true to nature as the roar of the wild beast, or the gentle murmur of falling waters. Whose thought and speech were as direct as the lightning and his humor as gentle and wholesome as the laughter of a child.

LIVED IN SPRINGFIELD

Way out in Illinois, a state admitted to the union just 12 years before, with her prairies so open that truth could find no hiding place, they found this man, — Abraham Lincoln, — amongst a people who loved, revered and honored him. What he said and did and was when in their midst they have cherished as the Hebrew tribes the tradition of Abraham, and dying, have bequeathed them as a rich legacy to their children.

It was my privilege to live in Springfield, the home of Lincoln, for almost nine years, and part of that time to be chaplain of the legislature of Illinois, so that I had an opportunity to come in touch with many of the historic places of interest which are now visited by thousands of people every year.

Here is still the old Lincoln home, about two squares from our church and parsonage, a modest, old - fashioned frame dwelling, which attracts more notice from strangers and pilgrims from all parts of the world than any of the more pretentious buildings. It was the only home that Lincoln ever owned. It was from this place he went forth to accomplish the high destiny thrust upon him by his election as President of the United States. It was here that Lincoln developed from the country lawyer to a national leader, and here he lived a modest man among his neighbors, well beloved for his manly and neighborly qualities. This property was presented to the state of Illinois by his son, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, and has been preserved as nearly as possible in the condition in which President and Mrs. Lincoln left it. There are many interesting relics to be seen here.

HIS LAW OFFICE

Here also was the law office of "Lincoln & Herdon": the old State House in which he became famous, and which is now used as the Saugaman County Court House: the old First Presbyterian church, where for 12 years prior to his election to the presidency, Abraham Lincoln, rented and occupied a pew, more regular in his attendance at the services than the average communicant, a reverent and devout worshipper of Almighty God in a Christian congregation. This church was long occupied as a house of worship by our German Lutheran congregation, of which Rev. William Schuelzke, D.D., is the beloved pastor.

But the mecca to which thousands of pilgrims, both in this and the old world come, is "Lincoln's Tomb" in beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery. This cemetery, famous as the resting place of the martyr president, is known as one of the most beautiful spots in the world. Here the body of Abraham Lincoln was brought May 4, 1865, and deposited in a receiving vault. About 10 years after the body was placed in the crypt of the monument and later in the sarcophagus in the center of the catacomb. Later it was found that the foundation of the monument was sinking and the entire structure was torn down and rebuilt at a cost to the state of Illinois of $100,000. No change was made in the structure except to build the shaft or obelisk 20 feet higher. The monument contains the bodies of Mrs. Lincoln, their two sons, Thomas (generally known as "Tad") and Willie, and their grandson, Abraham Lincoln, a son of Hon. Robert T. Lincoln. A cemented vault was made beneath the floor of the catacomb and in this vault the body of President Lincoln was placed September 26, 1901, where it will probably remain undisturbed forever.

SAW BODY REMOVED

It was my privilege to be present when the body was removed from the temporary vault to this last resting place. I shall never forget the impression it made upon me. As I saw that long, narrow casket, and stood with that distinguished party, among whom was the son of the martyred president, and was privileged to look upon that care-worn face, I felt it to be one of the most sacred hours of my life. There we stood, that cold September day, with heads bare and tear-dimmed eyes in silent meditation.

(Continued On Page 4)

"GOLD IS GOOD IN ITS PLACE;

While the significance of Mr. Lincoln's words at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863, may have been temporarily lost to his generation, there is no doubt that the full impact of his wisdom has been felt by later generations.

That tribute to the individual citizen who upheld his nation's beliefs was the debt repaid to past, present and future peoples who have exercised, are exercising, or will exercise their rights as individual citizens of that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Mr. Lincoln realized that man's last and best hope was man, the individual.

The Lincoln Civil War Society of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LIVING, BRAVE, PATRIOTIC MEN ARE BETTER THAN GOLD"

"AS I WOULD NOT BE A SLAVE,

The first Civil War Round Table was founded in Chicago on December 3, 1940, by 15 men with a common interest in the Civil War and all its battles, causes, and personalities. Membership has grown to more than 300 as the quarter century anniversary approaches.

Similar interests prompted the founding of Round Tables in other places, large and small, and now there are more than 150. An effort was made at Gettysburg in 1952 to form a national organization. The choice was to remain independent. Thus, the Civil War Round Table remains a unique institution—many units of similar interests, but no national organization.

Of Chicago Civil War Round Table's 225 meetings since the founding, many have been devoted to Lincoln. We join all other groups in paying homage to the great thoughts expressed in Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

The Civil War Round Table

Chicago, Illinois

SO I WOULD NOT BE A MASTER'

"I HOPE TO STAND FIRM ENOUGH NOT TO GO BACKWARD, AND YET

As Abraham Lincoln stood on the hallowed battlefield and voiced his dedication he thought of all the men who had struggled and fallen there. His words encompassed all Americans of his day and for all time to come. Today as Americans commemorate the anniversary of that bitter struggle a keen sense of history makes them conscious of the heritage of valor and courage which Lincoln described in his matchless prose. With equal dedication The Civil War Round Table of New York furthers an awareness in our history and a deep appreciation of our past and the men who shaped it.

The Civil War Round Table of New York, Inc.

New York, N.Y.

NOT GO FORWARD FAST ENOUGH TO WRECK THE COUNTRY'S CAUSE"

"THE FIERY TRIAL THROUGH WHICH WE PASS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

'A magnanimous spirit was one of the outstanding virtues of Abraham Lincoln. It was a spirit based on an abiding love for all humanity. It enabled him to tower above the temptation to do anything cheap, vindictive, or little. To McClellan's seeming discourtesy, he could offer to hold the general's horse if it would enable him to win a battle. To George Pickett, whom in happier times he had helped to secure admission to West Point, he could send, because of a baby's kiss, a word of forgiveness by the wife and baby of the famous Confederate.

Oklahoma City Civil War Round Table

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

WILL LIGHT US DOWN TO THE LATEST GENERATION

"STAND WITH ANYONE THAT STANDS RIGHT

We rejoice in the opportunity to participate in the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's matchless and immortal Gettysburg Address. On November 19, 1863, he laid down for all Americans the principles which hold us together as a free nation. In our day and time we are again involved in a crisis—both foreign and domestic—testing whether our government of freedom can long endure. It behooves all of us to rededicate ourselves to the principles so clearly stated at Gettysburg. His appeal for increased devotion and self-sacrifice still remains.

Civil War Round Table of Royal Oak, Michigan

ART WITH HIM WHEN HE GOES WRONG

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Had Varied Reaction Across The Nation

There is a great folklore that has arisen about the reception of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address by newsmen who reported it and others who heard it.

After Edward Everett, former U.S. Senator, ex-governor of Massachusetts president of Harvard, had declaimed to the assemblage for an hour and 57 minutes a speech that occupied nearly two newspaper pages, the Baltimore Glee Club sang an ode specially written for the occasion. The Lincoln spoke ten sentences in less than three minutes, catching photographers unprepared so that they missed their opportunity for a picture.

The reactions ran as follows: The Cincinnati Commercial reporter wrote: "The President rises slowly, draws from his pocket a paper, and, when commotion subsides in a sharp, unmusical treble voice, reads the brief and pithy remarks."

The New York Tribune and many other newspapers merely reported the words of the address with this sentence preceding: "The dedicatory remarks were then delivered by the President."

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union declared "The President succeeded on this occasion because he acted without sense and without constraint in a panaorama that was gotten up more for the benefit of his party than for the glory of the nation and the honor of the dead . . . We pass over the silly remarks of the President; for the credit of the nation we are willing that the veil of oblivion shall be dropped over them and that they shall be no more repeated or thought of."

OTHER ATTACKS

The Chicago Times report said: "Mr Lincoln did most foully traduce the motives of the men who were slain at Gettysburg" in his reference to a "new birth of freedom. They gave their lives to maintain the old government and the only constitution and Union . . . The cheek of every American must tingle with shame as he reads the silly, flat, and dish-watery utterances of the man who has to be pointed out to intelligent foreigners as the President of the United States."

In the London Times version "the ceremony was rendered ludicrous by some of the sallies of that poor President Lincoln."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin felt that while readers would be little concerned with Everett's oration, there were few who would not read the President's few words "without a moistening of the eye and a swelling of the heart."

LAUDATORY GROUP

The Providence Journal reported: "We know not where to look for a more admirable speech than the brief one which the President made at the close of Mr. Everett's oration."

The Springfield Republican's comment said "Surpassingly fine as Mr. Everett's oration was in the Gettysburg consecration, the rhetorical honors for the occasion were won by President Lincoln. His little speech is a perfect gem; deep in feeling, compact in thought and expression and tasteful and elegant in every word and comma. Then it has the merit of unexpectedness in its verbal perfection and beauty We had grown so accustomed to homely and imperfect phrases in his productions that we had come to think it was the law of his utterance. But this shows he can talk handsomely as well as act sensibly. Turn back and read it over, it will repay study as a model speech."

In Harper's Weekly "The Lounger" noted: "The President and the Cabinet were there, with famous soldiers and civilians. The oration by Mr. Everett was smooth and cold. . . . The few words of the President were from the heart to the heart. They can not be read, even, without kindling emotion 'The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.' It was as simple and felicitous and earnest a word as was ever spoken."

LINCOLN'S REACTION

John Hay wrote in his diary "The President in a firm, free way, with more grace than is his wont, said his half dozen words of consecration."

Edward Everett, writing to Lincoln said: 'I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

To this Lincoln responded "In our respective parts yesterday you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that, in your judgment, the little I did say was not entirely a failure."

Col. Ward H Lamon wrote that Lincoln told him just after delivering the speech: "Lamon, that speech won't scour. It is a flat failure and the people are disappointed." "Scour" was the familiar farm term to describe when wet soil stuck to the mold board of a plow.

Mrs. John T Stuart, wife of Lincoln's first law partner, claimed that "Mr. Edwards (Mary Todd's guardian) always was opposed to Mr. Lincoln on the ground that he was a poor young man and had no prospects," and that "he insisted upon Mary writing a letter to Mr. Lincoln, breaking off the engagement."

"I . . . WISH TO BE NO LESS THAN NATIONAL

"Remembering that when not a very great man begins to be mentioned for a very great office, his head is very likely to be a little turned."

This has been true of many men on the threshold of greatness. Losing their humility is the downfall of many. Abraham Lincoln was not included in this category. His Address delivered on the Battlefields of Gettysburg 100 years ago shows clearly his humility and simplicity.

We are proud to honor this great American on this occasion—the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Aero Oil Co.

New Oxford, Pa.

IN ALL POSITIONS I MAY TAKE"

"IF IN YOUR OWN JUDGMENT YOU CANNOT BE AN HONEST

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, we are mindful of an eastern monarch who invented a sentence to be true and appropriate in all times and situations. The sentence was "And this, too, shall pass away!"

On referring to those words, Lincoln said, "How much it expresses! How chastening in the hour of pride! How consoling in the depths of affliction! . . . and yet, let us hope it is not quite true. Let us hope, rather, that by the best cultivation of the physical world beneath and around us and the best intellectual and moral world within us, we shall secure an individual, social and political prosperity and happiness, whose course shall be onward and upward, and which, while the earth endures, shall not pass away!"

Gettysburg Shoe Company

Fairfield Road Gettysburg, Pa.

LAWYER, RESOLVE TO BE HONEST WITHOUT BEING A LAWYER"

"I CLAIM NOT TO HAVE CONTROLLED EVENTS,

We pledge ourselves to "take increased devotion" to the cause for which the heroes of the Civil War died and rededicate ourselves to the birth of freedom Abraham Lincoln foresaw in his brief, but immortal, speech at Gettysburg 100 years ago.

The new birth of freedom, sparked by Union victory, has been laboring for 100 years under stubborn resistance and selfish reluctance to release all of our people from bondage.

Adams Sanitation Company

Gettysburg, Pa.

BUT CONFESS PLAINLY THAT EVENTS HAVE CONTROLLED ME"



OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SPRINGFIELD

November 19, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

Today, a century after Lincoln delivered his now famous "Gettysburg Address," the world is commemorating that occasion. As Governor of Illinois, a state steeped in Lincoln lore, I heartily endorse this commemoration. I believe it is both fitting and proper to pay due tribute to this great American who led our nation through a most difficult period in its history.

While many changes have taken place since Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address, the spirit in which the Address was given is the same today as it was then. In essence, it is the spirit of this Address that we are commemorating. Let us recognize this spirit for what it truly is. Let us sincerely embrace it so that our nation may reach a new level of spiritual growth.

Sincerely,

Governor

Lincoln Sense Of Discretion Was Big Asset

Lincoln has reached such an exalted position in the thinking of the American people that he has become an exemplar by which the acts of other men in political life, especially those of presidents are judged.

One of the most important characteristics of Lincoln which contributed to his qualifications as a statesman was his sense of discretion. His ability to be tactful in an unusual degree was constant and his mental perceptions blossomed during the Civil War with a diplomacy of unusual merit.

His attitude as a lawyer was partly responsible for cultivating the art of discretion. He mentioned this basic principle. "In law it is good policy never to plead what you need not, lest you oblige yourself to prove what you cannot."

Lincoln's wisdom and discretion placed him in a favorable position to win the Republican nomination for the presidency at the Wigwam convention in Chicago in 1860. He wrote to Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, "My name is new in the field, and I presume that I am not the first choice of a very great many Our policy, then, is to give no offense to others, — leave them in a mood to come to us if they shall be compelled to give up their first love. This, too, is dealing justly with all, and leaving us in a mood to support heartily whoever shall be nominated."



LINCOLN AT HOME

"THE GOOD OLD MAXIMS OF THE BIBLE ARE APPLICABLE,

Abraham Lincoln always wanted to do what he deemed right—"I'll do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

Lincoln's thoughts were always expressed with eloquence, simplicity and appropriateness. His famous Address delivered at the Dedication of the National Cemetery a century ago is an example of this. On the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech, we pay tribute to this great American.

Britcher & Bender

27 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

AND TRULY APPLICABLE, TO HUMAN AFFAIRS"

"SLAVERY IS FOUNDED IN SELFISHNESS OF MAN'S NATURE –

Our country is prosperous and powerful; but could it have been quite all it has been, and is, and is to be without the foresight, bravery and sacrifices of our forefathers?

Abraham Lincoln, with his genius for expressing America, summed up the meaning of our country for all time when he delivered his immortal address just 100 years ago.

We are pleased to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of this great speech, delivered on the fields of Gettysburg.

The Dutch Cupboard

523 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

OPPOSITION TO IT IS (IN?) HIS LOVE OF JUSTICE"

"I Was Born In Harden County Kentucky; My Parents, Of Undistinguished Families"

The brief life-story of Lincoln from his own pen was written in December, 1859, for Jesse W. Fell and later appeared with a series of sketches by Colonel Ward Hill Lamon under the title "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln."

The autobiography follows:

"I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Harden County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families — second families perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, some others in Macon counties, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 1782, where a year or two later, he was killed by Indians — not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like.

"My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age; and grew up, literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called; but no qualifications were ever required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin' and cipherin'" to the Rule of Three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three; but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

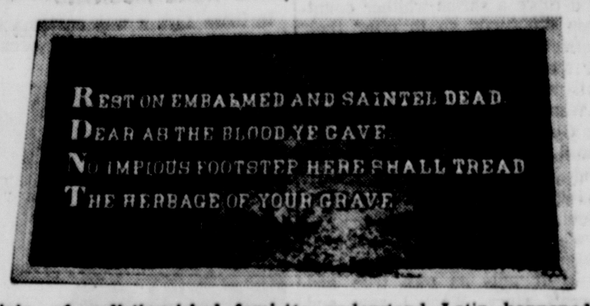
"I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon county.

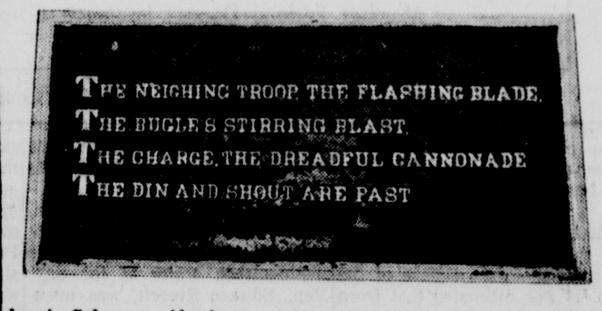
TO NEW SALEM

"Then I got to New Salem at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard county, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war; and I was elected a captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went to the campaign, was elected, ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten. The only time I ever have been beaten by the people. The next, and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elected to the Legislature. I was not a candidate afterwar During the Legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the lower House of Congress. Was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849-1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a whig in politics; and generally on the whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said, I am, in height, six feet, four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair, and gray eyes. No other marks or brands recollected.

Yours very truly,
"A. Lincoln."





Lincoln At Gettysburg

By Rev. Henry C. Holloway

Rev. Dr. Holloway was graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg College, in 1861 and from the Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary in 1863.

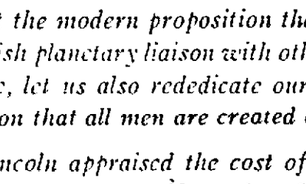
The dedication of the grounds of the Soldiers National Cemetery at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863, marks a sacred epoch. The grounds had been made sacred and consecrated previous to this date by the brave men who offered their lives a sacrifice on their country's altar. Each year it is becoming more and more a shrine whither countless thousands go to offer their patriotic devotion at the tombs of the heroic dead. They never fail who die in a great cause.

What I have to say on "Lincoln at Gettysburg," I give from personal observation. I was present and heard the immortal speech made by the immortal Lincoln on that momentous occasion. The now priceless journal I kept in those days is here under my eyes. It tells its own true and correct story. What I saw and heard that day went on record that evening.

Extensive preparations had been made for this national event. The expectations were great. The fact that the President and his cabinet would grace the occasion was quite sufficient to create the liveliest interest The distinguished party arrived in Gettysburg the evening before. They immediately proceeded to the residence of Hon. David Wills, who entertained Mr Lincoln.

CROWD GATHERS

In the meantime a great crowd had gathered in front of the Wills mansion, and vigorously called for the President. Secretary Seward, of the cabinet, and Colonel Forney of Philadelphia, responded in short speeches. But this did not satisfy the multitudes Nothing would do, the President must come forth. He did, but made only a few remarks, thanking the people for their cordial welcome, and with a hearty good-night disappeared. This part of the evening was followed by a reception at the house of Mr. Wills.



Lincoln in 1860.

The morning of the next day was beautiful. The sky was cloudless, and the sun shown out in glorious splendor It was a great day in Gettysburg. The procession formed in the square of the town. It was estimated that from 15,000 to 18,000 people were present. Military and civic organizations from many parts of the nation participated. It was a truly national occasion. The Marine Band of Washington, D. C., was the leading organization in the way of music. The President had about him the members of his cabinet. Many other distinguished men of national fame and reputation were present. The noted, brilliant war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin; Governors Todd, Dennison and Brough, of Ohio; Major Generals Schenk, Couch and Stahl; also Brigadier Generals Buford, Gibbons and others.

SOME WERE MOUNTED

In those days it was customary for dignitaries, on special occasions, to ride on horseback. The committee had provided a horse of fine style for the President. Possibly this horse was a bit below the average in height. After he had mounted the animal, the difference was more perceptible, for Mr. Lincoln's feet were near the ground. The spectacle was next to the humorous, and no one seemed more conscious of it than himself For all that, measuring six feet and four inches in height, garbed in a long Prince Albert coat, his head crowned with a full one-story silk hat, the President towered above all his associates.

NEAR SPEAKER'S STAND

The vast column, as it moved toward its destination was impressive and beautiful. An air solemnity seemed to possess the multitudes. It was a veritable funeral procession.

After reaching the grounds, and the opening services, consisting of music and prayer, the distinguished orator of the day, Hon. Edward Everett, was introduced by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania. The oration of Mr. Everett was great, perfectly adapted to the occasion and exactly what such an oration should be. At its close there was befitting music Then Governor Curtin presented President Lincoln as only to accept in a few formal words the cemetery grounds on behalf of the nation

I was not far from the speaker's stand. I easily heard and saw the movements of the distinguished speaker His clear ringing voice carried his words all over that vast assembly. As the President began to speak I instinctively felt that the occasion was taking on a new grandeur, as of a great moment in history, and then there followed, in slow, clear and most impressive far-reaching utterance the words with which the whole world has long since been familiar.

I am well aware that a difference of opinion has been expressed in regard to the reception given by the people on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's immortal speech. A writer in the little book entitled, "The Perfect Tribute," which purports to give the story of Lincoln's address speaks of how the President for weeks was under a cloud of remorse over his address, believing it to have been a failure. This is totally at variance in the case as it came under my observation. It is an unnatural interpretation of the occasion and does not comport with what actually occurred. There was no ground for remorse. The address was received with remarkable enthusiasm and in a manner becoming the great occasion.

ONE DISAPPOINTMENT

There was one disappointing feature about it — its marked brevity. The speaker had, as we thought, but barely commenced when he stopped The clear, ringing voice ceased before we were ready for it. There was a pause, between the close of the address and the applause because the people expected more; but when it was apparent that the address was really concluded, the applause was intensely hearty, rising like the sound of many waters.

Among the numerous personal congratulations of the distinguished men present were the prophetic words of Hon. Edward Everett. He said: "Mr. President, your speech will be remembered long after mine is forgotten." The next day Mr. Everett wrote Mr. Lincoln a letter in which he expressed his great admiration for the address, and said: "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in my two hours as you did in two minutes." In great earnestness, also, said Hon. Mr. MacVeagh to Mr. Lincoln, "You have made an immortal address." To whom the President replied quickly, "Oh, you must not say that. You must not be extravagant about it."

WON'T LOSE LUSTER

Indeed, so great was that speech that no one at the time comprehended it fully. No eulogistic utterances in regard ot it, can do it justice. As the ages go by it will lose none of its luster. We had heard very much more that day than we dreamed of.

Here it is:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether the nation, or any nation so conceived and dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of the war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who have given their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will very little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion: that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."



THE GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG

October 18, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor, The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

The Gettysburg Address remains, after one hundred years, a masterpiece in America's historical literature. Lincoln expressed eloquently the deep sadness and profound patriotism which filled those who gathered at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863.

Today, a century later, our nation is still engaged in a test to determine if the United States, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, can long endure. Blood has been shed in the dispute over the equality of men even in 1963.

We give thanks for the distance that we have come in human relations since the time when Americans rose against Americans in the battles of the War Between the States. But we must face the challenge of the future, the many more "miles to go before we sleep."

The 100th anniversary of the Gettysburg Address is an occasion on which we should all renew in ourselves the spirit of love, patriotism, and humility, which characterized Abraham Lincoln as he dedicated the great resting place at Gettysburg.

Sincerely yours,

William W. Scranton

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON

"I GO FOR ALL SHARING THE PRIVILEGES OF GOVERNMENT

It is my privilege to have a small part in the commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and as we again labor to release all our people from bondage let us fervently support the goals of the Great Emancipator to preserve a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Baltozer
Custom-Clean Service
Martin Baltozer
R. 6 Gettysburg, Pa.

WHO ASSIST IN BEARING ITS BURDENS"

Many Doubted Lincoln Could Be Re-elected

In the pre-election days of 1864 Lincoln's informants painted a bleak and dismal picture of his chances of being returned to the presidency. As early as March, one of his correspondents advised, "Seward has never failed to think he will succeed you and that his faithful manager (Weed) hopes to carry him into the presidency."

On July 21, 1864, O. Follett wrote him: "The influence exerted in New York in 1862 is now at work to deceive and mislead the whole people . . . I need be no more specific in my arrangement than to name Thurlow Weed as the instrument or conduit through which that influence worked and is now working." Weed seems to have been exerting pressure on Lincoln to withdraw his candidacy for the sake of party success, and the decision was apparently decided on Aug. 22 at a conference in which Weed, Raymond and Swett participated.

On Aug. 18 Horace Greely said, "Mr. Lincoln is already beaten. He cannot be elected and we must have another ticket to save us from utter overthrow."

These were among the predictions that must have prompted Lincoln on Aug. 23, 1864, to write the following memorandum.

"This morning, as for some days in the past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be re-elected. Then it will be my duty to so cooperate with the President-elect as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration; as he will have secured his election on such grounds that he cannot possibly save it afterwards."

LITERARY HABIT

". . . I am never easy now, when I am handling a thought, till I have bounded it north and bounded it south, and bounded it east, and bounded it west," Lincoln once told Dr. John Putman Gulliver, who asked Lincoln about his early literary habits.

Battlefield Was Scarred By Fighting

The Compiler's account of the crowd activity at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863, said:

"Crowds unable to hear the prayers or the speeches wandered in every direction on the battle-ground. A party under General Gibbons rode over the Broad Top hill, where the rebels made one of their fierce assaults. One visitor to the battle-ground rode a horse which General Lee himself confiscated in the vicinity and used during the battle. Hundreds gathered up, to bear with them the spirit of Gettysburg to every quarter of the State, relics more eloquent than orations. The memory of the day and especially of the hallowed battle-ground will never leave them.

"In the interval before the procession, thousands traveled off to the battlefield visiting the Cemetery Hill Culp's Hill, the Round Top mountain and the fields around the Taneytown Road. The ground in these vicinities is yet strewn with remains and relics of the fearful struggle — ragged and muddy Knapsacks, canteens, caps, haversacks, threadbare stockings trodden in the mud, old shoes, pistols holsters, bayonet sheaths, and here and there fragments of blue and gray jackets — mournful and appealing mementoes of the civil strife whose victory would be shreds and tatters like those rags were it no so nobly purchased for so glorious a cause Hides and skeletons of horses still remain upon the ground. Grave marks of unrecognized heroes were in every quarter of the field and rows of graves ranged along the line of stone fences, which had afforded shelter to the sharpshooters. A ravine, up which the rebels had charged towards a stone fence flanking Culp's Hill, was yet full of these forlorn remnants of battle, so indicative, so eloquent, that the imagination had little task to call back the daring charge of the graybacks up the hill, and the still fiercer defense and onslaugh of the determined and inexorable men whose resistless bravery was victory ordained, and who proved that if the rebels fought well in the South, the loyal soldiers fought even better in the North. Melancholy and glorious vestiges!"

"I HAVE NEVER TRIED TO CONCEAL MY OPINIONS,

As we accept the modern proposition that we can successfully establish planetary liaison with other inhabitants of our universe, let us also rededicate ourselves to Lincoln's proposition that all men are created equal.

Abraham Lincoln appraised the cost of the fight for freedom 100 years ago on November 19 when, with heavy heart, he dedicated the National Cemetery on the Gettysburg Battlefield with his immortal words of tribute to those "who gave the last full measure of devotion." Let us renew our faith in his principles by creating a lasting peace for a civilized nation without inner conflicts and barbarism. Let us remember his purpose as well as his words in these difficult times of 1963.

The Littlestown National Bank
Littlestown, Pa.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NOR TRIED TO DECEIVE ANYONE"

"QUARREL NOT AT ALL NO MAN RESOLVED TO MAKE THE MOST

Lincoln's farewell address to the people of Springfield upon leaving for Washington:

"My friends: no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington.

"Without the assistance of that Divine Being Who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. . . ."

Knouse Foods Co-op., Inc.
Peach Glen, Pa.

OF HIMSELF CAN SPARE TIME FOR PERSONAL CONTENTION"

"LET ME DIE IN THE ADVOCACY OF WHAT IS JUST AND RIGHT"

"Deeply and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseparable from this high honor—a responsibility which I could almost wish had fallen upon some one of the far more eminent men and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the convention . . ."

Lincoln's words to the notification committee of his nomination of 1860 reflect his humility. Elected the first Republican president, his ideas, philosophy and beliefs were absorbed by the Republican party, and carried on to this day.

It is with much pleasure that we honor this great man on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Adams County Republican Committee

H. Earl Pitzer, Chairman
Mrs. Muriel Brendle, Vice Chairman

"I MUST NOT ONLY BE CHASTE BUT ABOVE SUSPICION"

"IN LAW IT IS A GOOD POLICY TO NEVER PLEAD WHAT YOU NEED NOT,

We join the millions of Americans who this year commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in a rededication of faith in the principles of the Great Emancipator for a unified world at peace.

We cannot honor Lincoln's great speech at Gettysburg without also honoring the heroes who are buried there, and it is with humility and deep respect that we join in the tributes on this occasion. We cannot but determine that history will not repeat itself in this great country where so many died to make men free — where the responsibility of the living is to complete the work of our honored dead.

Howard Johnson Motor Lodge
Steinwehr Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.

LEST YOU OBLIGE YOURSELF TO PROVE WHAT YOU CAN NOT"

Lincoln Favored "Sacred Places"

President Lincoln was greatly concerned throughout the war with the preservation of altars of God and institutions dedicated to the betterment of humanity.

On January 17, 1865, he issued this order against military interference at the mother house of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, near Bardstown, Ky., a town which was successively occupied by Union and Confederate troops.

"Let no depredation be committed upon the property or possessions of the 'Sisters of Charity' at Nazareth Academy, near Bardstown, Ky. A. Lincoln"

Lincoln was born and resided for seven years in the community where the Catholic Church first established itself in the Middle West, and not far from the Knob Creek farm where Lincoln lived from two to seven years of age, there was established a Trappist Monastery known as the Gethsemane Abbey. He often visited his Catholic relatives in Hancock County, Ill., which would recall again the traditions of early Kentucky days.

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Publish Witness' Account Of Lincoln's Assassination

The former Philadelphia Public Ledger under date of December 7, 1925, published what is reported to be the assassination of Abraham Lincoln as described by a witness, Judge John A. Henderson, then a young soldier on duty at Washington.

George Nox McCain describes the tragedy as follows:

Judge John J Henderson, of the Superior Court, is one of the lessening group of men and women who were present in Ford's Theatre on the night of April 14, 1865 when President Lincoln was assassinated.

It was a great and historic tragedy, that would easily impress itself upon the memory of any man.

Doubly so in the case of Judge Henderson, who at the time was a young college student who had enlisted in the Union Army.

FRESH IN MIND

Tremendous experiences, not alone of that night but of that period, left an indelible impress upon his plastic memory.

For that reason his recollections of that night are as fresh as though the awful event had transpired within the limits of the present year

John J. Henderson was graduated from Allegheny College, Meadville, when he was 18 years old.

He immediately enlisted in the Federal Army.

After a term of service on the Rapidan, he was transferred to duty in the office of Colonel Ingraham, provost marshal of Washington.

He had several friends at the time in the city, among them Alexander Ashley, who had preceded Henderson in the service

Ashley had gone from Meadville with the company recruited among the Allegheny College students and which was incorporated with the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves.

ASHLEY WAS SECRETARY

When Henderson was transferred to Wasnington he found Ashley there as secretary to the chief signal officer of the army, General Albert J. Myer

It was General Myer who in 1870 organized the present Weather Bureau

Through this connection, as organizer and chief of the Weather Bureau, General Myer gained the sobriquet of "Old Probabilities," which clung to him till his death.

Another young officer attached to the Signal Service was Lieutenant McKelvey.

McKelvey and Henderson lived with Ashley, who maintained a home in the capital city.

On the night of April 14, 1865, the three young men purchased tickets for the performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre

SEATED NEAR FRONT

Their seats were located in the first or second row, a trifle off the center, in the balcony.

"During the performance Ashley directed my attention to a tall, very handsome man, with dark mustache and wearing a black soft hat, standing in the rear of the balcony," said Judge Henderson, speaking of his experience.

" 'That is John Wilkes Booth,' he said. 'He is a son of Junius Brutus Booth.'

"Booth was a prominent actor of that day and I had an exceptionally good view of him," said Judge Henderson.

"The President's box was located on the same floor as the balcony.

SOUND OF SHOT

"About ten minutes after my attention had been called to the presence of Booth there was the sound of a shot.

"I think the audience imagined that the shot was in some way connected with the play, until the sound of a struggle in the President's box was heard.

It was when Major Rathbone, who, with Miss Harris, had accompanied the President and Mrs. Lincoln to the theatre that night, grappled with the assassin.

"Booth stabbed Major Rathbone when he attempted to capture him.

"An instant later we saw a man, whom I recognized as Booth, leap from the box to the stage.

"I noticed that he bent his knees, as a man naturally would in leaping from a height, and then dropped on one knee and one hand.

"THAT'S BOOTH"

"There was no indication in the action that he had injured himself nor did we hear him utter a sound.

"As he hurried off the stage into the wings on the right Ashley slapped me on one knee and said: 'That's Wilkes Booth, and he has shot the President!'

"For a moment there was silence in the theatre.

"It did not occur to those present in the instant that a tragedy had occurred.

"As Booth made off the stage, however, the people suddenly realized that a crime had been committed and there were cries: 'Stop that man!' 'Kill him!'

"Then all became confusion.

"As described in the Washington newspapers next morning: 'As Booth leaped from the President's box to the stage he exclaimed, "Sic semper tyrannus!" — the motto of the State of Virginia.'

DOUBTED UTTERANCE

"Neither one of us heard the expression.

"We were all young fellows, just out of college, and the Latin phrase would certainly have attracted our attention.

"I have always been of the opinion that Booth never uttered the words attributed to him, for we three were in an admirable position to see and hear everything.

"We left the theatre after a while and walked to Pennsylvania avenue and then down the avenue to the Willard Hotel.

"There we met men running along the avenue crying, 'Secretary Willard has been killed!'

"It was, as you know, a part of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln and all the members of his Cabinet.

"It was not long after this that we heard the long roll of drums calling the troops out.

"The most intense indignation against the assassin and his associates was everywhere expressed.

"Being connected with the office of the provost marshal, I had an opportunity of learning a great deal about the conspiracy, all of which is a matter of history," said Judge Henderson in conclusion.

ANOTHER WITNESS

It is a curious fact that another witness of the assassination of President Lincoln did not hear Booth's alleged words, "Sic semper tyrannus!"

John Deveney, a Philadelphian, at the trial of the conspirators, testifying for the prosecution, swore to the fact.

Q. "Did Booth make any remark as he crossed the stage?"

A. "It is said he did, but I did not notice it. I can safely swear that I did not hear any remark; at least, I cannot call to my mind that I did."

This fact was taken from a record of the trial of Mrs. Surrat, Dr. Mudd, David C. Harold, E. A. Atzeroth, Lewis Payne and others, after Judge Henderson had related his experience to me.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

November 1963



BERT THOMAS COMBS
GOVERNOR

Dear Mr. Roy:

Thank you for offering the Commonwealth of Kentucky a space in your anniversary edition in observance of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Kentuckians pay homage to Lincoln, the country's president and Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army during the Civil War; we honor Lincoln, the prairie lawyer; we admire Lincoln, the storekeeper and rail-splitter, and we revere the replica log cabin of the grandfather of the Great Emancipator. Another log house, rebuilt in Lincoln Homestead State Park in Kentucky, was the home in which Nancy Hanks lived during her courtship with Thomas Lincoln. The President's grandfather was killed by Indians, but his grandmother continued to live in Washington County, Kentucky where she reared five children, one of them Thomas, father of the Civil War leader. Though the image of Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother, is blurred and uncertain to this generation, one authority has said of her, "dim as the dream of a shifting mirage, her face and figure waver through the mists of time and rumor." . . . . . And, greatest of all the Lincoln cabins, Kentuckians trek to that one-room abode (and we invite other Americans to join us) near Sinking Spring where a child, Abraham, was born to Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln that February 12, 1809. This is Kentucky's primeval to the Lincoln saga.

From 1861 to the present, the history of the log cabin is fairly clear. Here, in a memorial building near Hodgenville, Kentucky may be seen the traditional Lincoln birthplace, and nearby the boundary oak tree, a landmark at the time of Lincoln's birth. The log cabins have become focal points of interest to many generations of Americans.

It is my pleasure to salute the many readers of The Gettysburg Times in commemoration of your centennial of the Gettysburg Address--a highlight of Lincoln's presidency and years as Commander-in-Chief. We congratulate you on your souvenir edition of lasting value.

Sincerely,

Bert Combs

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Lincoln Chronology

The following is a chronology of the life of Abraham Lincoln.

1809 — Feb. 12, Abraham Lincoln born. Mar. 1, Territory of Illinois organized. Mar. 4, James Madison inaugurated President.

1810 — Feb. 12, first birthday; still living in log cabin where born. June 1, population of United States 7,239,822 of which 1,191,363 are slaves.

1811 — Feb. 12, second birthday, still living where born.

1812 — Feb 12, third birthday. Still living where born. June 18, Congress declared war against England Nov. 1, Daniel Webster, aged 30, enters public life.

1813 — Feb. 12, Lincoln's fourth birthday. Moved during this year to Knob Creek, 15 miles away where he saw a soldier of the War of 1812, the first soldier he laid eyes on. April 23, Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's great rival, born at Brendon, Vt.

1814 — Feb. 12, Lincoln begins first schooling. Dec. 9, birth of Stanton Lincoln's great secretary of war.

1815 — Jan. 8, Jackson wins Battle of New Orleans. Feb. 12, Lincoln's sixth birthday. In this year he was almost drowned in Knob Creek.

1816 — Feb. 12, Lincoln's seventh birthday. During this year the family moved to Gentryville, Ind. They crossed the Ohio on a raft.

1817 — Feb. 12, Lincoln begins using axe in forest.

August 2, first steamship arrives at St Louis.

1818—Feb. 12, ninth birthday. Living in log cabin in Indiana which he helped to build. Oct. 5, death of his mother, aged thirty-five.

1819 — Feb. 12, tenth birthday. Living with father and sister, Sarah, in Indiana wilderness. May 26, first steamship crosses Atlantic December 2, Lincoln's father marries Mrs. Sarah Rush Johnston.

1820 — Feb. 12 eleventh birthday. Walks four miles to school daily. June 1, first steamship line between New York and New Orleans.

1821 — Feb. 12, twelfth birthday. Stepmother deeply interested in him, and arouses his eagerness for learning.

1822 — Feb 1, first cotton mill erected in Massachusetts. Feb. 12, Lincoln's thirteenth birthday. Works on farm. Does figuring on wooden shovel and smooth bark. Apr. 27, U. S. Grant born.

1823 — Feb 12, Fourteenth birthday. Attends Andrew Crawford's school and writes first essay on cruelty to animals. June 1, first steam power printing press in New York. Dec. 2, Monroe Doctrine pronounced.

1824 — Feb. 12, fifteenth birthday. Eagerly borrows all the books for miles around. Aug. 10, Robert Owen of Scotland, establishes a communistic settlement in indiana.

1825 — Feb 12, sixteenth birthday. Works as wood chopper, and wins six dollars per month. Oct. 26, Erie canal completed.

1826 — Feb. 12, seventeenth birthday. Gets hands on first law book. July 4, fiftieth anniversary of American Independence.

1827 — Feb. 12, eighteenth birthday. His sister, Sarah, died

(Continued On Page 10)

"THE LEADING RULE FOR THE LAWYER, AS FOR

We can learn many valuable habits from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address of 100 years ago — habits that have shown no wear since the day his words made an indelible impression on the world.

His habit of brevity and clarity, his sincerity of expression and his honesty of thought are much to be desired in this century of word marathons and double talk. His ability to make words work for him to maximum capacity is an art few of us today are able to master, but we all can work to support his principles.

On this 100th Anniversary commemoration we pledge ourselves to exert sincere and inexhaustible efforts to further the fight for freedom.

Keystone Ridgeway Company

Gettysburg, Pa.

THE MAN OF EVERY OTHER CALLING, IS DILIGENCE"

"AS A NATION OF FREEMEN,

"We are now a mighty nation; we are thirty, or about thirty, million people, and we own and inhabit about one-fifteenth part of the dry land of the whole earth. We run our memory back over the pages of history for about 82 years, and we discover that we were then a very small people, in point of numbers vastly inferior to what we now are, with a vastly less extent of country, with vastly less of everything we deem desirable among men. We look upon the change as exceedingly advantageous to us and to our posterity, and we fix upon something that happened away back as in some way or other being connected with this rise of prosperity. We find a race of men living in that day whom we claim as our fathers and grandfathers; they were iron men; they fought for the principle that they were contending for; and we understand that by what they did it has followed that the degree of prosperity which we now enjoy has come to us." . . . Speech, Chicago, July 10, 1858. III, 46.

Hotel Gettysburg

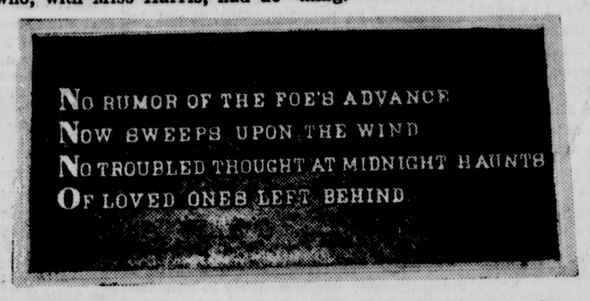
Lincoln Square — Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Henry M Scharf, Manager

WE MUST LIVE THROUGH ALL TIME OR DIE BY SUICIDE"

Plat Of Cemetery Was Shown Lincoln

On the evening of November 17, two days before the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, William Saunders who designed the burial plot, laid before Lincoln the plan for the new cemetery. According to Saunders, the President "seemed familiar with the topography of the place, although he had never been there." Saunders also remembered that Lincoln commented: "It is an admirable and befitting arrangement."



"SO LONG AS I HAVE BEEN HERE

"Let us not be slandered from our duty by false accusation against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

The thoughts and ideals expressed by Lincoln have been passed down to this generation and for many generations to come. To this great man we pay tribute on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his Gettysburg Address, which will always be depicted upon the pages of history.

Blocher's Jewelry Store

25 Chambersburg Street — Gettysburg, Pa.

Chas. E. Weaver, Owner

I HAVE NOT WILLINGLY PLANTED A THORN IN ANY MAN'S BOSOM"

"THE NATIONAL RESOURCES, THEN, ARE UNEXHAUSTED,

A soft rain was falling on November 19th, 1863, as thousands gathered to hear their President speak to them from a crude platform erected on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Abraham Lincoln sits and listens with great admiration as the main speaker delivers a two-hour oration . . . but there was despair in his heart, for his own speech was but two minutes long . . . he wonders whether so few words can express to his people what he must tell them . . . that their sons died not uselessly here.

One thought keeps panicking him . . . . How long will such a puny speech live in the thoughts and hearts of his countrymen?

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address will forever live in the hearts of his countrymen!

Lincoln Room Museum

Lincoln Square — Gettysburg, Pa

AND, AS WE BELIEVE, INEXHAUSTIBLE"

"WE ARE IN PEACEFUL POSSESSION

Abraham Lincoln's address delivered on the Battlefields of Gettysburg was extremely simple and original. The timeless value of his words is recognized by all Americans.

We are pleased to commemorate the 100 Anniversary of this immortal speech, and to honor this truly great American.

Five Star Restaurant

Emmitsburg Road — Gettysburg, Pa.

OF THE FAIREST PORTION OF THE EARTH"

"I-I a-a-rise, Mr. Chairman, to a-a-nnounce the c-ch-change of f-four votes from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln"

INTO the vast pine-board Wigwam on the morning of Wednesday, May 16, trooped ten thousand people, while twice as many swarmed hopefully outside. Ticket-holders took seats in the galleries, whence they looked down upon the huge platform where delegates and party leaders milled about, and in front of which, on a series of wide landings rising gradually to the rear of the building, nonticket-holding spectators were privileged to stand, jammed in so tightly they could scarcely move. Pillars were wreathed with flags and bunting. Busts of notables stood in the corners. Portraits of statesmen and allegorical paintings of Justice, Liberty, and the like adorned the barren walls.

The first two days were devoted to routine business and the adoption of the platform. During recesses delegations met in caucus, the suspense became harrowing. The Seward men wished to ballot for President on Thursday afternoon, but the opposition effected a postponement. "There were hundreds of Pennsylvanians, Indianians and Illinoisans, who never closed their eyes that night," one participant observed. "I saw Henry S. Lane at one o'clock, pale and haggard, with cane under his arm, walking as it for wager, from one caucus room to another, at the Tremont House." Curtin, of Pennsylvania, appeared equally agitated. Some time after midnight the Pennsylvania delegation, despite promises from Weed of tempting sums of money for campaign purposes if they would swing their strength to Seward, agreed to go for Cameron on the first ballot, McLean on the second, and Lincoln on the third. Since their first two votes were recognized as being merely complimentary, this action amounted to a commitment to Lincoln if he was still in the running when the third ballot came. In another midnight caucus the Illinoisans persuaded the New Jersey delegates to support Lincoln after a complimentary vote for William L. Dayton, their native son.



The Pennsylvanians were not won without a recompense. Davis promised Cameron a cabinet post. Recounting the history of the convention, one Pennsylvanian declared that Pennsylvania had decided for Lincoln before this promise was made, and that immediately following the decision one of Cameron's lieutenants cornered Swett and Davis and persuaded them that Cameron should be rewarded.

Conscious of the decisive part that crowd psychology might play in the morrow's session, one member of the Illinois delegation wished that the host of Seward shouters could be kept out of the Wigwam. Why not? asked somebody with a flash of inspiration. Ward Hill Lamon and Jesse Fell ordered a large supply of extra tickets printed and got them judiciously distributed to Lincoln men, all of whom were instructed to present them early. A Chicagoan reputedly able to shout across Lake Michigan was enlisted to take a strategic position in the hall and bellow lustily whenever Judd took out his handkerchief. Another man from Ottawa, equally endowed with vocal strength, was instructed to exercise his talent from another section of the Wigwam. Having done everything within their power, the weary Illinoisans snatched what sleep they could.

The convention ressembled at ten o'clock Friday morning. The hall was packed as usual. Outside, however, some extremely angry ticket-holders could not get in. For, while the Sewardites paraded, Lincoln's supporters had used their bogus tickets to advantage.

Nominations began at once, and as the name Seward was presented, a tremendous shout went up—not all his friends remained outside by any means. But the racket merely served to inspire the Illinoisans. When Judd nominated Lincoln, their wild yell, according to one witness, "made soft vesper breathings of all that had preceded. No language can describe it. A thousand steam whistles, ten acres of hotel gongs, a tribe of Comanches, headed by a choice vanguard from pandemonium, might have mingled in the scene unnoticed."

Dayton of New Jersey, Cameron, and Chase were speedily put in nomination without the long-winded speeches of our present-day conventions. Then, before the nominations were finished, Caleb Smith of Indiana broke in with a second for Lincoln. It had been planned the night before. Again the Illinoisans shrieked and howled. But they were clearly bested when Seward's nomination was seconded, for so fiercely did the outnumbered New Yorkers respond that many persons stopped their ears.

But another second for Lincoln came from an Ohio delegate, and this time the Lincoln men, calling on the last full measure of their lung power, fairly made the building quiver. Many faces in the New York delegation blanched as "the Lincoln yawp" swelled through the building.

Bates, McLean, Cameron, and others were nominated, and the balloting commenced. After the long roll call the chairman announced the result: Seward 173½, Lincoln 102, Cameron 50½, Chase 49, Bates 48, with the remainder scattering. It looked henceforward like a two-way fight.

Seward gained only 11 votes on the second ballot, while Lincoln picked up 79 as Pennsylvania, unmindful of McLean, swung a thundering 48 additional votes to Lincoln and he gained others elsewhere. Chase and Bates trailed with 42½ and 35 respectively.

The tension became almost unbearable as a clerk called the roll again. Hundreds of pencils kept tally. Lincoln steadily picked up. His vote reached 231½; 233 would nominate him. Joseph Medill, who had seated himself quietly among the Ohio delegation, leaned over to whisper to David Cartter, chairman of the Ohioans: "If you can throw the Ohio delegation to Lincoln, Chase can have anything he wants." Cartter, a stammerer, bounded up, exclaiming excitedly: "I-I a-a-rise, Mr. Chairman, to a-a-nnounce the c-ch-change of f-four votes, from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln."

There was a moment's silence. Then the wildest yell of all was loosed. Men danced and jumped. Hats, handkerchiefs, banners, canes were tossed aloft. The noise lulled, only to swell again. A cannon on the roof let go with a salute. Boat whistles answered from the river. The city's bells joined in the din. Across the nation thousands of telegraph instruments commenced to chatter.

From Benjamin P. Thomas' book, "Abraham Lincoln"
Copyright: 1952 by Benjamin P. Thomas. Reprinted by special permission of the publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

Lincoln Liked Shakespearean Productions

Lincoln enjoyed the theater, and one of his favorite Shakespearean productions was "Falstaff," in which he saw James H. Hackett in the early spring of 1863. He wrote to Hackett, commending him on his performance and expressing a desire to meet the actor if he should return to Washington. He also had made some comments on Shakespeare, which Hackett had indiscreetly passed on to some of his friends and eventually the press publicized them, causing some editors to criticize Lincoln unduly.

Hackett wrote an apologetic letter to Lincoln, who replied in his characteristic manner: "My note to you I certainly did not expect to see in print; yet I have not been much shocked by the newspaper comments upon it. Those comments constitute a fair specimen of what has occurred to me through life. I have endured a great deal of ridicule without much malice and have received a great deal of kindness not quite free of ridicule."

Hackett, then 63, later appeared outside Lincoln's door, where he was observed by Noah Brooks, one of the President's assistant secretaries of state. Upon learning of Hackett's presence, Lincoln is reported to have replied that "it seemed impossible for him to have any close relations with people in Washington without finding that the acquaintance thus formed generally ended in an application for office." — Lincoln Lore December 21, 1953.

"Nations Are Born To A Better Life"

"I am taken captive by so striking an utterance as this. I see in it the effect of sharp trial when rightly borne to raise men to a higher level of thought and feeling. It is by cruel suffering that nations are sometimes born to a better life; so it is with individual men. Mr. Lincoln's words show that upon him anxiety and sorrow wrought their true effect. The address (Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address) gives evidence of a moral elevation most rare in statesmen, or indeed in any man." — Gladstone.



Lincoln Asked Only Military Success

Lincoln wrote, in a letter to General Hooker on January 26, 1863, that he had heard that the General had made a statement that "both the army and the government needed a dictator." Lincoln advised Hooker, "Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success and I will risk the dictatorship."

"I CAN AND WILL PAY IT IF IT IS RIGHT,

It is with humility and pride that we join with the rest of the nation in paying homage at this time to a truly great American.

We share with all the peoples of this nation the responsibility for perpetuating the goals established by Abraham Lincoln in his immortal address here a century ago.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Inc.

BUT I DON'T WISH TO BE 'DIDDLED!' "

Make Attempt To Steal Body

An unsuccessful attempt by vandals on November 7, 1876, to steal the body of Lincoln and hold it for ransom was directly responsible for the establishment of the Lincoln Guard of Honor on February 13, 1880. The chief purpose of the group was to "guard the precious dust of Abraham Lincoln from vandal hands."

Lincoln's coffin was first opened in Springfield on Oct. 15, 1887, after an eccentric author, George Francis Train, was credited with starting a rumor that the remains in the coffin were not Lincoln's, but only a dummy or a sham. He said that he had reason to believe that another body had been substituted for that of Lincoln after the attempt to steal the body in 1876.

OPEN CASKET

A commission was appointed to open the casket and view the remains on April 4, 1887. Survivors of the same commission and the guard of honor were present again on Sept. 26, 1901, for the same purpose.

Charles L. Wiley, a tinsmith who had assisted his uncle, Leon L. Hopkins, cut away the zinc covering and reseal the casket described Lincoln's appearance: "The President's features were well preserved and he appeared just as he did in pictures I had seen of him. He was dressed in a black suit, white shirt with collar attached and black tie. The pillow of the coffin had receded and the head was thrown back and slightly to one side. The same melancholy look was upon his face."

"Universal idleness would speedily result in universal ruin." Lincoln — December 1, 1846.

"TO SECURE FOR EACH LABORER THE WHOLE PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR

We are happy to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address. On November 19, 1863, the martyred President laid down for all Americans the ties which bind us all. In days when our nation is again embroiled in domestic crises, it remains for all of us to rededicate ourselves to the principles so clearly enunciated on the bloodiest battlefield in our country.

The God-fearing spirit of this great man was made evident by the National Proclamation of Thanksgiving Day, October 3, 1863.

It was he who set aside the last Thursday of November to be observed as a national day of thanks to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in Heaven.

Adams Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Gettysburg, Pa.

IS A MOST WORTHY OBJECT OF ANY GOOD GOVERNMENT"

"I Am Proud, In My Passing Speck Of Time, To Contribute A Humble Mite"

Carl Sandburg, internationally famous Lincoln biographer, delivered the following address at the observance of the 96th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1959:

"When we say a patriot is one who loves his country, what kind of love do we mean? A love we can analyze, or weigh, or measure? Or is a patriot's love of country a thing invisible, a quality, a human shade and breath, beyond all measurement or reckoning? These are questions old as the time of man and the earliest tribes and nations. We do know in part that when a society or civilization perishes it would seem they forgot the hard beginnings, struggles having human cost.

"We have heard that the dead hold in their clenched hands only that which they have given away. When men forget, if they ever knew, what is at the heart of that sentiment — and it is terribly sentimental — they are in danger of power being taken over by fantastic fools or beasts of prey or men hollow with echoes and vanities. The will and vision that motivated people in Plymouth seeking freedom of conscience, this moved on alive and written on faces at Valley Forge. It was on faces of men who marched from home to the campaign that brought them to Gettysburg. Long before this time of ours, America saw the faces of men and women torn and shaken in turmoil, chaos and storm.

PATH INTO UNKNOWN

"Always the path of American destiny has been into the Unknown. And always there arose enough of reserve of strength, balances of sanity, portions of wisdom, to carry the nation through to a fresh start with an ever-renewing vitality. In this year of the celebration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln on February 12, 150 years ago, his words are sought for lights and vision. In his senatorial campaign of 1858 his theme one August afternoon was the Declaration of Independence and its phrase, 'that all men are created equal,' and have unalienable right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' saying, 'this was their lofty, and wise, and noble understanding of the justice of the Creator to His creatures.' Yes, gentlemen, to all His creatures, to the whole great family of man . . . they grasped not only the whole race of man then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the farthest posterity. . . .

WISE STATESMEN

"Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of posterity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great self-evident truths, that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or none but white men, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began. . . . I charge you . . . do not destroy that immortal emblem of Humanity — the Declaration of American Independence."

"In this same year Lincoln wrote a meditation not made public, saying, 'I remember that the abolition of the slave-trade by Great Britain was agitated a hundred years before it was a final success: That the measure had its open fire-eating opponents, its stealthy "don't care" opponents, its dollar and cent opponents; its inferior race opponents; its negro opponents, and its religion and good order opponents, and that all these opponents got offices, and their adversaries got none. But I have also remembered that though they blazed, like tallow-candles for a century, at last they flickered in the socket, died out, stank in the dark for a brief season, and were remembered no more, even by the smell. . . .

"HUMBLE MITE"

"'I am proud, in my passing speck of time, to contribute an humble mite to that glorious consummation, which my own poor eyes may not least to see.' This was five years before he wrote, signed and issued that world-renowned document known as the Emancipation Proclamation 106 years ago. His speech on this battlefield has become, we might say, the supreme classic of American oratory and patriotism: a precious psalm of mystic remembrance:

"'Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"'Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation — or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated — can long endure.

"'We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who have given their lives that that nation might live.

"NOR LONG REMEMBER"

"'It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or to detract.

"'The world will very little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

"'It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated, here, to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

"Perhaps I can offer lines from a poem published for a wide audience during World War II. A poem called 'The Long Shadow of Lincoln, A Litany':—

"Be a brother, if so can be,
to those beyond battle fatigue
each in his own corner of earth
or forty fathoms undersea
beyond all boom of guns,
beyond any berg of a great bell,
each with a bosom and number,
each with a pack of secrets,
each with a personal dream and doorway
and over them now the long endless winds
with the low healing song of time,
the hush and sleep murmur of time.
Be a brother, if so can be
to those thrown forward for taking hardwon lines,
for holding hardwon points and their reward so-so.
little they care to talk about,
their pay held in a mute calm
highspot memories going unspoken,
what they did being past words,
what they took being hardwon,
Be sad, be kind, be cool.
Weep if you must
And weep open and shameless
before these altars.
There are dead youths
with wrists of silence
who keep a vast music
under their shut lips.
What they did being past words,
their dreams like their deaths
beyond any smooth and easy telling.
having given till no more to give.
There is dust alive,
Cut of a granite tomb,
Cut of a bronze sarcophagus,
Loose from the stone and copper
Steps a whitesmoke ghost
Lifting an authoritative hand
In the name of dreams worth dying for,
In the name of men whose dust breathes
of those dreams so worth dying for,
what they did being past words,
beyond all smooth and easy telling.
Be sad, be kind, be cool.
remembering, under God, a dreamdust,
hallowed in the ruts and gullies,
solemn bones under the smooth blue sea,
faces warblown in a falling rain,
Sing low, sing high, sing wide.
Make your wit a guard and cover.
Let your laughter come free
like a help and a brace of comfort,
The earth laughs, the sun laughs
over every wise harvest of man,
over man looking toward peace
by the light of the hard old teaching:
'We must disenthrall ourselves.' "

"THERE IS NO GRIEVANCE THAT IS A FIT OBJECT

We are pleased to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's famous address as he dedicated the National Cemetery a century ago.

Our heritage of liberty and union embedded in the heart of every American is a priceless possession. Each of us should strive to "Act well your part, there all the honor lies, for he who does something at the head of a regiment will eclipse him who does nothing at the head of a hundred."

Harry D. Ridinger

112 Baltimore St Gettysburg, Pa

OF REDRESS BY MOB LAW

"I WANT IN ALL CASES TO DO RIGHT"

"This government must be preserved in spite of the acts of any man or set of men. . . . Nowhere in the world is presented a government of so much liberty. . . . To the humblest and poorest amongst us are held out the highest privileges and positions. The present moment finds me at the White House, yet there is as good a chance for your children as there was for my father's."

. . . Speech to the 148th Ohio Regiment, Aug. 31, 1864.

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E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1863.

Consecration

OF THE

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY

AT GETTYSBURG.

IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

Military and Civic Procession.

EDWARD EVERETT'S ORATION.

Address of President Lincoln.

Thursday, the 19th inst., was a great day in the history of Gettysburg—second only in interest to the eventful first, second and third days of July last.

The influx of strangers commenced on Monday, and the trains became heavier and heavier as the day of consecration approached. On Wednesday, Wednesday night and Thursday morning, trains arrived every few hours, swelling the crowd to immense proportions.

Day dawned on Thursday with an unclouded sky, giving assurance of lovely weather. The streets swarmed with people from all sections of the Union, the number variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand. Every available spot on the principal streets was occupied. The throng of ladies and gentlemen, the large turn-out of military in their best trim, the flags floating in the breeze at innumerable points—all contributed to the making up of a picture of rare and exciting interest.

About ten o'clock the line of the procession was formed, and moved forward to the grounds of the Cemetery in the following order:

Marine Band.

Second United States Artillery.

United States Regular Cavalry, from Carlisle Barracks.

Major-General Couch and Staff.

General Stahl and Staff.

Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one hundred and twenty in number, under command of Col. B. Stickney.

Colonel Provost, of Philadelphia, and Staff.

Battery A, Fifth United States Regulars.

Major-General Schenck and Staff.

Band of Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.

Fifth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment, under command of Colonel Murry.

The President of the United States, attended by Vice President Hamlin, Secretary Seward, of the State Department; Secretary Usher, of the Department of the Interior; Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, and Postmaster-General Blair, escorted by Chief Marshal Ward H. Lamon and Aids, Marshals and Marshals' Aids, Brigadier-General Wright, General Doubleday, and Brigadier-General Gibbon, attended by their Staffs.

Commissioners of the different States.

United States Sanitary Commission, numbering twenty men, under command of Dr. W. F. Newall.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 124, of Gettysburg, numbering two hundred and fifty men, with the Gettysburg Encampment of the same Order.

Hanover Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 334, one hundred strong, with Odd Fellows from other places.

Baltimore Delegation, consisting of members of Councils of Baltimore and Civil Officials.

Birgfeld's Band, of Philadelphia.

Faculty and Students of the College and Seminary.

Several hundred citizens, comprising delegations from the several States.

Carriages containing citizens from the different States and the surrounding country.

The procession started promptly at the time indicated, 10 o'clock, A. M., and moved over the route previously arranged. By the time the President, accompanied by the different members of the Cabinet, entered the Cemetery grounds, the stand erected in the centre of the same was surrounded by at least twenty thousand citizens, several thousand of whom were congregated immediately in front of the stand, the immense crowd being interspersed with chief marshals, aids, and officers of different grades.

A cordon of soldiers were placed in the form of a circle outside of the crowd congregated near the stand and entirely surrounding it, beyond which thousands of citizens clustered in surging masses, endeavoring to get a glimpse at the stand.

After the favored ones were provided with seats on the stand, the Rev. Dr. Stockton, Chaplain of the United States Senate, was introduced, and offered a prayer to the throne of grace. The prayer of Dr. Stockton was delivered in the most impressive manner, and was listened to with breathless attention. At the close of the prayer the band played a dirge.

Marshal Lamon then read a letter from General Winfield Scott, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the ceremonies of dedication.

Marshal Lamon next introduced the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, the Orator of the day.

Mr. Everett's address was an exceedingly elaborate and ornate production, embellished by classical allusions, brilliant rhetorical passages, and historical parallels illustrative of the existing conflict in the United States. After an eloquent reference to Hellenic history and practice, the orator said:

"We have assembled, friends, fellow-citizens, at the invitation of the Executive of the great central State of Pennsylvania, seconded by the Governors of eighteen other loyal States of the Union, to pay the last tribute of respect to the brave men who, in the hard fought battles of the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July last, laid down their lives for this country on these hill-sides and the plains spread out before us, and whose remains have been gathered into the cemetery which we consecrate this day. As my eye ranges over the fields, whose sods were so lately moistened by the blood of gallant and loyal men, I feel as never before, how truly it was said of old, that it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country. I feel as never before, how justly, from the dawn of history to the present time, men have paid the homage of their gratitude and admiration to the memory of those who nobly sacrifice their lives that their fellow men may live in safety. And if this tribute were ever due, when—to whom—could it be more justly paid than to those whose last resting place we this day commend to the blessing of Heaven and of men.

"For consider, my friends, what would have been the consequences to the country, to yourselves, and to all you hold dear, if those who sleep beneath our feet, and their gallant comrades, who survive to serve their country on other fields of danger, had failed in their duty on those memorable days. Consider what, at this moment, would be the condition of the United States, if that noble army of the Potomac, instead of gallantly and for the second time, fighting back the tide of invasion from Maryland and Pennsylvania, had been itself driven from these well-contested heights; thrown back in confusion on Baltimore; or trampled down, discomfitted, scattered to the four winds; what, under the circumstances would not have been the fate of the Monumental City, of Harrisburg, of Philadelphia, of Washington—the capital of the Union—each and every one of which would have lain at the mercy of the enemy, accordingly as it might have pleased him, spurred only by passion flushed with victory, and confident of continued success, to direct his course?"

Mr. Everett then proceeded to a minute detail of the invasion of Pennsylvania, the conflicts which ensued, and the results effected by the army under Gen. Meade.

This was followed by a review of the war in its general character, and an argument in support of the attitude of the United States in its prosecution. This portion of the oration included various allusions to French, English, German, Italian, and in short European history, all cited in illustration of rebellion, its character and the importance of its suppression. The closing paragraphs of the address are as follows:

"The people of loyal America will never take to their confidence or admit again to a share in their government the hard-hearted men whose cruel lust of power has brought this desolating war upon the land, but there is no personal bitterness felt even against them. They may live, if they can bear to live after wantonly causing the death of so many thousand fellow men, they may live in safe obscurity beneath the shelter of the government they have sought to overthrow or they may fly to the protection of the governments of Europe—some of them are already there, seeking, happily in vain, to obtain the aid of foreign powers in furtherance of their own treason. There let them stay. The humblest dead soldier, that lies cold and stiff in his grave before us, is an object of envy beneath the clods that cover him, in comparison with the living man, who is willing to grovel at the foot of a foreign throne for assistance in compassing the ruin of his country.

"But the hour is coming and now is, when the power of the leaders of the rebellion to delude and inflame must cease. There is no bitterness on the part of the masses.—The people of the South are not going to wage an eternal war for the wretched pretexts by which this rebellion is sought to be justified. The bonds that unite us as one people, a substantial community of origin, language, belief and law (the four great ties that hold the societies of men together,) common national and political interests; a common history; a common pride in a glorious ancestry; a common interest in this great heritage of blessings; the very geographical features of the country; the mighty rivers that cross the lines of climate and thus facilitate the interchange of natural and industrial products; while the wonder-working arm of the engineer has leveled the mountain walls which separate the East and West, compelling your own Alleghenies, my Maryland and Pennsylvania friends, to open wide their everlasting doors to the chariot wheels of traffic and travel; these bonds of union are of perennial force and energy, while the causes of alienation are imaginary, factitious, and transient.—The heart of the people North and South is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and the West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal charm at length is broken. At Raleigh and Little Rock the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and an independent press is unlimbering its artillery. The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the capitols, and they sigh for the return of the peace, prosperity and happiness, which they enjoyed under a government whose power was felt only in its blessings.

"And now, friends, fellow-citizens of Gettysburg and Pennsylvania, and you from remoter States, let me again invoke your benediction, as we part on these honored graves. You feel, though the occasion is mournful, that it is good to be here. You feel that it was greatly auspicious for the cause of the country that the men of the East and the men of the West, the men of nineteen sister States, stood side by side on the perilous ridges of battle. You now feel it a new bond of union, that they shall lie side by side, till a clarion louder than that which marshaled them to the combat shall awake their slumbers. God bless the Union—it is dearer to us for the blood of those brave men shed in its defence. The spots on which they stood and fell; these pleasant heights; the fertile plain beneath them; the thriving village whose streets so lately rang with the strange din of war; the fields beyond the ridge, where the noble Reynolds held the advancing foe at bay, and while he gave up his own life, assured by his forethought and self sacrifice the triumph of the two succeeding days; the little streams which wind through the hills, on whose banks, in after times, the wondering plowman will turn up, with the rude weapons of savage warfare, the fearful missiles of modern artillery; the Seminary Ridge, the peach orchard, Cemetery, Culp, and Wolf Hill, Round-Top, Little Round-Top, humble names henceforward dear and famous; no lapse of time, no distance of space shall cause you to be forgotten.—'The whole earth,' said Pericles as he stood over the remains of his fellow-citizens who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponnesian war, 'the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men.' All time, he might of added, is the millenium of their glory.—Surely I would do no injustice to the other noble achievements of the war, which have reflected such honor on both arms of the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States—their officers and men—to the warmest thanks and the richest reward which a grateful people can pay. But they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of those martyr-heroes, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of this great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates The Battle of Gettysburg."

The Chief Marshal then introduced the President of the United States, who, after the applause had subsided, spoke as follows:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.—Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing the question whether this nation or any nation so conceived, so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on the great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate it, as a portion of the field set apart as the final resting place of those who gave their lives for the nation's life; but the nation must live, and it is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

In a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground in reality. The number of men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor attempts to add to its consecration. The world will little know and nothing remember of what we see here, but we cannot forget what these brave men did here.

We owe this offering to our dead. We imbibe increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave their last full measure of devotion; we here might resolve that they shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, for the people, and for all people, shall not perish from earth.

A Dirge was then sung with fine effect, after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the throng of people dispersed and returned towards the town. The celebration was complete, and not the slightest accident occurred to mar its success.

Among the distinguished personages here were, we understand, nine Foreign Ministers; Ex-Secretary Cameron; Gov. Curtin, Auditor General Slenker, Surveyor General Barr, State Treasurer McGrath, Adjutant General Russel, of Pennsylvania; Governor Seymour, of New York; Gov. Tod, of Ohio; Governor elect Brough, of Ohio; Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Gov. Bradford, of Md.; Ex Gov. Pierpont, of Western Virginia—and many others of lesser note.

President Lincoln and party left late in the evening in a special car. Gov. Curtin and the Heads of Departments left later in the night. Other trains followed, taking away thousands of passengers.

On Friday morning the crowd of persons, notwithstanding the departures during the night, was still great, nearly all of whom spent the day visiting the various points of interest on the battle-field. Those, nearly all, left on Friday evening and Saturday morning, when the town settled down into its old-time quiet.

The military arrangements, by Gen. Couch, were admirable. Marshal Lamon also performed his part well, as did D. Wills, Esq., the Agent of Gov. Curtin, Capt. McCurdy had the railroad as efficiently worked as was possible.

This report is not as full as we could desire, but is correct so far as it goes. Many matters of detail which would interest the readers of the *Compiler* do not receive mention to-day simply because we have not had the time to gather them. Our citizens for several days thought of little else than the proper entertainment of the throng of strangers, and we think they succeeded in satisfying every reasonable expectation in this particular. The visitors, without exception, so far as we know, left with the best impressions of the accommodating and hospitable disposition of our people. We are safe in venturing the opinion that they saw little or nothing to justify the unfavorable impression sent abroad by a few letter-writing fools who came here immediately after the great battle of July last, which had devastated our neighborhood and left the people without the commonest means of subsistence for themselves.

All in all, the 19th of November, 1863, will stand out as memorable in the history of Gettysburg, which has acquired, such sudden and world-wide fame.

☞On Thursday afternoon, immediately after the return of the military from the Cemetery, the New York Fifth Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Marshall, Baltimore, and commanded by Col. Murry, were drawn up in line on York street. Gov. Seymour reviewed them, and complimented them on their fine appearance, which they richly deserved. He then, in a neat and patriotic speech, presented the Regiment with a magnificent Silk Flag, which was received in a few spirited remarks by Maj. Gen. Schenck, on behalf of Col. Murry, whose modesty prevented him from replying. Cheers were given for Governor Seymour and Gen. Schenck, when the Regiment marched to camp.

In the evening, the excellent Band of the Fifth serenaded Gov. Seymour at the residence of Hon. Moses McClean, with whom the Governor was a guest. After performing several soul-stirring pieces, the Governor appeared, and addressed the crowd which jammed the street in a most eloquent manner, breathing the purest patriotism and genuine love of country. His remarks were those of a statesman, not of the groveling political partisan. His allusion to the occasion which had brought him here—the sacred work of dedicating to the soldier dead a portion of the battle-field upon which they had fallen—were not only appropriate, but feelingly beautiful. At the conclusion the Governor requested three cheers for the Union and the Constitution, which were given with a will, and then "three more of the same sort" for Governor Seymour.

Gen. Vanderpool, of New York, and Assistant Adjutant General Andrews, also of New York, now and for some time on duty at Fort McHenry, were also called out, and responded in a very happy and patriotic manner. They, like Governor Seymour, were fervent and eloquent in their prayers for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution of the Fathers, and retired amidst rousing cheers.

☞On Wednesday evening, the President was serenaded at D. Wills', and came forward to express his thanks. He said he had no speech to make, and would therefore make none. Secretary Seward and Secretary Blair were also serenaded, and responded.

The renegades Forney and Shannon were on hand, and "came out" too. Their speeches were mere low political tirades, out of time and out of place. The "dog" does little credit to his owner.

☞In his Columbus speech Mr. Secretary Chase intimated that the war must go on under the present policy of the Administration, even "if in doing it we had to come to the old revolutionary standard of a thousand dollars for a breakfast."

☞The Abolition leaders seem to hate the very word CONSTITUTION, though it be the written bond of the best Union of States the world ever saw. Negro fanaticism rules the hour. May wisdom not altogether depart from the people.

☞There will be services in the United Presbyterian Church on Thursday, Thanksgiving day, at 11 o'clock.

☞Orphan's Court on the 22d of December next.

"WELL, THEY CAN'T HAVE IT."

There are many men who want the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.—Well, they can't have it.—*Vice President Hamlin.*

The tone of the Vice President (says the *Journal of Commerce*) is dictatorial—much like that assumed by his party. The Republicans elected their President by a minority vote, and obtained power, through the provisions of the system of government by the vote of far less than half the people. But having power they assume a high hand not alone in the treatment of individual citizens, but in declaring what the future of the country shall be. If we are not to have the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, what are we fighting for? On what principle shall we justify the war?—The secessionists have then been successful, and the Union is destroyed past remedy? If these radicals are to be believed the war is now a free fight for supremacy. Not a war for the Union, but a war for a new government, in which Abolitionists are to rule without any rotation in office. Is this so? We respectfully dissent. "It is disloyal to dissent." Very well, we still dissent. "It is copperhead to dissent." Be it so, we still dissent. Names do not trouble us.—Besides, we charge that every man who refuses to sustain the old Union, who throws obstacles in the way of its restoration to power and peace, is equally with the Southern rebels the enemy of his country. The disloyalty is plainly enough with the Abolitionists. The pretence of loyalty is a thin veil with which to cover that old disunion which pronounced the Constitution a league with death and the Union a covenant with hell, and which advocates such a conduct of the war as makes success impossible and the destruction of the old government almost a certainty.

While the war goes on the people are slow to believe, or quick to forget, that the men who pretend most loudly to support it as a war "for the Union," are the very men who have sworn solemn oaths in other times to destroy the Union. Nor do the people willingly lift the veil which conceals the real designs of the men who profess the purest loyalty, and denounce most fiercely their opponents as traitors. Will any one tell us what Mr. Hamlin means when he says we cannot have the Union and Constitution, if he does not mean that he and his allies intend, by force, to found a new government in place of the old? He means that, and nothing more nor less.—He dare not deny it himself, nor will a radical newspaper be found bold enough to deny it for him. He means just what he meant when he received the great apostle of treason and disunion on the floor of the Senate with distinguished honors.

Is there any principle on which the Abolitionists can claim a right to use the war for the purpose of founding a new government here? Are they any less traitors in attempting to do so than Jefferson Davis and his allies? Have the Abolitionists any more right to make a new nation of us, than had the southern secessionists? Of course not. What then justifies these Abolitionists in calling us traitors who insist on the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is? Nothing. But they invented the cry, for the purpose of diverting attention from their own treason. It is time for the true loyalists of America to cut loose from the Abolition allies of the rebellion. The latter are steadfastly working with the southern rebels, playing into their hands constantly, and now begin to avow openly their determination to overthrow the Union. Their old treason remains in their bones and blood. They found leagues to insist that the Union is dissolved and to keep it dissolved. They invent plots to preserve power in their own hands, and the whole country is in mourning and desolation, while they riot in wealth and spoils.

The Emancipation Proclamation.—The *Tribune* contradicted Wendell Phillips' statement that Mr. Lincoln had said to him that "the Emancipation Proclamation was the greatest mistake of his life;" but the *Herald* correspondent telegraphs that other witnesses corroborate Mr. Phillips; so that it appears that while it has been made a test of "loyalty" to endorse that unconstitutional pronunciamento, the President himself condemns it now as he did eleven days before he issued it. Will it not be amusing when the Leaguers of this city join with the Radicals of Missouri in berating the President as a "Copperhead?"—*Philadelphia Age.*

☞The "Woollyhead" journals are already pitching into McClellan—trying to make it appear that his removal and the disastrous defeats of Fredericksburg were matters of necessity. Has the Potomac army ever got again within sight of the spires of Richmond since McClellan left it? The truth was, McClellan was getting along too fast. He was likely to end the rebellion without giving time for contractors to make money and Abolitionists to liberate the negro.

Curtin's Organ.—There is a spirited fight going on in the Cabinet between the Blair and Administration party. Curtin's organ even takes a hand in it, and asks for the dismissal of the balky boys. It complains that traitors are retained in office by Abraham Lincoln—outspoken traitors, who use their breath to denounce the party that feeds them—and it recommends that the "administration at Washington go over the departments with a fine tooth comb, removing the scruff and the lice with which they abound," and other like classic expressions of the web-footed, Lincoln school of slang wangery.

☞John Phœnix related that, passing by a temple of Bacchus in San Diago, Cal., from whence issued "sounds of revelry by night," he inquired of the proprietor if the festivities where not kept up rather late, and obtained the following: "The boys run three days generally. It's a little late now for night before last, but to-night it's just in the shank of the evening." The war has run three years, and, considering that it was to be closed in ninety days, we think it is a little late now for year before last, but this year it is just in the shank of the evening.

☞Captain Eli S. Parker, of General Grant's staff, is said to be a full blooded Indian and a grandson of the celebrated Red Jacket.

☞The Portugese Government has built a gunboat to carry one gun. It is named the Terror of the Sea. Now look out!

☞Governor Parker, of New Jersey, who has been pronounced a Copperhead and Southern sympathiser by the Republican press, is out in a stirring proclamation to the people of his State, calling upon them to respond to the President's call for more troops. He says:

I earnestly call upon all citizens of this State to use every effort to raise these troops. The time for work is short, but if the people of New Jersey, who have hitherto never failed in the discharge of duty, will, unitedly and in the proper spirit, at once enter upon it, with the determination not to fail, they will succeed. Our armies should be largely reinforced. A crushing blow at the armed power of the rebellion, if followed by wise, just, and conciliatory counsels, will open the door to that peace which we so much desire, and which has thus far eluded us. The people, amid many discouraging circumstances, nobly responded to my former calls for volunteers. Whatever may be the result of this appeal, the events of the past few months have reflected additional honor on our beloved State. I have confidence that the people will again respond, and fill *with volunteers* not only our quota of the new call, but also the small existing deficiency.

Is this the language of a traitor to his country? Or are not the men who have so charged him and Governor Seymour and all Democrats, themselves base and malignant liars?

☞President Lincoln has just issued a call for 300,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion against the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Forney's *Press* is doing its utmost to impede enlistments. It declares that "we want no soldiers under our banner whose sentiments are" such as those uttered by Gen. McClellan, who is "in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed." Who says that "while the war is waged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity, and recognised by military law among civilised nations," and that "the sole great objects of the war are the restoration of the union of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country."

The Soldiers' Vote.—The Iowa *Statesman* tells us how the vote of the soldiers in the field was cast so solidly in favor of the Abolition candidates. It says it learns from reliable officers high in command that "no Democratic newspapers or documents were allowed to reach the soldiers, and that, drawn up in hollow square, they were harangued by their officers to vote the Abolition ticket. That on the opening of the polls in many regiments the men were arranged in line of battle and an officer passed along the line distributing Abolition tickets and no others; and when all were supplied with tickets marched them in a body to the polls, and under the rigors of military discipline compelled them to vote. It is asserted that Democratic tickets were not to be had. Boys eighteen and twenty years of age were allowed to vote, and when officers were notified that they were under age, replied that if they were old enough to fight, they were old enough to vote."

☞President Lincoln says, in his recent thanksgiving proclamation, that during the year now drawing to a close, 'Order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union." Why, then, says a cotemporary, did President Lincoln suspend the *habeas corpus?*

Aristocratic Darkey.—The Haytien Minister, following the lead of several others of the Foreign Legations, is going to give up his magnificent residence in Washington and remove to New York. It is said that he complains of the absence of a friendly recognition from the other Legations, while none of his own color here are high enough in the social scale to fraternize with him.

☞The Louisville *Journal* closes an article on the election with these words:

"We plead herein for the advancement of the conservative cause, on whose triumph depends, as we conceive, the preservation of the Government of our fathers. *The defeat of the Republican party is a duty as solemn and vital as the people were ever called upon to perform at the ballot box.*"

☞The Frankfort *Commonwealth*, Governor Bramlette's organ, says:

"We may as well tell Mr. Stanton that he cannot recruit negroes in Kentucky; the people and the authorities will not permit it. The unconditional Union men and the authorities will never submit to the outrage."

Relief for Union Prisoners in Richmond.—Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—Every assurance that the case admits of has been given to the U. S. Christian Commission that stores sent to our Union sufferers in Richmond prisons reach them.

Gen. Meredith, U. S. Commissioner of Exchange at Fortress Monroe, engages to receive all that is sent to his care by express, pre-paid, and send them under flag of truce to City Point. Commissioner Ould gives written assurance that they will be received at City Point and delivered to the prisoners to whom they are directed. Gen. Neal Dow and other reliable men in the prison will receive and distribute whatever is sent to them among their fellow prisoners.

☞A school-boy "down East," who was noted among his play-fellows for his frolics with the girls, was reading aloud in the Old Testament, when, coming to the phrase "making waste places glad," he was asked what it meant. The youngster paused—scratched his head—but gave no answer, when up jumped a more precocious urchin and cried out: "I know what it means, master. It means hugging the gals; for Tom Ross is allers huggin 'em around the waist, and it makes 'em glad."

☞The great Russian Railway Company have received and expended one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. The extent of the line now worked is one thousand and ten miles.

☞It has been found by investigation that the number of men who have been killed in this war does not fall short of half a million

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Russell M. Briggs, of Philadelphia, who came here to remove the remains of a son killed in the battle, and at the same time witness the ceremonies of Thursday, met with a terrible accident on Friday, at the residence of Mr. Solomon Powers. It seems that he had picked up a shell on the battle-field, and undertook to "unload" it. He had the cap taken out, and was striking the shell upon a stone to loosen the powder and thus extract the balls, when the missile exploded, with a loud report, and so horribly mangled his hands as to require immediate amputation of both, beside otherwise wounding him. When the shell bursted, Allen Frazer, an interesting lad of fourteen, son of T. F. Frazer, deceased, but living with Mr. Powers, was standing near Mr. Briggs, and a fragment striking him in the abdomen, cut him nearly in two, causing death in a few minutes. His remains were interred on Saturday in Ever Green Cemetery. Another warning, and one of the saddest, that the dangerous business of shell opening has yet afforded. May it be the last.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of Conewago are making large preparations for a Fair at McSherrystown, to commence on second day Christmas and continue one week, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum connected with the Academy at that place. The ladies of that region have the taste and energy to make the Fair very attractive, and will leave nothing undone to insure its success. This, with the consideration that the object is so praiseworthy, will doubtless draw large crowds of visitors.

☞Court adjourned on Tuesday morning, in consequence of the death of a brother of Judge Fisher. There was no business of importance disposed of up to that time.

☞The Horner property, situated on the corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, was sold on Tuesday last, by the Executor, at public sale, for $3,510 cash. Mr. D. Kendlehart was the purchaser.

☞H. B. Danner, of this place, has received an appointment to a $1200 Clerkship at Washington. His term as County Treasurer will expire on the first of January.

WOOD!—We are very much in want of Wood. Will not a few of our country friends supply us with the much-needed article soon? We should esteem it a favor.

THE WAR NEWS.

A cavalry skirmish occurred at Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan, on Wednesday morning. The Confederates two hundred strong, crossed the river at that point, the Federal forces falling back to the infantry pickets, suffering a small loss in killed and wounded and prisoners. Some firing was heard in the evening in the direction of the Rapidan, south of Culpepper, but no particulars of the engagement, if any, have been received. Confederate guerilla parties have made their appearance at various points within the Federal lines, and captured some Union citizens and army sutlers. A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times says that one half of General Lee's army has gone to Hanover Junction, in the direction of Richmond, and the other half has gone toward Lynchburg, with the view of reinforcing the troops sent against Burnside, or covering their retreat in case of a repulse.

A Knoxville (Tenn.) dispatch states that the Confederates commenced skirmishing with the Federal outposts near Kingston on Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, and at noon opened with artillery on the Federal position. About three hours after they charged the lines on the crest of the hill, the Federal forces yielding and falling back about a third of a mile to a stronger position. In this engagement General Sanders was wounded and carried from the field. The whole Federal loss is reported at one hundred and twenty-five killed.—The Confederate loss is not mentioned.—The Confederates have completely invested the place, but as it is strongly fortified it is believed that Gen. Burnside will successfully defend it. Kingston is the shire town of Boone county, and is situated on a point formed by the Holston and Clinch, constituent branches of the Tennessee river.

Gen. Sulivan reports a reconnoissance of the Valley of Virginia as far as New Market. At Mount Jackson a fight occurred, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates with a loss of twenty-seven taken prisoners. The Federal loss was two killed, three wounded and three missing. Gen. Kelly reports that there is not at this time an organized force of the Confederates in the State of West Virginia. In a skirmish near Covington, recently, General Averill captured twenty five of Imboden's command.

An arrival from Charleston Bar with intelligence up to Monday evening reports the continued bombardment of Fort Sumter day and night. It was believed that the fort is so much reduced that it will be surrendered in a short time.

Further details of the late engagement in the Teche country, Louisiana, show that the Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was six hundred and seventy-seven. It is believed that the Confederates suffered severely in killed and wounded.

A Cairo dispatch says that there are indications that the Confederates will soon make another raid on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.—*Sun of Friday.*

☞A New York dispatch says that a report has been received there that the Federal army under Gen. Meade has advanced and now occupy Madison Court House, and that the Confederates are retreating. Madison Court House is about fifteen miles southwest of Culpepper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.

The *Star* this afternoon says: We learn, through recent correspondence up to the 17th from Richmond, between Robert Ould, the rebel exchange commissioner, and Gen. Meredith, our exchange commissioner, which has reached this city, that the rebel authorities are faithfully executing their promise to give our men, prisoners in their hands, the food and everything which the Government has forwarded to that end, alleging that Gen. Neal Dow has violated the obligation under which he was selected to distribute the supplies in question. Gen. Winder has taken that duty from him.—Winder complains that General Dow, instead of confining himself, in his visits to the Belle Isle prison, to distribute the goods, has busied himself with investigating the management of the commissariat, and with starting false reports concerning it, and with becoming the surreptitious bearer of a letter from the Island. These allegations General Dow denies with the greatest emphasis, and states that what he learned concerning the rebel commissariat on the Island, he could not avoid hearing, as it was uttered by our men (prisoners) in loud tones of complaint, in the presence of rebel officers.

Gen. Winder has substituted a board of Union officers—Col. A. Von Schrader, inspector general of our 14th Army Corps; Col. L. F. Cesnola, of the 4th New York cavalry; and Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Boyd, quartermaster to our 20th Army Corps, to make the distribution in question, and states that so large is the quantity of such things being received, that he must appoint other such boards to aid that named above.

Our hospital here (Acting Surgeon General Barnes) has come forward to add medicines to the stores thus furnished to our suffering heroes in Richmond by the Government.

The Emancipation Proclamation.—The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is for sale out West; and one bid has been offered of twelve hundred dollars for it. Some Loyal Leaguer "hopes it may be secured for a loyal Historical Society." Dick Turpin's commission to rob on the highway, which this eccentric rascal had drawn up, and forged the seal and signature to, recently sold in London for two hundred and forty pounds, just exactly the price offered for the Emancipation Proclamation.

☞Among the burdens of these ruinous times none will be felt by the poor more heavier than the price of coal. It is now $9 per ton in the cities. The people will yet get enough of the disunion party in power.

Shrewd.—Said an Irishman to the telegraph operator:

"Do you ever charge anybody for the address in a message?"

"No," replied the operator.

"And do ye charge for signing him as, sir?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, will ye please send this? I just want my brother to know I am here," handing the following:

"To John McFlinn——at New York.
——(signed)——Patrick McFlinn."

It was sent as a tribute to Patrick's shrewdness.

☞The difference between perseverance and obstinacy: the first is a strong will, the last a strong won't.

☞Can any one tell the exact width of a narrow escape.

Yes, it is the width of a lady's refusal to marry.

☞Time doesn't fight fair in his conflict with us. He pulls out our hair.

☞Thanksgiving next Thursday.

WANTED! WANTED!!—We want money. Will not those of our patrons who know themselves indebted to us, either for subscription, advertising or jobbing, do us the favor to pay up? Our expenses are heavy and must be met, and we can see no way of meeting our indebtedness than by those indebted to us coming to our assist ance. Who'll be the first to respond? Don't all speak at once, gentlemen, but come along with the *cash*. If you can't come in person, you can send the amount due with one of your neighbors or by mail. We repeat it, we want money and *must have it.*

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegle, Mr. JONAS EICHOLTZ, of Lee county, Ill., to Miss ELENORA E. PETER, of Middletown.

On the 17th inst., at Gettysburg, by Rev. W. Y. Gotwald, Mr. DAVID BAUMGARDNER, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss HETTIE M. SELMAN, of Fairfield, Adams county.

On the 19th inst., at Fairfield, by the same, Mr. HENRY MUSSELMAN, of Faith Hall, Adams county, to Miss LIZZIE DUNN, of Hagerstown.

On the 2 9th ult., by Rev. M. Buchman, Mr. WILLIAM J. SNYDER to Miss JOSEPHINE M. MILLER, all of this county.

On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. GEORGE WEAVER to Miss LYDIA ANN LONGENECKER, all of this county.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 14th ult., Mr. FREDERICK HOLTZ, one of the most esteemed citizens of Straban township, aged 61 years 10 months and 19 days.

On the 12th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH RIDER, widow of the late Jacob Rider, of Germany township, in the 70th year of her age.

On the 3d inst., JOHN WASHINGTON, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Little, aged 25 years 9 months and 14 days.

On the 16th ult., MARY ANN, only child of Lieut. Wm. H. and Catharine E. Baker, aged 1 year 10 months and 2 days.

On the 16th inst., ANNIE C., daughter of Serg. Jerome Martin, aged 4 years and 2 mos.

Near Abbottstown, on the 29th ult., MARY CATHARINE CAROLINE, daughter of Nicholas Henry, aged 1 year 3 months and 25 days.

In Oxford township, Adams county, on the 31st ult., ANN MARIA BOLTZAPPLE, aged 6 years 10 months and 14 days.

Near New Oxford, on the 6th inst., CAROLINE CATHARINE, daughter of Wm. and Sarah Wagner, aged 2 years 2 months and 3 days.

On the 29th ult., at Fountaindale, WILLIAM SPRENKLE, Sr., aged 66 years 3 months and 5 days.

On the 18th inst., Miss NANCY GREEN, of Mountjoy township, at the residence of the late Hugh G. Scott, aged about 75 years.

On the 9th inst., in Petersburg, Mr. GEORGE GARDNER, aged 62 years 11 months and 9 days.

On the 5th inst., in McSherrystown, JAMES LEWIS, son of Francis and Mary Kricken, aged 2 years 4 months and 11 days.

On the 11th ult., SAMUEL MARK KECKLER, aged 2 weeks and 5 days.

Communicated.

Died, on the 30th ult., in Baltimore, of pulmonary hemorrhage, Mr. JOHN A. PEFFER, brother of Dr. D. S. Peffer, of our county.—The deceased was universally beloved for his gentlemanly department, benevolence and christian-like demeanor.

☞County papers please copy.

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Brown, George Cromer, George Fissel, Wm. Myers, and others, containing 44 Acres and 11 Perches—about 15 acres being woodland. The cleared land has been all limed—granite soil. There is a good spring on the property and running water through it—also a first-rate Orchard of young trees, just beginning to bear.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call at Solomon Miller's Potter Shop, near by.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ADAM C. MILLER.

Nov. 23, 1863. 1t*

Notice.

FREDERICK HOLTZ'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Frederick Holtz, late of Straban township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HOLTZ,
JOSEPH HOLTZ,
Nov. 23, 1863. 6t Executors.

Notice.

JACOB REX'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Rex, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS REX,
BURKHART WERT,
Nov. 23, 1863. 6t Administrators.

Notice.

JOHN H. BREAM'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John H. Bream, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH BREAM,
CORNELIUS BREAM,
Nov. 23, 1863. 6t Administrators.

COAL OIL—at
DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

This and the following page are photographic reproductions of two pages from the two weekly newspapers published in Gettysburg in 1863: The Adams Sentinel and General Advertiser, and The Compiler, reporting the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery by President Abraham Lincoln.

Publish Witness' Account Of Lincoln's Assassination

The former Philadelphia Public Ledger under date of December 7, 1925, published what is reported to be the assassination of Abraham Lincoln as described by a witness, Judge John A. Henderson, then a young soldier on duty at Washington.

George Nox McCain describes the tragedy as follows:

Judge John J Henderson, of the Superior Court, is one of the lessening group of men and women who were present in Ford's Theatre on the night of April 14, 1865 when President Lincoln was assassinated.

It was a great and historic tragedy, that would easily impress itself upon the memory of any man.

Doubly so in the case of Judge Henderson, who at the time was a young college student who had enlisted in the Union Army.

FRESH IN MIND

Tremendous experiences, not alone of that night but of that period, left an indelible impress upon his plastic memory.

For that reason his recollections of that night are as fresh as though the awful event had transpired within the limits of the present year

John J. Henderson was graduated from Allegheny College, Meadville, when he was 18 years old.

He immediately enlisted in the Federal Army.

After a term of service on the Rapidan, he was transferred to duty in the office of Colonel Ingraham, provost marshal of Washington.

He had several friends at the time in the city, among them Alexander Ashley who had preceded Henderson in the service

Ashley had gone from Meadville with the company recruited among the Allegheny College students and which was incorporated with the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves.

ASHLEY WAS SECRETARY

When Henderson was transferred to Washington he found Ashley there as secretary to the chief signal officer of the army, General Albert J. Myer

It was General Myer who in 1870 organized the present Weather Bureau

Through this connection, as organizer and chief of the Weather Bureau, General Myer gained the sobriquet of "Old Probabilities," which clung to him till his death.

Another young officer attached to the Signal Service was Lieutenant McKelvey.

McKelvey and Henderson lived with Ashley, who maintained a home in the capital city.

On the night of April 14, 1865, the three young men purchased tickets for the performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre

SEATED NEAR FRONT

Their seats were located in the first or second row, a trifle off the center, in the balcony.

"During the performance Ashley directed my attention to a tall, very handsome man, with dark mustache and wearing a black soft hat, standing in the rear of the balcony," said Judge Henderson, speaking of his experience.

" 'That is John Wilkes Booth,' he said. 'He is a son of Junius Brutus Booth.'

"Booth was a prominent actor of that day and I had an exceptionally good view of him," said Judge Henderson.

"The President's box was located on the same floor as the balcony.

SOUND OF SHOT

"About ten minutes after my attention had been called to the presence of Booth there was the sound of a shot.

"I think the audience imagined that the shot was in some way connected with the play, until the sound of a struggle in the President's box was heard.

It was when Major Rathbone, who, with Miss Harris, had accompanied the President and Mrs. Lincoln to the theatre that night, grappled with the assassin.

"Booth stabbed Major Rathbone when he attempted to capture him.

"An instant later we saw a man, whom I recognized as Booth, leap from the box to the stage.

"I noticed that he bent his knees, as a man naturally would in leaping from a height, and then dropped on one knee and one hand.

"THAT'S BOOTH"

"There was no indication in the action that he had injured himself nor did we hear him utter a sound.

"As he hurried off the stage into the wings on the right Ashley slapped me on one knee and said: 'That's Wilkes Booth, and he has shot the President!'

"For a moment there was silence in the theatre.

"It did not occur to those present in the instant that a tragedy had occurred.

"As Booth made off the stage, however, the people suddenly realized that a crime had been committed and there were cries: 'Stop that man!' 'Kill him!'

"Then all became confusion.

"As described in the Washington newspapers next morning: 'As Booth leaped from the President's box to the stage he exclaimed, "Sic semper tyrannus!" — the motto of the State of Virginia.'

DOUBTED UTTERANCE

"Neither one of us heard the expression.

"We were all young fellows, just out of college, and the Latin phrase would certainly have attracted our attention.

"I have always been of the opinion that Booth never uttered the words attributed to him, for we three were in an admirable position to see and hear everything.

"We left the theatre after a while and walked to Pennsylvania avenue and then down the avenue to the Willard Hotel.

"There we met men running along the avenue crying, 'Secretary Willard has been killed!'

"It was, as you know, a part of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln and all the members of his Cabinet.

"It was not long after this that we heard the long roll of drums calling the troops out.

"The most intense indignation against the assassin and his associates was everywhere expressed.

"Being connected with the office of the provost marshal, I had an opportunity of learning a great deal about the conspiracy, all of which is a matter of history," said Judge Henderson in conclusion.

ANOTHER WITNESS

It is a curious fact that another witness of the assassination of President Lincoln did not hear Booth's alleged words, "Sic semper tyrannus!"

John Deveney a Philadelphian, at the trial of the conspirators, testifying for the prosecution, swore to the fact.

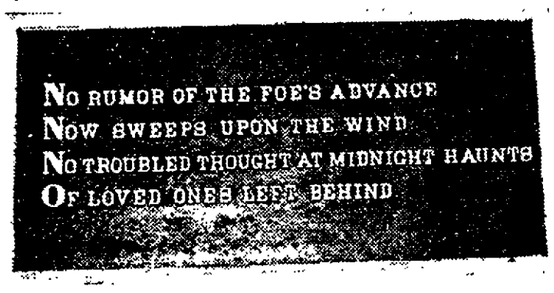
Q. "Did Booth make any remark as he crossed the stage?"

A. "It is said he did, but I did not notice it. I can safely swear that I did not hear any remark; at least I cannot call to my mind that I did."

This fact was taken from a record of the trial of Mrs. Surrat, Dr. Mudd. David C. Harold, E. A. Atzeroth, Lewis Payne and others, after Judge Henderson had related his experience to me.

Plat Of Cemetery Was Shown Lincoln

On the evening of November 17, two days before the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, William Saunders who designed the burial plot, laid before Lincoln the plan for the new cemetery. According to Saunders, the President "seemed familiar with the topography of the place, although he had never been there." Saunders also remembered that Lincoln commented: "It is an admirable and befitting arrangement"



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

November 1963



BERT THOMAS COMBS
GOVERNOR

Dear Mr. Roy:

Thank you for offering the Commonwealth of Kentucky a space in your anniversary edition in observance of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Kentuckians pay homage to Lincoln, the country's president and Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army during the Civil War; we honor Lincoln, the prairie lawyer; we admire Lincoln, the storekeeper and rail-splitter, and we revere the replica log cabin of the grandfather of the Great Emancipator. Another log house, rebuilt in Lincoln Homestead State Park in Kentucky, was the home in which Nancy Hanks lived during her courtship with Thomas Lincoln. The President's grandfather was killed by Indians, but his grandmother continued to live in Washington County, Kentucky where she reared five children, one of them Thomas, father of the Civil War leader. Though the image of Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother, is blurred and uncertain to this generation, one authority has said of her, "dim as the dream of a shifting mirage, her face and figure waver through the mists of time and rumor." . . . . . And, greatest of all the Lincoln cabins, Kentuckians trek to that one-room abode (and we invite other Americans to join us) near Sinking Spring where a child, Abraham, was born to Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln that February 12, 1809. This is Kentucky's primeval to the Lincoln saga.

From 1861 to the present, the history of the log cabin is fairly clear. Here, in a memorial building near Hodgenville, Kentucky may be seen the traditional Lincoln birthplace, and nearby the boundary oak tree, a landmark at the time of Lincoln's birth. The log cabins have become focal points of interest to many generations of Americans.

It is my pleasure to salute the many readers of The Gettysburg Times in commemoration of your centennial of the Gettysburg Address--a highlight of Lincoln's presidency and years as Commander-in-Chief. We congratulate you on your souvenir edition of lasting value.

Sincerely,

Bert Combs

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Lincoln Chronology

The following is a chronology of the life of Abraham Lincoln.

1809 — Feb. 12, Abraham Lincoln born. Mar 1, Territory of Illinois organized. Mar. 4, James Madison inaugurated President.

1810 — Feb. 12, first birthday; still living in log cabin where born. June 1, population of United States 7,239,822 of which 1,191,363 are slaves.

1811 — Feb. 12, second birthday, still living where born.

1812 — Feb 12, third birthday. Still living where born. June 18, Congress declared war against England Nov. 1, Daniel Webster, aged 30, enters public life.

1813 — Feb. 12, Lincoln's fourth birthday Moved during this year to Knob Creek, 15 miles away where he saw a soldier of the War of 1812, the first soldier he laid eyes on. April 23, Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's great rival, born at Brendon, Vt.

1814 — Feb 12, Lincoln begins first schooling. Dec. 9, birth of Stanton Lincoln's great secretary of war.

1815 — Jan. 8. Jackson wins Battle of New Orleans. Feb. 12, Lincoln's sixth birthday. In this year he was almost drowned in Knob Creek.

1816 — Feb. 12, Lincoln's seventh birthday. During this year the family moved to Gentryville, Ind. They crossed the Ohio on a raft.

1817 — Feb 12, Lincoln begins using axe in forest.

August 2, first steamship arrives at St Louis.

1818—Feb. 12, ninth birthday. Living in log cabin in Indiana which he helped to build. Oct. 5, death of his mother, aged thirty-five.

1819 — Feb. 12, tenth birthday. Living with father and sister, Sarah, in Indiana wilderness. May 26, first steamship crosses Atlantic December 2, Lincoln's father marries Mrs. Sarah Rush Johnston.

1820 — Feb. 12 eleventh birthday. Walks four miles to school daily. June 1, first steamship line between New York and New Orleans.

1821 — Feb. 12, twelfth birthday. Stepmother deeply interested in him. and arouses his eagerness for learning.

1822 — Feb 1, first cotton mill erected in Massachusetts. Feb. 12, Lincoln's thirteenth birthday. Works on farm. Does figuring on wooden shovel and smooth bark. Apr. 27, U. S. Grant born.

1823 — Feb 12, Fourteenth birthday. Attends Andrew Crawford's school and writes first essay on cruelty to animals. June 1, first steam power printing press in New York. Dec. 2, Monroe Doctrine pronounced.

1824 — Feb. 12. fifteenth birthday. Eagerly borrows all the books for miles around. Aug. 10, Robert Owen of Scotland, establishes a communistic settlement in Indiana.

1825 — Feb 12, sixteenth birthday. Works as wood chopper, and wins six dollars per month. Oct. 26, Erie canal completed.

1826 — Feb. 12, seventeenth birthday. Gets hands on first law book. July 4, fiftieth anniversary of American Independence.

1827 — Feb. 12, eighteenth birthday. His sister, Sarah, died

(Continued On Page 18)

"THE LEADING RULE FOR THE LAWYER, AS FOR

We can learn many valuable habits from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address of 100 years ago — habits that have shown no wear since the day his words made an indelible impression on the world.

His habit of brevity and clarity, his sincerity of expression and his honesty of thought are much to be desired in this century of word marathons and double talk. His ability to make words work for him to maximum capacity is an art few of us today are able to master, but we all can work to support his principles.

On this 100th Anniversary commemoration we pledge ourselves to exert sincere and incxhaustible efforts to further the fight for freedom.

Keystone Ridgeway Company

Gettysburg, Pa.

THE MAN OF EVERY OTHER CALLING, IS DILIGENCE"

"SO LONG AS I HAVE BEEN HERE

"Let us not be slandered from our duty by false accusation against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

The thoughts and ideals expressed by Lincoln have been passed down to this generation and for many generations to come. To this great man we pay tribute on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his Gettysburg Address, which will always be depicted upon the pages of history.

Blocher's Jewelry Store

25 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

Chas. E. Weaver, Owner

I HAVE NOT WILLINGLY PLANTED A THORN IN ANY MAN'S BOSOM"

"AS A NATION OF FREEMEN,

"We are now a mighty nation; we are thirty, or about thirty, million people, and we own and inhabit about one-fifteenth part of the dry land of the whole earth. We run our memory back over the pages of history for about 82 years, and we discover that we were then a very small people, in point of numbers vastly inferior to what we now are, with a vastly less extent of country, with vastly less of everything we deem desirable among men. We look upon the change as exceedingly advantageous to us and to our posterity, and we fix upon something that happened away back as in some way or other being connected with this rise of prosperity. We find a race of men living in that day whom we claim as our fathers and grandfathers; they were iron men; they fought for the principle that they were contending for; and we understand that by what they did it has followed that the degree of prosperity which we now enjoy has come to us." . . . Speech, Chicago, July 10, 1858. III, 46.

Hotel Gettysburg

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Henry M Scharf, Manager

WE MUST LIVE THROUGH ALL TIME OR DIE BY SUICIDE"

"THE NATIONAL RESOURCES, THEN, ARE UNEXHAUSTED,

A soft rain was falling on November 19th, 1863, as thousands gathered to hear their President speak to them from a crude platform erected on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Abraham Lincoln sits and listens with great admiration as the main speaker delivers a two-hour oration . . . but there was despair in his heart, for his own speech was but two minutes long . . . he wonders whether so few words can express to his people what he must tell them . . . that their sons died not uselessly here.

One thought keeps panicking him . . . . How long will such a puny speech live in the thoughts and hearts of his countrymen?

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address will forever live in the hearts of his countrymen!

Lincoln Room Museum

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa

AND, AS WE BELIEVE, INEXHAUSTIBLE"

"WE ARE IN PEACEFUL POSSESSION

Abraham Lincoln's address delivered on the Battlefields of Gettysburg was extremely simple and original. The timeless value of his words is recognized by all Americans.

We are pleased to commemorate the 100 Anniversary of this immortal speech, and to honor this truly great American.

Five Star Restaurant

Emmitsburg Road Gettysburg, Pa.

OF THE FAIREST PORTION OF THE EARTH"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Consecration

OF THE

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY

AT GETTYSBURG.

IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

Military and Civic Procession.

EDWARD EVERETT'S ORATION.

Address of President Lincoln.

Thursday, the 19th inst., was a great day in the history of Gettysburg—second only in interest to the eventful first, second and third days of July last.

The influx of strangers commenced on Monday, and the trains became heavier and heavier as the day of consecration approached. On Wednesday, Wednesday night and Thursday morning, trains arrived every few hours, swelling the crowd to immense proportions.

Day dawned on Thursday with an unclouded sky, giving assurance of lovely weather. The streets swarmed with people from all sections of the Union, the number variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand. Every available spot on the principal streets was occupied. The throng of ladies and gentlemen, the large turn-out of military in their best trim, the flags floating in the breeze at innumerable points—all contributed to the making up of a picture of rare and exciting interest.

About ten o'clock the line of the procession was formed, and moved forward to the grounds of the Cemetery in the following order:

Marine Band.
Second United States Artillery.
United States Regular Cavalry, from Carlisle Barracks.
Major-General Couch and Staff.
General Stahl and Staff.
Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one hundred and twenty in number, under command of Col. B. Stickney.
Colonel Provost, of Philadelphia, and Staff.
Battery A, Fifth United States Regulars.
Major-General Schenck and Staff.
Band of Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.
Fifth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment, under command of Colonel Murry.
The President of the United States, attended by Vice President Hamlin, Secretary Seward, of the State Department; Secretary Usher, of the Department of the Interior; Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, and Postmaster-General Blair, escorted by Chief Marshal Ward H. Lamon and Aids, Marshals and Marshals' Aids, Brigadier-General Wright, General Doubleday, and Brigadier-General Gibbon, attended by their Staffs.
Commissioners of the different States.
United States Sanitary Commission, numbering twenty men, under command of Dr. W. F. Sewall.
Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 124, of Gettysburg, numbering two hundred and fifty men, with the Gettysburg Encampment of the same Order.
Hanover Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 334, one hundred strong, with Odd Fellows from other places.
Baltimore Delegation, consisting of members of Councils of Baltimore and Civil Officials.
Birgfield's Band, of Philadelphia.
Faculty and Students of the College and Seminary.
Several hundred citizens, comprising delegations from the several States.
Carriages containing citizens from the different States and the surrounding country.

The procession started promptly at the time indicated, 10 o'clock, A. M., and moved over the route previously arranged. By the time the President, accompanied by the different members of the Cabinet, entered the Cemetery grounds, the stand erected in the centre of the same was surrounded by at least twenty thousand citizens, several thousand of whom were congregated immediately in front of the stand, the immense crowd being interspersed with chief marshals, aids, and officers of different grades.

A cordon of soldiers was placed in the form of a circle outside of the crowd congregated near the stand and entirely surrounding it, beyond which thousands of citizens clustered in surging masses, endeavoring to get a glimpse at the stand.

Prayer by Rev. T. H. Stockton.

The Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, Chaplain of the United States Senate, then arose and offered the following most impressive prayer:

Oh God, our Father, for the sake of Thy Son, our Saviour, inspire us with Thy Spirit, and sanctify us to the right fulfillment of the duties of this occasion.

We come to dedicate this new historic centre as a National Cemetery. If all departments of the one Government which Thou hast ordained over our Union, be here represented—if all classes, relations and interests of our blended brotherhood and people stand severally and thoroughly apparent in Thy presence, we trust it is because Thou hast called us; that Thy blessings await us, and that Thy designs may be embodied in practical result of the incalculable and imperishable good.

And so, with thy Holy Apostle and with the Church of all lands and ages, we unite in the ascription "Blessed be God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ—the Father of mercies and of all comfort—who comforteth us in all our tribulations, that we may be able to comfort them which are in trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

In emulation of all angels, in fellowship with all saints, and in sympathy with all sufferers; in remembrance of Thy works, in reverence of Thy ways, and in accordance with Thy Word, we love and magnify Thine infinite perfections, Thy creative glory, Thy redeeming grace, Thy providential goodness, and the progressively richer and fairer developments of Thy supreme universal and everlasting administration.

In behalf of all humanity, whose ideal is Divine—whose first memory is Thy image lost, and whose last hope is Thy image restored; and especially in behalf of our own nation, whose history has been favored—whose position is so peerless—whose mission is so sublime, and whose future is so attractive—we thank Thee for the unspeakable patience of Thy compassion, and for the exceeding greatness of Thy loving kindness.

In contemplation of Eden, Calvary and Heaven—of Christ in the God—on the Cross and on the Throne—nay, more, of Christ as coming again in all-subduing Power and Glory, we gratefully prolong our homage.

O, this altar of sacrifice, and on this field of deliverance—on this mount of salvation—within the fiery and bloody line of these munitions of rocks, looking back to the dark days of fear and trembling, and to the rapture of relief that came after, we multiply our thanksgiving, and confess our obligations to renew and perfect our personal and social consecration to Thy service and glory.

Oh! had it not been for God! For, lo, our enemies, they came unresisted—multitudinous, mighty, flushed with victory and sure of success. They exulted on our mountains—they revelled in our valleys—they feasted—they rested—they slept—they awaked—they grew stronger, prouder and bolder every day.

They spread abroad; they concentrated here; they looked beyond this horizon to the stores of wealth; to the haunts of pleasure and to seats of power in our Capital and chief cities. They prepared to cast the chain of slavery around the form of freedom, and to bind life and death together forever. Their premature triumph was the mockery of God and man; one more victory and all was theirs. But behind these hills was heard the feebler march of a smaller but still pursuing host. Onward they hurried day and night for their country and their God—footsore, wayworn, hungry, thirsty, faint—but not in heart—they came to dare all, to bear all, and to do all that is possible to heroes.

At first they met the blast on the plain and bent before it like the trees, but then, led by Thy hand to these hills, they took their stand on these rocks and remained as firm and immovable as they. In vain were they assaulted. All art, all violence, all desperation failed to dislodge them. Baffled, bruised and broken, their enemies recoiled, retired and disappeared.

Glory for this rescue! But oh, the slain! In the freshness and fullness of their young and manly life—with such sweet memories of father and mother, brother and sister, wife and children, maiden and friends; from the coasts beneath the Eastern star, from the shores of Northern lakes and rivers, from the flowers of Western prairies, from the homes of the midway and the border, they come here to die for us and for mankind.

Alas! how little we can do for them.—We come with humility of prayer, with the pathetic eloquence of venerable wisdom, with the tender beauty of poetry, with the tender beauty of poetry with the plaintive honest tribute of our Chief Magistrate, and with all this honorable attendance; but our best hope is in Thy blessing, oh, Lord our God! Bless us, oh, our Father—bless the bereaved, whether absent or present—bless our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors—bless all sick and wounded soldiers and sailors—bless all our rulers and people—bless our Army and Navy!

Bless the efforts to suppress this Rebellion, and bless all the associations of this place, day, and scene forever. As the trees are not dead though their foliage is gone, so our heroes are not dead, though their forms have fallen—with their proper personality they are all with Thee, and the spirit of their example is here.

It fills the air, it fills our hearts, and long as time shall last it will hover in these skies and rest on this landscape. And the pilgrims of our own land and of all lands will be thrilled with its inspiration, and increase and confirm their devotion to Liberty, Religion and God.

During the offering of this most eloquent prayer the most profound silence prevailed and very many were affected to tears. The touching pathos of the venerable divine, the occasion and the scene presented, was at once most affecting, and not a few eyes not accustomed to weep were bathed in tears.

The President evidently felt deeply, and with the venerable statesman and patriot, Hon. Edward Everett, who was by his side, seemed not ashamed to let their sympathetic tears be seen.

Never has it been our privilege to behold a more grand and imposing scene than was now presented to the eye. Standing upon the platform, the whole battlefield lay spread out like a panorama before the beholder.

In the distance the surrounding hills where, on the memorable days of July, stood the Rebel invaders, dimly seen through the November mists, on either hand and beneath us the very heights so heroically defended by our gallant troops against the fierce assaults of the Rebel hosts, the graves, of the fallen, the thronging multitudes surrounding the stand, the glittering bayonets of the troops, their flags and banners draped in mourning, all made up a picture which for impressiveness could scarcely be excelled, and which language can but faintly represent.

At the conclusion of the prayer the band very appropriately performed the grand old hymn of Luther's "Old Hundred."

The following is an abstract of the oration of Hon. Edward Everett:

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.

The oration opens with an allusion to the law of Athens, providing that funeral honors, at the public expense, should be given to the remains of those citizens who fell in battle. Special honor was bestowed upon those who fell at Marathon, because it depended upon the event of that day whether Greece should live. They alone were entombed upon the spot which they had forever rendered famous. Their names were inscribed upon the monumental tumulus which covered their ashes; and although the columns' eneath the hand of barbaric violence and time, have long since disappeared, the venerable mound still marks the spot where they fought and fell.

He recurred to the events of the three days on which depended the life of this august republican Union; and the invitation from the Executive of the great central State of Pennsylvania, second by the governors of eighteen other loyal States, to pay the last tributs of respect to the brave men who, on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July last, laid down their lives for their country on these hillsides and the plains spread out before us, and whose remains have been gathered into the cemetery which we consecrate this day.

He spoke of what would have been the consequence to the country if those who sleep beneath our feet had failed in their duty on those memorable days. We owe it to them that not merely the fields of Pennsylvania and Maryland were redeemed from the presence of the invader, but that our beautiful capitals were not given up to threatened plunder—perhaps laid in ashes—Washington seized by the enemy, and a blow struck at the heart of the nation.

After an allusion to the thrill of joy that passed through the nation on the 4th of July, when the news of the fall of Vicksburg and the repulse of Lee's army was flashed through the land, Mr. Everett proceeds to give a long, minute and vivid description of the battle of Gettysburg and the events that immediately preceded and followed it.

The orator then discussed the rebellion, and the pernicious doctrine of States' Rights which led to it, and argued that the only mode by which to end it is by a vigorous prosecution of the war. To those who say that the Union cannot be restored, because of the exasperation produced by the war, he said that there was as much bitterness in the beginning of it as there is now. He added:—At the present day, if there is any discrimination made by the Confederate press in the affected scorn, hatred and contumely with which every shade of opinion and sentiment in the loyal States is treated, the bitterest contempt is bestowed upon those at the North who still speak the language of compromise, and who condemn those measures of the Administration which are alleged to have rendered the return of peace hopeless.

Mr. Everett proceeds then to consider the great rebellion in England in the 17th century, the Thirty Years' and Seven Years' Wars in Germany, the various Italian wars, the French civil wars, all of which have not prevented the respective countries from becoming greater and more united than ever.

The oration concludes as follows:

The people of loyal America will never take to their confidence or admit again to a share in their Government the hard-hearted men whose cruel lust of power has brought this desolating war upon the land, but there is no personal bitterness felt even against them. They may live, if they can bear to live wantonly causing the death of so many thousand fellowmen; they may live in safe obscurity beneath the shelter of the Government they have sought to overthrow, or they may fly to the protection of the governments of Europe—some of them are already there, seeking, happily in vain, to obtain the aid of foreign powers in furtherance of their own treason. There let them stay. The humblest dead soldier, that lies cold and stiff in his grave before us, is an object of envy beneath the clods that cover him, in comparison with the living man who is willing to grovel at the foot of a foreign throne for assistance in compassing the ruin of his country.

But the hour is coming and now is, when the power of the leaders of the rebellion to delude and inflame must cease. There is no bitterness on the part of the masses. The people of the South are not going to wage an eternal war, for the wretched pretexts by which this rebellion is sought to be justified. The bonds that unite us as one people, a substantial community of origin, language, belief and law (the four great ties that hold the societies of men together,) common national and political interests; a common history; a common pride in a glorious ancestry; a common interest in this great heritage of blessings; the very geographical features of the country; the mighty rivers that cross the lines of climate, and thus facilitate the interchange of natural and industrial products; while the wonder-working arm of the engineer has levelled the mountain walls which separate the East and the West, compelling your own Alleghanies, my Maryland and Pennsylvania friends, to open wide their everlasting doors to the chariot wheels of traffic and travel; these bonds of union are of perennial force and energy, while the causes of alienation are imaginary, factitious, and transient. The heart of the people North and South is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal charm at length is broken.

At Raleigh and Little Rock the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and the independent press is unlimbering its artillery. The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the capitols, and they sigh for the return of the peace, prosperity and happiness which they enjoyed under a Government whose power was felt only in its blessings.

And now, friends, fellow cittizens of Gettysburg and Pennsylvania, and you from remoter States, let me again invoke your benedictions, as we part, on these honored graves. You feel, though the occasion is mournful, that it is good to be here. You feel that it was greatly auspicious for the cause of the country, that the men of the East and the men of the West, the men of nineteen sister States, stood side by side on the perilous ridges of the battle. You now feel it a new bond of union that they shall lie side by side till a clarion louder that which marshalled them to combat, shall awake their slumbers. God bless the Union; it is dear to us for the blood of those men shed in its defence.

The spots in which they stood and fell; these pleasant heights; the fertile plain beneath them; the thriving village whose streets so lately rang with the strange din of war; the fields beyond the ridge, where the noble Reynolds held the advancing foe at bay, and while he gave up his own life, assured by his forethought and self-sacrifice the triumph of the succeeding days; the little streams which wind through the hills, on whose banks, in after times, the wondering ploughman will turn up the rude weapons of savage warfare, and the fearful missles of modern artillery; the Seminary ridge, the peach-orchard, Cemetery, Culp, and Wolf Hill, Round Top-little Round Top humble names henceforward dear and famous—no lapse of time, no distance of space shall cause you to be forgotten. "The whole earth," said Pericles, as he stood over the remains of his fellow-citizens who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponesian war, "the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men." All time, he might have added, is the millennium of their glory.

Surely I would do no injustice to the other noble achievements of the war, which have reflected such honor on both arms of the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States, their officers and men, to the warmest thanks and the richest rewards which a grateful people can pay, but they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of these martyr-heroes, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of this great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates *the battles of Gettysburg.*

CLOSING CEREMONIES.

At the conclusion of the oration, which was listened to with most earnest attention, the following hymn, composed by Hon. B. B. French, was sung by the Baltimore Glee Club, in a manner that elicited the admiration of all:

'Tis holy ground—
This spot, where, in their graves,
We place our Country's braves,
Who fell in Freedom's holy cause
Fighting for Liberties and Laws—
Let tears abound.

Here let them rest—
And Summer's heat and Winter's cold,
Shall glow and freeze above this mould—
A thousand years shall pass away—
A Nation still shall mourn this clay,
Which now is blest.

Here, where they fell,
Oft shall the widow's tear be shed,
Oft shall fond parents mourn their dead,
The orphan here shall kneel and weep,
And maidens, where their lovers sleep,
Their woes shall tell.

Great God in Heaven!
Shall all this sacred blood be shed—
Shall we thus mourn our glorious dead,
Oh, shall the end be wrath and woe,
The knell of Freedom's overthrow—
A Country riven!

It will not be!
We trust, Oh God! Thy gracious Power
To aid us in our darkest hour.
This be our prayer—"Oh Father! save
A people's Freedom from its grave—
All praise to Thee!"

Speech of the President.

The President then delivered the following dedicatory remarks:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now, we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. [Applause.] The world will little note nor long remember what we may say here; but it can never forget what they did here. [Applause.]

It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. [Applause.] It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that those dead shall not have died in vain.—[Applause.] That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that Governments of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Long continued applause.]

After the ceremonies were concluded, a salute was fired by the artillery, and the military portion of the procession reformed and escorted the President to his lodgings, where he was subsequently visited by a large number of persons, and more than an hour was the victim of a "hands shaking" that must have tested his good nature to the utmost. The President returned to Washington in a special train, which left Gettysburg about 7 o'clock.

A Dirge was then sung with fine effect, after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the throng of people dispersed and returned towards the town. The celebration was complete, and not the slightest accident occurred to mar its success.

Among the distinguished personages here were, we understand, nine Foreign Ministers; Ex-Secretary Cameron; Gov. Curtin, Auditor General Slenker, Surveyor General Barr, State Treasurer McGrath, Adjutant General Russel, of Pennsylvania; Governor Seymour, of New York; Gov. Tod, of Ohio; Governor-Elect Brough, of Ohio; Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Gov. Bradford, of Md.; Ex-Gov. Pierpont, of Western Virginia—and many others of lesser note.

President Lincoln and party left late in the evening in a special car. Gov. Curtin and the Heads of Departments left later in the night. Other trains followed, taking away thousands of passengers.

On Friday morning the crowd of persons, notwithstanding the departures during the night, was still great, nearly all of whom spent the day visiting the various points of interest on the battle-field. These, nearly all, left on Friday evening and Saturday morning, when the town settled down into its old-time quiet.

The military arrangements, by Gen. Couch, were admirable. Marshal Lamon also performed his part well, as did D. Wills, Esq., the Agent of Gov. Curtin. Capt. McCurdy had the railroad as efficiently worked as was possible.

Incidents of the Occasion.

☞The Hon WM. H SEWARD, Secretary of State, was serenaded at his lodgings in the Square; and acknowledged the compliment, by making a brief speech, as follows:

Fellow-citizens—I am now sixty years old and upwards. I have been in public life, practically, forty years of that time, and yet this is the first time that ever any people or community so near to the border of Maryland was found willing to listen to my voice. And the reason was that I saw, forty years ago, opening before this people a grave-yard that was to be filled with brothers falling in political combat.

I knew that the cause that was hurrying the Union into that dreadful strife was Slavery, and when I elevated my voice, it was to warn the people to remove that cause while they could by constitutional means, and so avert the catastrophe of civil war which has fallen upon the nation. [A voice—"That's true."]

I am thankful that you are willing to hear me at last. I thank my God that I believe this strife is going to end in the removal of that evil, which ought to have been removed by peaceful means and by deliberate counsels. [Applause.] I thank my God for the hope that this is the last fraternal war which will fall upon the country which is vouchsafed to us by Heaven, the richest, broadest, the most beautiful, the most magnificent, and the most capacious of a great destiny that has ever been given to any part of the human race. [Cheers.] And I thank him for the hope that when that cause is removed, simply by the operation of abolishing it as the origin of the giant treason that is without justification and without parallel, we we shall be thenceforth united, shall be only one country, having only one hope, one ambition and one destiny. [Cheers.]

Then we shall know that we are not enemies, but that we are friends and brothers. Then we shall know that this Union is a reality, and we shall mourn, I am sure, with sincerity, equally over the grave of the misguided, whom we have consigned to his last resting-place, with pity for his error, and with the same heartelt grief with which we mourn over his brothers, by whose hand, raised in defence of his Government, that misguided brother perished.

When we part to-morrow night, let us remember that we owe it to our country and to mankind that this war shall have for its conclusion the establishment of the principle of Democratic government; the simple principle that whatever party, whatever portion of the Government prevails by constitutional suffrage in an election, that party is to be respected and maintained in power until it shall give place on another trial and another verdict to a different party or a different portion of the people. [Applause.]

If you do not do that, you are drifting at once and irresistibly to the very verge of the destruction of your Government. But with that principle, this Government of ours, the purest, the best, the wisest and happiest in the world, must be, and so far as we are concerned, practically will be, immortal. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, good night.

Mr. Seward was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address.

☞The President was serenaded twice during the evening, and his appearance excited bursts of enthusiasm—showing the strong hold he has upon the affections of the people. He made but a few remarks, but they were characteristic of the pure and honest President.

Toward the close of the afternoon, an incident occurred which must ever be inseperable from this occasion, and which deserves a place in the story of the war as a noble representative fact. At request of the President, a committee waited upon the brave old man, John Burns, who fought in three of our wars, it is said, and who, at the battle of Gettysburg, dressed himself in his Sunday clothes and went into the fight, which he did not leave till he had received three wounds. It need hardly be told how that patriot of the people, the honest *pater patriæ*, Father Abraham, received this brave and venerable man. The greeting was extremely cordial—the "God bless you, old man," of the nation in the person of the President. Arm-in-arm with the President and the Secretary of State, John Burns went to church in the evening. Cheering to the President, in his great office, must be this simple event—most cheering to the declining years of "brave John Burns." In this touching incident, perhaps, more than any other, Gettysburg was truly dedicated.

According to announcement, at 5 o'clock P. M. Col. Anderson, Lieut. Governor elect of Ohio, delivered an able address in the Presbyterian church. The building was filled to repletion by an intelligent and highly respectable audience The President of the United States and suite, with several of the Governors of the States, occupied seats in the pulpit. The orator was introduced by ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, and commenced his oration by a general reference to the occasion which had called together such a vast assemblage. The address was a bold and able exposition of the causes which led to the present war, the issues involved in the contest, and the importance of its determination. It was that original first human conflict between freedom and despotism which was to end in the triumph of one or the other.

In the interval before the procession, thousands travelled off to the battle-field, visiting the Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, the Round Top mountain, and the fields around the Taneytown road. The ground in these vicinities is yet strewn with remains and relics of the fearful struggle—ragged and muddy knapsacks, canteens, cups, haversacks, threadbare stockings trodden in the mud, old shoes, pistols, holsters, bayonet sheaths, and here and there fragments of gray and blue jackets—mournful and appealing mementos of the civil strife whose victory would be shreds and tatters, like these rags, were it not so nobly purchased for so glorious a cause. Hides and skeletons of horses still remain upon the ground. Grave marks of unrecognized heroes were in every quarter of the field, and rows of graves ranged along the line of the stone or wooden fences, which had afforded shelter to the sharpshooters. A ravine, up which the rebels had charged towards a stone fence flanking Culp's Hill, was yet full of these forlorn remnants of the battle, so indicative and so eloquent, that imagination had little task to call back the daring charge of the greybacks up the hill, and the still fiercer defence and onslaught of the determined and inexorable men whose resistless bravery was victory ordained, and who proved that if the rebels fought well in the South, the loyal soldiers fought even better in the North. Melancholy but glorious vestiges! Here fell our braves, sometimes stricken down like grass, wathes, still with their feet to the foe, or irregular strewn about where death was sown in every field and furrow. Here they dropped down dead or dying, to the infinite of our physical universe, not more than so many sparrows falling; but to the moral progress of the world representatives, causes, and martyrs. These men, it is said, die without name, and make no sign; but here they gave their sign masonic, their death grasp, and the whole world is in the secret. They are distinguished in the great appellations of Victory and Freedom, and their name is Legion. They died saints and martyrs in a certain sense, but left us rich relics—only battered canteens, ragged blouses, torn haversacks, and wretched shoes. Think of how they marched under burden of eight days' supplies, overloaded with knapsacks, and blankets a hundred of miles in hot pursuit of the enemy; think of how they fought, and fell, and wounded, and we should feel less tender than the good women who bandaged their piteous wounds and less inspired than the orators and poets who shall pronounce their glory:

"The hot shell shattering in its fall,
The bayonet's rending wedge;
Here scattered death—but search the spot,
No trace thine eyes can see;
No altar, and they need it not
Who leave their children free!"

Thus wrote of another battle-field one of our own poets; we may accept his feeling if not his words. Traces of this great battle must indelibly remain. An altar will rise worthy of the grandeur of the struggle, worthy of the future of the nation. The dead will rest in sanctuary, and Gettysburg be forever a shrine of pilgrimage.

☞Crowds, unable to hear the prayers and speeches, wandered in every direction over the battle-ground. A party under General Gibbons rode over the Broad Top hill, where the rebels made one of their fierce assaults. One visitor to the battle-ground rode a horse which General Lee himself had confiscated, in the vicinity, and used during the battle. Hundreds gathered up, to bear with them the spirit of Gettysburg to every quarter of the State, relics more eloquent than orations. The memory of the day and especially the profound impressiveness of the hallowed battle-ground, will never leave them.

The Governors, generally conspicuous by their individual character, were more or less congregated as loyal Governors, like loyal States should be, and formed at one time a very interesting group. Governor Curtin, straight, tall, clear-faced, was probably the handsomest gentleman of the party; Seymour, with his quick eyes, gentlemanly bearing, and bland and polished manners, might claim to divide the honor. John Brough is truly represented in his name—a corpulent, farmer like, homespun Western man, with a full rosy countenance. It deserves mention, as perhaps the most edifyng and remarkable incident of the scene, that the courtly Governor Seymour and the rough Ohio Governor greeted each other very cordially. "Where is Vallandigham?" asked Governor Seymour, with dry pleasantry." In Canada," said Brough, laconically. These two representative Governors were afterwards seen walking down the line of the road engaged in friendly dialogue. What they said is left to speculation, and cannot be reported; but Mr. Brough did not quarrel, and Governor Seymour was apparently satisfied.

The Patriot Remains.

The following is a list of the remains already interred in the Cemetery, with the States they represent:

Maine	17
New Hampshire	4
Vermont	19
Rhode Island	4
Massachusetts	139
Connecticut	12
New York	158
New Jersey	22
Pennsylvania	100
Delaware	14
Maryland	15
Ohio	24
Indiana	31
Illinois	3
Michigan	48
Wisconsin	21
Minnesota	24
Virginia	2
United States Infantry, (Regulars)	19
	608
Unknown	582
	1,190

☞The campaign of the Army of the Cumberland will not be closed without a decisive and bloody struggle for the possession of Chattanooga and East Tennessee. It is said that the Western and Atlantic Railroad is being worked to its full capacity in bringing reinforcements to General Bragg, and that the road from Chickamauga Station for eight miles south is lined with Rebel camps. On Monday the enemy's batteries on Lookout Mountain played vigorously on Hooker's camp, Moccasin Point and Chattanooga, but the fire was neither accurate nor effective, no damage being done. The strength of General Hooker's position, and the ease with him, have probably led the enemy to abandon their expected attack. Our batteries on Moccasin Point are said to have the Rebel camp in the Chattanooga Valley, on the east side of Lookout Mountain, in complete range.

☞The Rebels have at last commenced their threatened attack on Knoxville, Tennessee, but General Burnside expresses confidence that he will be able to drive them back. He has massed his army, and is awaiting the approach of the enemy.—Some heavy skirmishing took place on the Kingston road, about four miles from Knoxville, on Wednesday, in which Gen. Sanders, commanding our advance, was wounded, and compelled to fall back about a third of a mile to a stronger position. We lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded.

☞A despatch from Washington informs us that one-half of Lee's army has gone to Hanover Junction, in the direction of Richmond, and the other half has gone towards Lynchburg, with the view of reinforcing the troops sent against Burnside, or covering their retreat in case of a repulse. Washington despatches renew the report that a part of Bragg's forces are moving upon Burnside, in East Tennessee, but there is nothing definite regarding the operations there.

☞Another lot of 350 paroled prisoners, in a most wretched and terrible condition, arrived at Annapolis from Richmond on Wednesday. Six of the starved creatures died on the passage. An illustration of their sufferings is given in despatches from Washington, which states that the carcases of dogs are daily devoured by our famished men.

☞A despatch from New York says that the Army of the Potomac has again advanced, and now occupies Madison Court House, and that the Rebels are retreating. Madison Court House—the Capital of Madison county, Virginia—is about seventy miles from Richmond and fifteen from Culpeper Court House, where the latest despatches located General Meade's headquarters.

☞Travelers should always be Provided with a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, at this season of the year. They relieve coughs, colds, sore throats, and hoarseness, in ten minutes after use, and effect a rapid cure. See Advertisement.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 17, 1863.—Mr. Chase's report, which is nearly finished, will give, it is said, a very encouraging exhibit of the condition of the national finances. No financier will pretend that it is possible to carry on the war for several years longer without entailing upon the country an enormous debt and great financial difficulties. It is out of the power of Mr. Chase, or any other man, to furnish money for years to come without trouble, but the condition of the finances at the present time is such as to give encouragement to all loyal hearts. There is not the slightest difficulty (apparently) in obtaining all the money needed to carry on the war for another year, and, according to some of our highest military authorities, the war will end with 1864.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Mr. Chase will not issue any more legal-tender notes except of the kind bearing interest. He has authority to issue four hundred millions of this description of legal tenders, bearing five per cent. interest. This will satisfy all his wants during the next year. The Secretary has no power to issue notes except for the national banks, and enough legal tenders, without interest, to replace the notes which have been destroyed, and it is said by his friends here that he will not ask Congress to give him further authority to issue notes without interest unless it may be to a small amount, in times of dangerous stringency in the money market. The notes bearing five per cent. interest, and made legal tender, will undoubtedly be issued in sufficient quantities to pay the debts of the Government after the resources from the duties, internal taxation, and sale of 5-20 bonds are exhausted.

MILITARY ARREST AND CHARGES.—The Frederick (Md.) Examiner states that Col. Maulsby, of the First Potomac Home Brigade, has preferred charges of contempt and disrespect, as well as of violations of the 32d and 99th article of war against Capt. Walter Saunders, and of mutiny and sedition against him and Lieut. D. H. Kolb jointly. Upon these charges Captain Saunders and Lieutenant Kolb will probably be tried by court-martial. The difficulties, it seems, originated at the polls in Frederick on the day of the late election, and had reference to the arrest of a furloughed soldier and an alledged attempt to rescue him from the custody of Col. Maulsby.

NO DRAFT IN INDIANA.—The Indianapolis Journal publishes two columns of extracts from the Indiana county papers, all of which show that the enthusiasm for volunteering in that State has reached a very high pitch. The counties are paying a bounty of $100 in addition to that offered by the government, and in some cases increasing the pay of the volunteers $10 per month.

☞A NEW PROJECT.—The present high price of coal is suggesting many expedients for economising its use. Mr. Harper, of the Philadelphia city councils, proposes a committee to inquire into the feasibility of warming houses from a central source, and supplying the citizens with heat as gas is now supplied. The committee to make the inquiry into the matter was appointed.

NEGRO KILLED.—A colored man was killed on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Newville, a day or two ago. He was lying on the track. The engineer saw him when about two hundred yards off, but found it impossible to stop the train. The negro was literally cut to pieces. It is supposed he was intoxicated and had fallen across the track, as a broken bottle was found by his side.

☞On Tuesday ten Confederate deserters were brought to Frederick, Md., and after taking the oath of allegiance, were discharged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Communicated.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE!
A CARD.
To Consumptives.

THE undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDW. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.

Sept. 22.—4m

"Dr Swayne's Panacea."

THE Great Alterative and Blood Purifier, and the most reliable remedy for Scrofula, Ulcers and White Swelling, Marasmus or wasting of flesh, Dropsy, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Hip Joint Complaint, Dark Blotches, or defection in the skin, Obstinate or Scaly Eruptions, Cancers, Weakened and debilitated system, Boils, Yellow Skin, Pimples on the Face, Mercurial Diseases, Ulcerated Sore Legs.

In short, the most loathsome diseases which have put every other medicine at defiance for more than a quarter of a century, have been perfectly restored by this great vegetable Panacea. In cases of eruptions of the skin, on any part covering the system, by making use of "Swayne's All-Healing Ointment," to rub on, will hasten and cure the most obstinate Eruptive Diseases, no matter of how long standing. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sent securely packed, by Express, to any address.

Aug. 18, 1863.

☞"DR. SWAYNE'S BOWEL CORDIAL," for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, &c., Griping pains, cramps, spasms, change of water, relaxed bowels, colic, sick stomach, in adults or children, it will give immediate relief. To our brave soldiers it has proved of incalculable benefit. Those having friends in the army cannot send them a more necessary article than "Dr. Swayne's Bowel Cordial." Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 Sixth, above Vine, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents; five bottles, $1. Sold by S. S. FORNEY, and A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. [Aug 18.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay & Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.
Aug. 11.—3m.

"LET US AT ALL TIMES REMEMBER THAT AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE BROTHERS OF A COMMON COUNTRY,

Abraham Lincoln: A great man, a great President; humble, kind, charitable; a Christian gentleman;
a martyr to a noble cause whose memory lives on.

The Gettysburg Times

AND SHOULD DWELL TOGETHER IN THE BONDS OF FRATERNAL FEELING"

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Had Varied Reaction Across The Nation

There is a great folklore that has arisen about the reception of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address by newsmen who reported it and others who heard it.

After Edward Everett, former U S. Senator, ex-governor of Massachusetts president of Harvard, had declaimed to the assemblage for an hour and 57 minutes a speech that occupied nearly two newspaper pages, the Baltimore Glee Club sang an ode specially written for the occasion. The Lincoln spoke ten sentences in less than three minutes, catching photographers unprepared so that they missed their opportunity for a picture.

The reactions ran as follows: The Cincinnati Commercial reporter wrote: "The President rises slowly, draws from his pocket a paper, and, when commotion subsides in a sharp, unmusical treble voice, reads the brief and pithy remarks."

The New York Tribune and many other newspapers merely reported the words of the address with this sentence preceding: "The dedicatory remarks were then delivered by the President."

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union declared "The President succeeded on this occasion because he acted without sense and without constraint in a panaorama that was gotten up more for the benefit of his party than for the glory of the nation and the honor of the dead . . . We pass over the silly remarks of the President; for the credit of the nation we are willing that the veil of oblivion shall be dropped over them and that they shall be no more repeated or thought of."

OTHER ATTACKS

The Chicago Times report said: "Mr Lincoln did most foully traduce the motives of the men who were slain at Gettysburg" in his reference to a "new birth of freedom. They gave their lives to maintain the old government and the only constitution and Union . . . The cheek of every American must tingle with shame as he reads the silly, flat, and dish-watery utterances of the man who has to be pointed out to intelligent foreigners as the President of the United States."

In the London Times version "the ceremony was rendered ludicrous by some of the sallies of that poor President Lincoln."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin felt that while readers would be little concerned with Everett's oration, there were few who would not read the President's few words "without a moistening of the eye and a swelling of the heart."

LAUDATORY GROUP

The Providence Journal reported: "We know not where to look for a more admirable speech than the brief one which the President made at the close of Mr Everett's oration."

The Springfield Republican's comment said "Surpassingly fine as Mr. Everett's oration was in the Gettysburg consecration, the rhetorical honors for the occasion were won by President Lincoln. His little speech is a perfect gem; deep in feeling, compact in thought and expression and tasteful and elegant in every word and comma. Then it has the merit of unexpectedness in its verbal perfection and beauty We had grown so accustomed to homely and imperfect phrases in his productions that we had come to think it was the law of his utterance. But this shows he can talk handsomely as well as act sensibly. Turn back and read it over, it will repay study as a model speech."

In Harper's Weekly "The Lounger" noted: "The President and the Cabinet were there, with famous soldiers and civilians. The oration by Mr. Everett was smooth and cold. . . . The few words of the President were from the heart to the heart. They can not be read even, without kindling emotion 'The world will little note nor long remember what we say here but it can never forget what they did here.' It was as simple and felicitous and earnest a word as was ever spoken."

LINCOLN'S REACTION

John Hay wrote in his diary: "The President in a firm, free way, with more grace than is his wont, said his half dozen words of consecration."

Edward Everett, writing to Lincoln said: 'I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

To this Lincoln responded: "In our respective parts yesterday you could not have been excused to make a short address nor I a long one I am pleased to know that, in your judgment the little I did say was not entirely a failure."

Col. Ward H Lamon wrote that Lincoln told him just after delivering the speech: "Lamon that speech won't scour. It is a flat failure and the people are disappointed.' "Scour" was the familiar farm term to describe when wet soil stuck to the mold board of a plow.

Mrs. John T Stuart, wife of Lincoln's first law partner, claimed that "Mr Edwards (Mary Todd's guardian) always was opposed to Mr. Lincoln on the ground that he was a poor young man and had no prospects," and that "he insisted upon Mary writing a letter to Mr. Lincoln, breaking off the engagement."

"I . WISH TO BE NO LESS THAN NATIONAL

"Remembering that when not a very great man begins to be mentioned for a very great office, his head is very likely to be a little turned."

This has been true of many men on the threshold of greatness. Losing their humility is the downfall of many. Abraham Lincoln was not included in this category. His Address delivered on the Battlefields of Gettysburg 100 years ago shows clearly his humility and simplicity.

We are proud to honor this great American on this occasion—the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Aero Oil Co.

New Oxford, Pa.

IN ALL POSITIONS I MAY TAKE"

"IF IN YOUR OWN JUDGMENT YOU CANNOT BE AN HONEST

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, we are mindful of an eastern monarch who invented a sentence to be true and appropriate in all times and situations. The sentence was "And this, too, shall pass away!"

On referring to those words, Lincoln said, "How much it expresses! How chastening in the hour of pride! How consoling in the depths of affliction! . . . and yet, let us hope it is not quite true. Let us hope, rather, that by the best cultivation of the physical world beneath and around us and the best intellectual and moral world within us, we shall secure an individual, social and political prosperity and happiness, whose course shall be onward and upward, and which, while the earth endures, shall not pass away!"

Gettysburg Shoe Company

Fairfield Road Gettysburg, Pa.

LAWYER, RESOLVE TO BE HONEST WITHOUT BEING A LAWYER"

"I CLAIM NOT TO HAVE CONTROLLED EVENTS,

We pledge ourselves to "take increased devotion" to the cause for which the heroes of the Civil War died and rededicate ourselves to the birth of freedom Abraham Lincoln foresaw in his brief, but immortal, speech at Gettysburg 100 years ago.

The new birth of freedom, sparked by Union victory, has been laboring for 100 years under stubborn resistance and selfish reluctance to release all of our people from bondage.

Adams Sanitation Company

Gettysburg, Pa.

BUT CONFESS PLAINLY THAT EVENTS HAVE CONTROLLED ME"



OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SPRINGFIELD

November 19, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

Today, a century after Lincoln delivered his now famous "Gettysburg Address," the world is commemorating that occasion. As Governor of Illinois, a state steeped in Lincoln lore, I heartily endorse this commemoration. I believe it is both fitting and proper to pay due tribute to this great American who led our nation through a most difficult period in its history.

While many changes have taken place since Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address, the spirit in which the Address was given is the same today as it was then. In essence, it is the spirit of this Address that we are commemorating. Let us recognize this spirit for what it truly is. Let us sincerely embrace it so that our nation may reach a new level of spiritual growth.

Sincerely,

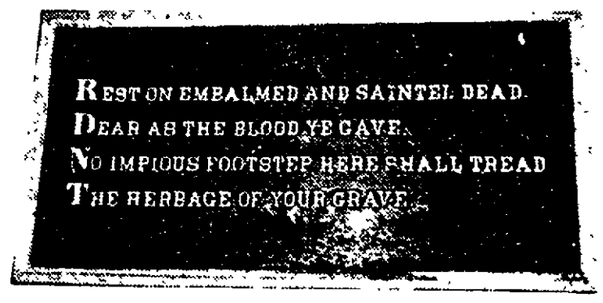
Governor

"I Was Born In Harden County Kentucky; My Parents, Of Undistinguished Families"

The brief life-story of Lincoln from his own pen was written in December, 1859, for Jesse W. Fell and later appeared with a series of sketches by Colonel Ward Hill Lamon under the title "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln."

The autobiography follows:

"I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Harden County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families — second families perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, some others in Macon counties, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 1782, where a year or two later, he was killed by Indians — not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like.



"My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age; and grew up, literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called: but no qualifications were ever required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin' and cipherin'" to the Rule of Three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three: but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

"I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon county.

TO NEW SALEM

"Then I got to New Salem at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard county, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war; and I was elected a captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went to the campaign, was elected, ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten. The only time I ever have been beaten by the people. The next, and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elected to the Legislature. I was not a candidate afterwar During the Legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the lower House of Congress. Was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849-1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a whig in politics, and generally on the whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said, I am, in height, six feet, four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair, and gray eyes. No other marks or brands recollected.

Yours very truly,
"A. Lincoln."

Lincoln Sense Of Discretion Was Big Asset

Lincoln has reached such an exalted position in the thinking of the American people that he has become an exemplar by which the acts of other men in political life, especially those of presidents are judged.

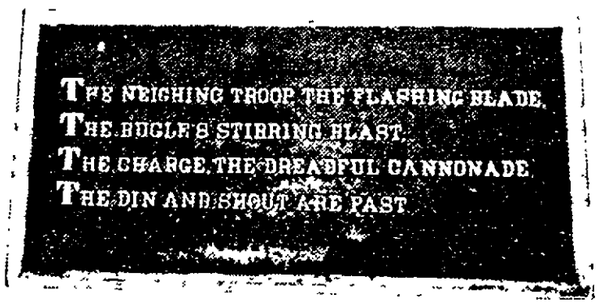
One of the most important characteristics of Lincoln which contributed to his qualifications as a statesman was his sense of discretion. His ability to be tactful in an unusual degree was constant and his mental perceptions blossomed during the Civil War with a diplomacy of unusual merit.

His attitude as a lawyer was partly responsible for cultivating the art of discretion. He mentioned this basic principle. "In law it is good policy never to plead what you need not, lest you oblige yourself to prove what you cannot."

Lincoln's wisdom and discretion placed him in a favorable position to win the Republican nomination for the presidency at the Wigwam convention in Chicago in 1860. He wrote to Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, "My name is new in the field, and I presume that I am not the first choice of a very great many Our policy, then, is to give no offense to others, — leave them in a mood to come to us if they shall be compelled to give up their first love This, too, is dealing justly with all, and leaving us in a mood to support heartily whoever shall be nominated."



LINCOLN AT HOME



"THE GOOD OLD MAXIMS OF THE BIBLE ARE APPLICABLE,

Abraham Lincoln always wanted to do what he deemed right—"I'll do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

Lincoln's thoughts were always expressed with eloquence, simplicity and appropriateness. His famous Address delivered at the Dedication of the National Cemetery a century ago is an example of this. On the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech, we pay tribute to this great American.

Britcher & Bender

27 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa

AND TRULY APPLICABLE, TO HUMAN AFFAIRS"

"SLAVERY IS FOUNDED IN SELFISHNESS OF MAN'S NATURE -

Our country is prosperous and powerful; but could it have been quite all it has been, and is, and is to be without the foresight, bravery and sacrifices of our forefathers?

Abraham Lincoln, with his genius for expressing America, summed up the meaning of our country for all time when he delivered his immortal address just 100 years ago.

We are pleased to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of this great speech, delivered on the fields of Gettysburg.

The Dutch Cupboard

523 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

OPPOSITION TO IT IS (IN?) HIS LOVE OF JUSTICE"

SAFETY FILM

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Lincoln Chronology

(Continued from Page 7)

in July of this year.

1828 — Feb 12, nineteenth birthday. Now six feet four in height. Makes first trip down Mississippi this year at eight dollars per month.

1829 — Feb 12, twentieth birthday. Works as wood chopper, and wins notice as backwoods orator. June 30, Robert E. Lee graduates from West Point.

1830 — Feb 12, twenty-first birthday. Family preparing to leave Indiana for Illinois.

1831 — Feb 12, twenty-second birthday. Helps build new home in Illinois. Works on flat boat, and clerks in store at New Salem.

1832 — Feb. 12, twenty-third birthday. During this year Lincoln serves in Black Hawk War, and reads Blackstone.

1833 — Feb. 12, Lincoln's twenty-fourth birthday. He is burdened with debt. Learns surveying. May 7 appointed postmaster of New Salem, Ill.

1834 — Feb. 12, Lincoln's twenty - fifth birthday. In November was elected to the legislature. Meets Stephen A. Douglas.

1835 — Feb. 12, twenty-sixth birthday. During the year favors woman suffrage and talks against slavery.

1836 — Feb. 12, twenty - seventh birthday. April, begins practicing law at Springfield, Ill., November, re-elected to legislature.

1837 — Feb. 12, twenty-eighth birthday. Retires as postmaster of New Salem this year. Protests against proslavery action of legislature.

1838 — Feb 12, twenty-ninth birthday. This year forms law partnership with John T. Stuart, at Springfield November, re-elected to legislature.

1839 — Feb. 12 thirtieth birthday. This year argues against slavery in legislature. Sept. 1, U. S. Grant enters West Point.

1840 — Feb 12, thirty-first birthday. Re-elected to legislature this year.

1841 — Feb 12, thirty-second birthday. Awakens interest in temperance.

1842 — Feb 12, thirty-third birthday. Feb 22, favors total abstinence in address before Washingtonian Temperance Society, at Springfield. Nov. 4, marries Mary Todd, of Lexington, Ky.

1843 — Feb 12, thirty-fourth birthday. June 30, U. S. Grant graduates from West Point. Aug. 1, Robert Todd Lincoln born.

1844 — Feb. 12, thirty-fifth birthday.

1845 — Feb. 12, thirty-sixth birthday.

1846 — Feb. 12, thirty-seventh birthday Mar. 10, Edward Baker Lincoln born but died in infancy. November, elected to Congress.

1847 — Feb. 12, thirty-eighth birthday. Dec. Lincoln and Andrew Johnson are in House of Representatives and Stephen A. Douglas and Jefferson Davis in Senate.

1848 — Feb 12, thirty-ninth birthday. During year speaks in Massachusetts against Free Soil party. Introduces bill for abolition of slavery in District of Columbia. Meets Wm. H. Seward.

1849 — Feb. 12, fortieth birthday. This year studies and masters Euclid. President declines to appoint him commissioner of General Land Office. Resumes law practice at Springfield.

1850 — Feb. 12, forty-first birthday. Declines offer of partnership in Chicago law firm. Dec. 21, William Wallace Lincoln born.

1851 — Feb 12, forty-second birthday. February, Lincoln's father dies at age of seventy-three.

1852 — Forty-third birthday. June 29, death of Henry Clay, aged seventy - five. Oct. 24, death of Daniel Webster, aged seventy.

1853 — Feb. 12, forty-fourth birthday. Apr. 4, Thomas Lincoln born.

1854 — Feb 12, forty-fifth birthday. October, Lincoln challenges Douglas to joint debate.

1855 — Feb. 12, forty-sixth birthday. During this year the antislavery becomes generally known as the Republican party.

1856 — Feb. 12, Lincoln's forty-seventh birthday. May 29 delivers an address at organization of Republican party, Bloomington, Ill.

1857 — Feb. 12, forty-eighth birthday. Mar 4, Buchanan inaugurated President.

1858 — Feb 12, forty-ninth birthday. June 16, makes opening speech as candidate for Senate. Aug. 21, first Lincoln-Douglas debate, Ottawa, Ill. Aug. 27, second Lincoln-Douglas debate, Freeport, Ill. Sept. 15, third Lincoln-Douglas debate, Jonesboro, Ill. Sept 18, fourth Lincoln-Douglas debate, Charleston, Ill. Oct. 7, fifth Lincoln-Douglas debate Galesburg, Ill Oct. 13, sixth Lincoln - Douglas debate, Quincy, Ill Oct. 15, seventh Lincoln-Douglas debate, Alton, Ill.

1859 — Feb. 12, fiftieth birthday. Oct. 16 John Brown makes Harper's Ferry raid.

1860 — Feb. 12, fifty-first birthday. Feb. 27, delivers famous Cooper Union speech. May 18, nominated for President. Nov. 6, elected President. Dec. 14, Senators and Representatives of eight Southern states issue addresses to their constituents urging secession. Dec. 20, South Carolina secedes.

1861 — Jan 9, first shot of Civil war fired. Feb. 4, Confederate congress organized. Feb 12, fifty-second birthday. Feb. 18, Jefferson Davis inaugurated president of the Confederate States of America. Mar. 4, Lincoln inaugurated President. Apr 15, Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers. July 21, Battle of Bull Run. July 22, Congress votes $500,000,000 to prosecute war.

1862 — Feb. 12, fifty-third birthday. Feb. 20, Lincoln's son William Wallace Lincoln dies in White House. July 2, calls for 300,000 volunteers for three years. Aug. 4, calls for 30,000 militia for nine months. Sept. 22, Emancipation proclamation issued.

1863 — Jan. 1, all slaves declared free. Feb. 12, fifty-fourth birthday. Oct. 17, Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers. Nov. 19, delivers famous Gettysburg Address.

1864 — Feb. 12, fifty-fifth birthday. Mar. 9, Grant made commander-in-chief. July 18, calls for 500,000 men. Nov. 8, Lincoln re-elected. Dec. 19, calls for 300,000 volunteers.

1865 — Feb 1, thirteenth amendment providing for prohibition of slavery adopted by Congress. Feb 12, fifty-sixth birthday. Apr 3, fall of Richmond. April 4 and 5, Lincoln visits Richmond. April 9, Lee surrenders to Grant. Apr. 11, Lincoln delivers his last speech from window of White House. Apr. 14, Lincoln shot in Ford's theater by John Wilkes Booth. Apr. 15, Lincoln dies. Apr. 19, funeral at White House. May 4, Lincoln laid to rest at his old home, Springfield, Ill.

"CONSIDER IF YOU KNOW ANY GOOD THING

When Lincoln was criticized for his slow movements and speeches in court he was told to "speak with more vim." Lincoln replied, "I may not emit ideas as rapidly as others, because I am compelled by nature to speak slowly, but when I do throw off a thought it seems to me, though it comes with some effort, it has force enough to cut its own way and travel a greater distance."

Such was his address at Gettysburg a century ago. This address has, indeed, traveled a great distance! On the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech, we pay honor to this great man.

Simpson Machine & Welding Co.

Fourth Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

THAT NO MAN DESIRES FOR HIMSELF"

"FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE CHAINS OF BONDAGE AND

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Lincoln's words usually went straight to their mark—the human heart. His Address at the Consecration of the National Cemetery, delivered in eloquent simplicity, will always be depicted in the annals of history.

We are proud to join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of his Gettysburg Address.

Bender's Gift Shop

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa

YOU PREPARE YOUR OWN LIMBS TO WEAR THEM"

"HISTORY IS NOT HISTORY UNLESS IT IS THE TRUTH"

"It is not merely for today, but for all time to come, that we should perpetuate for our children's children that great and free government which we have enjoyed all our lives. . . . It is in order that each one of you may have . . . an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise, and intelligence; that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations. It is for this the struggle should be maintained, that we may not lose our birthright. . . . The nation is worth fighting for, to secure such an inestimable jewel." . . . Speaking to the 166th Ohio Regiment, August 22, 1864.

McDermitt, Inc.

Lincolnway East Gettysburg, Pa.

"MEN WILL SPEAK THEIR MINDS FREELY IN THIS COUNTRY"



A family portrait of President and Mrs. Lincoln and their sons Robert and Tad.

"BETTER GIVE YOUR PATH TO A DOG

"As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his fathers, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty."

. . . Speech, Springfield, Jan. 27, 1837. I, 43

The Adams House

35 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

THAN BE BITTEN BY HIM IN CONTESTING FOR THE RIGHT"

"It is best for all to leave each man free to acquire property as fast as he can. Some will get wealthy. I don't believe in a law to prevent a man from getting rich, it would do more harm than good. So while we do not propose any war on capital, we do wish to allow the humblest man an equal chance to get rich with everybody else." Lincoln — March 6, 1860.

"There is no permanent class of hired laborers amongst us. . . . The hired laborer of yesterday labors on his own account today and will hire others to labor for him tomorrow." Lincoln — July 1, 1854.

"IF I FAIL, IT WILL BE FOR LACK OF ABILITY,

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violence by others. . . . Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

. . . Lincoln's reverence for Law, in his Speech at Springfield, Jan. 27, 1837.

Wayne Motel Court

U.S. Route 30, West Gettysburg, Pa.

AND NOT OF PURPOSE"

Lincoln Made Two Addresses Here

Lincoln made two addresses at Gettysburg; one is forgotten, the other will always be remembered. The evening on which the President arrived at Gettysburg, he was serenaded at the home of David Wills, his host. In response to urgent demands from the crowd, Lincoln appeared at the door of the home and made his first Gettysburg speech. He said:

"I appear before you, my fellow citizens, merely to thank you for this compliment. The inference is a very fair one that you would hear me for a little while at least, were I to commence to make a speech. I do not appear before you for the purpose of doing so, and for several substantial reasons. The most substantial of these is that I have no speech to make. In my position it is somewhat important that I should not say any foolish things. It very often happens that the only way to help it is to say nothing at all. Believing that is my present position this evening, I must beg of you to excuse me from addressing you further."

In Lincoln's Old Home

(Continued From Page 2)

By REV. DR. FRANCIS

Lincoln is gone, but his memory will ever be cherished by a grateful people. In all the catalogues of men, he stands first among us. "The orphans considered him a father; the patriots considered him a saviour; the slaves considered him a liberator."

He sleeps today, and the wind that blows from the prairie over his lonely grave is carrying to the four corners of the earth his kindly saying, "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

Lincoln Always Opposed International Meddling

On matters of foreign relations, Lincoln told Congress in 1862, "We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs."

On February 15 1848, Lincoln wrote a letter to William Herndon at Springfield which is one of his strongest arguments against international meddling

These are excerpts:

"Allow the president to invade a neighboring nation whenever he shall deem it necessary to repel an invasion and you allow him to do so whenever he may choose to say he deems it necessary for such purpose, and you allow him to make war at pleasure. . . .

"The provisions of the Constitution giving the war-making power to Congress was dictated, as I understand it, by the following reasons: Kings had always been involving and impoverishing their people in wars, pretending generally, if not always, that the good of the people was the object. This our convention understood to be the most oppressive of all kingly oppressions, and they resolved to so frame the Constitution that no one man should hold the power of bringing this oppression upon us. But your view destroys the whole matter, and placed our President where kings have always stood."

Negro Artist Made Painting Of A. Lincoln

A Negro artist contemporary with Lincoln's day produced an oil portrait of Lincoln in 1866 on commission from Jay Cooke, who was recognized as the foremost financier of the day, and who was reported to have been "crushed by Lincoln's assassination."

The artist was David Bustill Bowser, born in Philadelphia, January 16, 1820, the grandson of a baker in the Continental Army. He received his early art training from his cousin, Robert M. Douglas, and painted emblems and banners for fraternal orders and organizations.

He turned his abilities to marine scenes and landscapes, and on April 16, 1850, the New York Herald reviewed an art exhibition in Philadelphia and declared "The marine paintings of Bowser are excellent."

PAINTED FROM LIFE

There is a possibility that Bowser made one painting of Lincoln from life, as members of his family recall having seen a check made out to D. B. Bowser and signed by Lincoln. At any rate there was more than one Lincoln painting done by the artist, as a study of him hangs in the Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Persons in Philadelphia. It is one of the few pieces of Bowser's work to be preserved.

Bowser died on June 30, 1920, at the age of 100.

The oil painting, which is believed to have been done from an original Brady photograph of the President, hung in Cooke's famous "Castle" on Gibraltar Island from 1866 until 1923, when it was purchased by H. E. Babcock, who sold it to the Lincoln National Life Foundation in 1932. It now hangs in the Foundation's library.

Critics Scored Booth's Acting

Adverse comments in the press about the ability of John Wilkes Booth as an actor during his appearance in Washington in November, 1863, may have influenced his mental attitude which finally drove him to the assassination of Lincoln, according to Lincoln Lore, March 15, 1954

Critics of Booth's portrayal of "Richard The Third," were harsh. "(Booth) certainly gives us the very worst Richard now on stage. In plainer words hhis Richard is as bad as it is possible for an actor to make him. It is possible that there might have been such a Richard as Shakespeare drew . . . but such a creation as that of Mr. Booth never existed. He does not seem to be satisfied with the text before him. That is bad enough. . . . He evidently thinks that his audiences desire gross food.

"When Mr. Booth comes on the stage he looks like a rascal. . . . He is satisfied to adopt the green-room customs — to scowl in certain parts, because his father scowled — to rub his hands in a coarse, fiendish manner, as though there was as much brutality in his nature as in one of his own murderers." Booth was further described as "a representative of a vicious and depraved school of tragedy. . . ."

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Consecration

OF THE

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY

AT GETTYSBURG.

IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

Military and Civic Procession.

EDWARD EVERETT'S ORATION.

Address of President Lincoln.

Thursday, the 19th inst., was a great day in the history of Gettysburg—second only in interest to the eventful first, second and third days of July last.

The influx of strangers commenced on Monday, and the trains became heavier and heavier as the day of consecration approached. On Wednesday, Wednesday night and Thursday morning, trains arrived every few hours, swelling the crowd to immense proportions.

Day dawned on Thursday with an unclouded sky, giving assurance of lovely weather. The streets swarmed with people from all sections of the Union, the number variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand. Every available spot on the principal streets was occupied. The throng of ladies and gentlemen, the large turn-out of military in their best trim, the flags floating in the breeze at innumerable points—all contributed to the making up of a picture of rare and exciting interest.

About ten o'clock the line of the procession was formed, and moved forward to the grounds of the Cemetery in the following order:

Marine Band.
Second United States Artillery.
United States Regular Cavalry, from Carlisle Barracks.
Major-General Couch and Staff.
General Stahl and Staff.
Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one hundred and twenty in number, under command of Col. B. Stickney.
Colonel Provost, of Philadelphia, and Staff.
Battery A, Fifth United States Regulars.
Major-General Schenck and Staff.
Band of Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.
Fifth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment, under command of Colonel Murry.

The President of the United States, attended by Vice President Hamlin, Secretary Seward, of the State Department; Secretary Usher, of the Department of the Interior; Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, and Postmaster-General Blair, escorted by Chief Marshal Ward H. Lamon and Aids, Marshals and Marshals' Aids, Brigadier-General Wright, General Doubleday, and Brigadier-General Gibbon, attended by their Staffs.

Commissioners of the different States.

United States Sanitary Commission, numbering twenty men, under command of Dr. W. F. Sewall.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 124, of Gettysburg, numbering two hundred and fifty men, with the Gettysburg Encampment of the same Order.

Hanover Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 334, one hundred strong, with Odd Fellows from other places.

Baltimore Delegation, consisting of members of Councils of Baltimore and Civil Officials.

Birgfield's Band, of Philadelphia.

Faculty and Students of the College and Seminary.

Several hundred citizens, comprising delegations from the several States.

Carriages containing citizens from the different States and the surrounding country.

The procession started promptly at the time indicated, 10 o'clock, A. M., and moved over the route previously arranged. By the time the President, accompanied by the different members of the Cabinet, entered the Cemetery grounds, the stand erected in the centre of the same was surrounded by at least twenty thousand citizens, several thousand of whom were congregated immediately in front of the stand, the immense crowd being interspersed with chief marshals, aids, and officers of different grades.

A cordon of soldiers was placed in the form of a circle outside of the crowd congregated near the stand and entirely surrounding it, beyond which thousands of citizens clustered in surging masses, endeavoring to get a glimpse at the stand.

Prayer by Rev. T. H. Stockton.

The Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, Chaplain of the United States Senate, then arose and offered the following most impressive prayer:

Oh God, our Father, for the sake of Thy Son, our Saviour, inspire us with Thy Spirit, and sanctify us to the right fulfillment of the duties of this occasion.

We come to dedicate this new historic centre as a National Cemetery. If all departments of the one Government which Thou hast ordained over our Union, be here represented—if all classes, relations and interests of our blended brotherhood and people stand severally and thoroughly apparent in Thy presence, we trust it is because Thou hast called us; that Thy blessings await us, and that Thy designs may be embodied in practical result of the incalculable and imperishable good.

And so, with Thy Holy Apostle and with the Church of all lands and ages, we unite in the ascription "Blessed be God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ—the Father of mercies and of all comfort—who comforteth us in all our tribulations, that we may be able to comfort them which are in trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

In emulation of all angels, in fellowship with all saints, and in sympathy with all sufferers; in remembrance of Thy works, in reverence of Thy ways, and in accordance with Thy Word, we love and magnify Thine infinite perfections, Thy creative glory, Thy redeeming grace, Thy providential goodness, and the progressively richer and fairer development of Thy supreme universal and everlasting administration.

In behalf of all humanity, whose ideal is Divine—whose first memory is Thy image lost, and whose last hope is Thy image restored; and especially in behalf of our own nation, whose history has been favored—whose position is so peerless—whose mission is so sublime, and whose future is so attractive—we thank Thee for the unspeakable patience of Thy compassion, and for the exceeding greatness of Thy loving kindness.

In contemplation of Eden, Calvary and Heaven—of Christ in the God—on the Cross and on the Throne—nay, more, of Christ as coming again in all-subduing Power and Glory, we gratefully prolong our homage.

At this altar of sacrifice, and on this field of deliverance—on this mount of salvation—within the fiery and bloody line of these munitions of rocks, looking back to the dark days of fear and trembling, and to the rapture of relief that came after, we multiply our thanksgiving, and confess our obligations to renew and perfect our personal and social consecration to Thy service and glory.

Oh! had it not been for God! For, lo, our enemies, they came unresisted—multitudinous, mighty, flushed with victory and sure of success. They exulted on our mountains—they revelled in our valleys—they feasted—they rested—they slept—they awaked—they grew stronger, prouder and bolder every day.

They spread abroad; they concentrated here; they looked beyond this horizon to the stores of wealth; to the haunts of pleasure and to seats of power in our Capital and chief cities. They prepared to cast the chain of slavery around the form of freedom, and to bind life and death together forever. Their premature triumph was the mockery of God and man; one more victory and all was theirs. But behind these hills was heard the feebler march of a smaller but still pursuing host. Onward they hurried day and night for their country and their God—footsore, wayworn, hungry, thirsty, faint—but not in heart—they came to dare all, to bear all, and to do all that is possible to heroes.

At first they met the blast on the plain and bent before it like the trees, but then, led by Thy hand to these hills, they took their stand on these rocks and remained as firm and immovable as they. In vain were they assaulted. All art, all violence, all desperation failed to dislodge them. Baffled, bruised and broken, their enemies recoiled, retired and disappeared.

Glory for this rescue! But oh, the slain! In the freshness and fullness of their young and manly life—with such sweet memories of father and mother, brother and sister, wife and children, maiden and friends; from the coasts beneath the Eastern star, from the shores of Northern lakes and rivers, from the flowers of Western prairies, from the homes of the midway and the border, they come here to die for us and for mankind.

Alas! how little we can do for them.—We come with humility of prayer, with the pathetic eloquence of venerable wisdom, with the tender beauty of poetry, with the tender beauty of poetry with the plaintive honest tribute of our Chief Magistrate, and with all this honorable attendance; but our best hope is in Thy blessing, oh, Lord our God! Bless us, oh, our Father—bless the bereaved, whether absent or present—bless our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors—bless all sick and wounded soldiers and sailors—bless all our rulers and people—bless our Army and Navy!

Bless the efforts to suppress this Rebellion, and bless all the associations of this place, day, and scene forever. As the trees are not dead though their foliage is gone, so our heroes are not dead, though their forms have fallen—with their proper personality they are all with Thee, and the spirit of their example is here.

It fills the air, it fills our hearts, and long as time shall last it will hover in these skies and rest on this landscape. And the pilgrims of our own land and of all lands will be thrilled with its inspiration, and increase and confirm their devotion to Liberty, Religion and God.

During the offering of this most eloquent prayer the most profound silence prevailed and very many were affected to tears. The touching pathos of the venerable divine, the occasion and the scene prescoted, was at once most affecting, and not a few eyes not accustomed to weep were bathed in tears.

The President evidently felt deeply, and with the venerable statesman and patriot, Hon. Edward Everett, who was by his side, seemed not ashamed to let their sympathetic tears be seen.

Never has it been our privilege to behold a more grand and imposing scene than was now presented to the eye. Standing upon the platform, the whole battlefield lay spread out like a panorama before the beholder.

In the distance the surrounding hills where, on the memorable days of July, stood the Rebel invaders, dimly seen through the November mists, on either hand and beneath us the very heights so heroically defended by our gallant troops against the fierce assaults of the Rebel hosts, the graves, of the fallen, the thronging multitudes surrounding the stand, the glittering bayonets of the troops, their flags and banners draped in mourning, all made up a picture which for impressiveness could scarcely be excelled, and which language can but faintly represent.

At the conclusion of the prayer the band very appropriately performed the grand old hymn of Luther's "Old Hundred."

The following is an abstract of the oration of Hon. Edward Everett:

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.

The oration opens with an allusion to the law of Athens, providing that funeral honors, at the public expense, should be given to the remains of those citizens who fell in battle. Special honor was bestowed upon those who fell at Marathon, because it depended upon the event of that day whether Greece should live. They alone were entombed upon the spot which they had forever rendered famous. Their names were inscribed upon the monumental tumulus which covered their ashes; and although the columns' encath the hand of barbaric violence and time, have long since disappeared, the venerable mound still marks the spot where they fought and fell.

He recurred to the events of the three days on which depended the life of this august republican Union; and the invitation from the Executive of the great central State of Pennsylvania, second by the governors of eighteen other loyal States, to pay the last tributs of respect to the brave men who, on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July last, laid down their lives for their country on these hillsides and the plains spread out before us, and whose remains have been gathered into the cemetery which we consecrate this day.

He spoke of what would have been the consequence to the country if those who sleep beneath our feet had failed in their duty on those memorable days. We owe it to them that not merely the fields of Pennsylvania and Maryland were redeemed from the presence of the invader, but that our beautiful capitals were not given up to threatened plunder—perhaps laid in ashes—Washington seized by the enemy, and a blow struck at the heart of the nation.

After an allusion to the thrill of joy that passed through the nation on the 4th of July, when the news of the fall of Vicksburg and the repulse of Lee's army was flashed through the land, Mr. Everett proceeds to give a long, minute and vivid description of the battle of Gettysburg and the events that immediately preceded and followed it.

The orator then discussed the rebellion, and the pernicious doctrine of States' Rights which led to it, and argued that the only mode by which to end it is by a vigorous prosecution of the war. To those who say that the Union cannot be restored, because of the exasperation produced by the war, he said that there was as much bitterness in the beginning of it as there is now. He added:—At the present day, if there is any discrimination made by the Confederate press in the affected scorn, hatred and contumely with which every shade of opinion and sentiment in the loyal States is treated, the bitterest contempt is bestowed upon those at the North who still speak the language of compromise, and who condemn those measures of the Administration which are alleged to have rendered the return of peace hopeless.

Mr. Everett proceeds then to consider the great rebellion in England in the 17th century, the Thirty Years' and Seven Years' Wars in Germany, the various Italian wars, the French civil wars, all of which have not prevented the respective countries from becoming greater and more united than ever.

The oration concludes as follows:

The people of loyal America will never take to their confidence or admit again to a share in their Government the hard-hearted men whose cruel lust of power has brought this desolating war upon the land, but there is no personal bitterness felt even against them. They may live, if they can bear to live wantonly causing the death of so many thousand fellowmen; they may live in safe obscurity beneath the shelter of the Government they have sought to overthrow, or they may fly to the protection of the governments of Europe—some of them are already there, seeking, happily in vain, to obtain the aid of foreign powers in furtherance of their own treason. There let them stay. The humblest dead soldier, that lies cold and stiff in his grave before us, is an object of envy beneath the clods that cover him, in comparison with the living man who is willing to grovel at the foot of a foreign throne for assistance in compassing the ruin of his country.

But the hour is coming and now is, when the power of the leaders of the rebellion to delude and inflame must cease. There is no bitterness on the part of the masses. The people of the South are not going to wage an eternal war, for the wretched pretexts by which this rebellion is sought to be justified. The bonds that unite us as one people, a substantial community of origin, language, belief and law (the four great ties that hold the societies of men together,) common national and political interests; a common history; a common pride in a glorious ancestry; a common interest in this great heritage of blessings; the very geographical features of the country; the mighty rivers that cross the lines of climate, and thus facilitate the interchange of natural and industrial products; while the wonder-working arm of the engineer has levelled the mountain walls which separate the East and the West, compelling your own Alleghanies, my Maryland and Pennsylvania friends, to open wide their everlasting doors to the chariot wheels of traffic and travel; these bonds of union are of perennial force and energy, while the causes of alienation are imaginary, factitious, and transient. The heart of the people North and South is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal charm at length is broken.

At Raleigh and Little Rock the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and the independent press is unlimbering its artillery. The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the capitols, and they sigh for the return of the peace, prosperity and happiness which they enjoyed under a Government whose power was felt only in its blessings.

And now, friends, fellow citizens of Gettysburg and Pennsylvania, and you from remoter States, let me again invoke your benedictions, as we part, on these honored graves. You feel, though the occasion is mournful, that it is good to be here. You feel that it was greatly auspicious for the cause of the country, that the men of the East and the men of the West, the men of nineteen sister States, stood side by side on the perilous ridges of the battle. You now feel it a new bond of union that they shall lie side by side till a clarion louder that which marshalled them to combat, shall awake their slumbers. God bless the Union; it is dear to us for the blood of those men shed in its defence.

The spots in which they stood and fell; these pleasant heights; the fertile plain beneath them; the thriving village whose streets so lately rang with the strange din of war; the fields beyond the ridge, where the noble Reynolds held the advancing foe at bay, and while he gave up his own life, assured by his forethought and self-sacrifice the triumph of the succeeding days; the little streams which wind through the hills, on whose banks, in after times, the wondering ploughman will turn up the rude weapons of savage warfare, and the fearful missles of modern artillery; the Seminary ridge, the peach-orchard, Cemetery, Culp, and Wolf Hill, Round Top little Round Top humble names henceforward dear and famous—no lapse of time, no distance of space shall cause you to be forgotten. "The whole earth," said Pericles, as he stood over the remains of his fellow citizens who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponnesian war, "the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men." All time, he might have added, is the millennium of their glory.

Surely I would do no injustice to the other noble achievements of the war, which have reflected such honor on both arms of the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States, their officers and men, to the warmest thanks and the richest rewards which a grateful people can pay, but they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of these martyr-heroes, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of this great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates the battles of Gettysburg.

CLOSING CEREMONIES.

At the conclusion of the oration, which was listened to with most earnest attention, the following hymn, composed by Hon. B. B. French, was sung by the Baltimore Glee Club, in a manner that elicited the admiration of all:

'Tis holy ground—
This spot, where, in their graves,
We place our Country's braves,
Who fell in Freedom's holy cause
Fighting for Liberties and Laws—
Let tears abound.

Here let them rest—
And Summer's heat and Winter's cold,
Shall glow and freeze above this mould—
A thousand years shall pass away—
A Nation still shall mourn this clay,
Which now is blest.

Here, where they fell,
Oft shall the widow's tear be shed,
Oft shall fond parents mourn their dead,
The orphan here shall kneel and weep,
And maidens, where their lovers sleep,
Their woes shall tell.

Great God in Heaven!
Shall all this sacred blood be shed—
Shall we thus mourn our glorious dead,
Oh, shall the end be wrath and woe,
The knell of Freedom's overthrow—
A Country riven?

It will not be!
We trust, Oh God! Thy gracious Power
To aid us in our darkest hour.
This be our prayer—"Oh Father! save
A people's Freedom from its grave—
All praise to Thee!"

Speech of the President.

The President then delivered the following delicatory remarks:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now, we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. [Applause.] The world will little note nor long remember what we may say here; but it can never forget what they did here. [Applause.]

It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. [Applause.] It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that those dead shall not have died in vain.—[Applause.] That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that Governments of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Long continued applause.]

After the ceremonies were concluded, a salute was fired by the artillery, and the military portion of the procession reformed and escorted the President to his lodgings, where he was subsequently visited by a large number of persons, and more than an hour was the victim of a "hands shaking" that must have tested his good nature to the utmost. The President returned to Washington in a special train, which left Gettysburg about 7 o'clock.

A Dirge was then sung with fine effect, after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the throng of people dispersed and returned towards the town. The celebration was complete, and not the slightest accident occurred to mar its success.

Among the distinguished personages here were, we understand, nine Foreign Ministers; Ex-Secretary Cameron; Gov. Curtin, Auditor General Slenker, Surveyor General Barr, State Treasurer McGrath, Adjutant General Russel, of Pennsylvania: Governor Seymour, of New York; Gov. Tod, of Ohio; Governor-Elect Brough, of Ohio; Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Gov. Bradford, of Md.; Ex-Gov. Pierpont, of Western Virginia—and many others of lesser note.

President Lincoln and party left late in the evening in a special car. Gov. Curtin and the Heads of Departments left later in the night. Other trains followed, taking away thousands of passengers.

On Friday morning the crowd of persons, notwithstanding the departures during the night, was still great, nearly all of whom spent the day visiting the various points of interest on the battle-field. These, nearly all, left on Friday evening and Saturday morning, when the town settled down into its old-time quiet.

The military arrangements, by Gen. Couch, were admirable. Marshal Lamon also performed his part well, as did D. Wills, Esq., the Agent of Gov. Curtin. Capt. McCurdy had the railroad as efficiently worked as was possible.

Incidents of the Occasion.

☞The Hon Wm. H Seward, Secretary of State, was serenaded at his lodgings in the Square; and acknowledged the compliment, by making a brief speech, as follows:

Fellow-citizens—I am now sixty years old and upwards. I have been in public life, practically, forty years of that time, and yet this is the first time that ever any people or community so near to the border of Maryland was found willing to listen to my voice. And the reason was that I saw, forty years ago, opening before this people a grave-yard that was to be filled with brothers falling in political combat.

I knew that the cause that was hurrying the Union into that dreadful strife was Slavery, and when I elevated my voice, it was to warn the people to remove that cause while they could by constitutional means, and so avert the catastrophe of civil war which has fallen upon the nation. [A voice—"That's true."]

I am thankful that you are willing to hear me at last. I thank my God that I believe this strife is going to end in the removal of that evil, which ought to have been removed by peaceful means and by deliberate counsels. [Applause.] I thank my God for the hope that this is the last fraternal war which will fall upon the country which is vouchsafed to us by Heaven, the richest, broadest, the most beautiful, the most magnificent, and the most capacious of a great destiny that has ever been given to any part of the human race. [Cheers.] And I thank him for the hope that when that cause is removed, simply by the operation of abolishing it as the origin of the giant treason that is without justification and without parallel, we we shall be thenceforth united, shall be only one country, having only one hope, one ambition and one destiny. [Cheers.]

Then we shall know that we are not enemies, but that we are friends and brothers. Then we shall know that this Union is a reality, and we shall mourn, I am sure, with sincerity, equally over the grave of the misguided, whom we have consigned to his last resting-place, with pity for his error, and with the same heartfelt grief with which we mourn over his brothers, by whose hand, raised in defence of his Government, that misguided brother perished.

When we part to-morrow night, let us remember that we owe it to our country and to mankind that this war shall have for its conclusion the establishment of the principle of Democratic government; the simple principle that whatever party, whatever portion of the Government prevails by constitutional suffrage in an election, that party is to be respected and maintained in power until it shall give place on another trial and another verdict to a different party or a different portion of the people. [Applause.]

If you do not do that, you are drifting at once and irresistibly to the very verge of the destruction of your Government. But with that principle, this Government of ours, the purest, the best, the wisest and happiest in the world, must be, and so far as we are concerned, practically will be, immortal. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, good night.

Mr. Seward was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address.

☞The President was serenaded twice during the evening, and his appearance excited bursts of enthusiasm—showing the strong hold he has upon the affections of the people. He made but a few remarks, but they were characteristic of the pure and honest President.

Toward the close of the afternoon, an incident occurred which must ever be inseperable from this occasion, and which deserves a place in the story of the war as a noble representative fact. At request of the President, a committee waited upon the brave old man, John Burns, who fought in three of our wars, it is said, and who, at the battle of Gettysburg, dressed himself in his Sunday clothes and went into the fight, which he did not leave till he had received three wounds. It need hardly be told how that patriot of the people, the honest *puter patriæ*, Father Abraham, received this brave and venerable man. The greeting was extremely cordial—the "God bless you, old man," of the nation in the person of the President. Arm-in-arm with the President and the Secretary of State, John Burns went to church in the evening. Cheering to the President, in his great office, must be this simple event—most cheering to the declining years of "brave John Burns." In this touching incident, perhaps, more than any other, Gettysburg was truly dedicated.

According to announcement, at 5 o'clock P. M. Col. Anderson, Lieut. Governor elect of Ohio, delivered an able address in the Presbyterian church. The building was filled to repletion by an intelligent and highly respectable audience The President of the United States and suite, with several of the Governors of the States, occupied seats in the pulpit. The orator was introduced by ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, and commenced his oration by a general reference to the occasion which had called together such a vast assemblage. The address was a bold and able exposition of the causes which led to the present war, the issues involved in the contest, and the importance of its determination. It was that original first human conflict between freedom and despotism which was to end in the triumph of one or the other.

In the interval before the procession, thousands travelled off to the battle-field, visiting the Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, the Round Top mountain, and the fields around the Taneytown road. The ground in these vicinities is yet strewn with remains and relics of the fearful struggle—ragged and muddy knapsacks, canteens, cups, haversacks, threadbare stockings trodden in the mud, old shoes, pistols, holsters, bayonet sheaths, and here and there fragments of gray and blue jackets—mournful and appealing mementoes of the civil strife whose victory would be shreds and tatters, like these rags, were it not so nobly purchased for so glorious a cause. Hides and skeletons of horses still remain upon the ground. Grave marks of unrecognized heroes were in every quarter of the field, and rows of graves ranged along the line of the stone or wooden fences, which had afforded shelter to the sharpshooters. A ravine, up which the rebels had charged towards a stone fence flanking Culp's Hill, was yet full of these forlorn remnants of the battle, so indicative and so eloquent, that imagination had little task to call back the daring charge of the greybacks up the hill, and the still fiercer defence and onslaught of the determined and inexorable men whose resistless bravery was victory ordained, and who proved that if the rebels fought well in the South, the loyal soldiers fought even better in the North. Melancholy but glorious vestiges! Here fell our braves, sometimes stricken down like grass, wathes, still with their feet to the foe, or irregular strewn about where death was sown in every field and furrow. Here they dropped down dead or dying, to the infinite of our physical universe, not more than so many sparrows falling; but to the moral progress of the world representatives, causes, and martyrs. These men, it is said, die without name, and make no sign; but here they gave their sign masonic, their death grasp, and the whole world is in the secret. They are distinguished in the great appellations of Victory and Freedom, and their name is Legion. They died saints and martyrs in a certain sense, but left us rich relics—only battered canteens, ragged blouses, torn haversacks, and wretched shoes. Think of how they marched under burden of eight days' supplies, overloaded with knapsacks, and blankets a hundred of miles in hot pursuit of the enemy; think of how they fought, and fell, and won—and we should feel less tender than the good women who bandaged their piteous wounds and less inspired than the orators and poets who shall pronounce their glory:

"The hot shell shattering in its fall,
The bayonet's rending wedge;
Here scattered death—but search the spot,
No trace thine eyes can see;
No altar, and they need it not
Who leave their children free!"

Thus wrote of another battle-field one of our own poets; we may accept his feeling if not his words. Traces of this great battle must indelibly remain. An altar will rise worthy of the grandeur of the struggle, worthy of the future of the nation. The dead will rest in sanctuary, and Gettysburg be forever a shrine of pilgrimage.

☞Crowds, unable to hear the prayers and speeches, wandered in every direction over the battle-ground. A party under General Gibbons rode over the Broad Top hill, where the rebels made one of their fierce assaults. One visitor to the battle-ground rode a horse which General Lee himself had confiscated, in the vicinity, and used during the battle. Hundreds gathered up, to bear with them the spirit of Gettysburg to every quarter of the State, relics more eloquent than orations. The memory of the day and especially the profound impressiveness of the hallowed battle-ground, will never leave them.

The Governors, generally conspicuous by their individual character, were more or less congregated as loyal Governors, like loyal States should be, and formed at one time a very interesting group. Governor Curtin, straight, tall, clear-faced, was probably the handsomest gentleman of the party; Seymour, with his quick eyes, gentlemanly bearing, and bland and polished manners, might claim to divide the honor. John Brough is truly represented in his name—a corpulent, farmer like, homespun Western man, with a full rosy countenance. It deserves mention, as perhaps the most edifying and remarkable incident of the scene, that the courtly Governor Seymour and the rough Ohio Governor greeted each other very cordially. "Where is Vallandigham?" asked Governor Seymour, with dry pleasantry." In Canada," said Brough, laconically. These two representative Governors were afterwards seen walking down the line of the road engaged in friendly dialogue. What they said is left to speculation, and cannot be reported; but Mr. Brough did not quarrel, and Governor Seymour was apparently satisfied.

The Patriot Remains.

The following is a list of the remains already interred in the Cemetery, with the States they represent:

Maine	17
New Hampshire	4
Vermont	19
Rhode Island	4
Massachusetts	139
Connecticut	12
New York	158
New Jersey	22
Pennsylvania	100
Delaware	14
Maryland	15
Ohio	24
Indiana	31
Illinois	5
Michigan	48
Wisconsin	21
Minnesota	24
Virginia	2
United States Infantry, (Regulars)	19
	508
Unknown	582
	1,190

☞The campaign of the Army of the Cumberland will not be closed without a decisive and bloody struggle for the possession of Chattanooga and East Tennessee. It is said that the Western and Atlantic Railroad is being worked to its full capacity in bringing reinforcements to General Bragg, and that the road from Chickamauga Station for eight miles south is lined with Rebel camps. On Monday the enemy's batteries on Lookout Mountain played vigorously on Hooker's camp, Moccasin Point and Chattanooga, but the fire was neither accurate nor effective, no damage being done. The strength of General Hooker's position, and the ease with him, have probably led the enemy to abandon their expected attack. Our batteries on Moccasin Point are said to have the Rebel camp in the Chattanooga Valley, on the east side of Lookout Mountain, in complete range.

☞The Rebels have at last commenced their threatened attack on Knoxville, Tennessee, but General Burnside expresses confidence that he will be able to drive them back. He has massed his army, and is awaiting the approach of the enemy.—Some heavy skirmishing took place on the Kingston road, about four miles from Knoxville, on Wednesday, in which Gen. Sanders, commanding our advance, was wounded, and compelled to fall back about a third of a mile to a stronger position. We lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded.

☞A despatch from Washington informs us that one-half of Lee's army has gone to Hanover Junction, in the direction of Richmond, and the other half has gone towards Lynchburg, with the view of reinforcing the troops sent against Burnside, or covering their retreat in case of a repulse. Washington despatches renew the report that a part of Bragg's forces are moving upon Burnside, in East Tennessee, but there is nothing definite regarding the operations there.

☞Another lot of 350 paroled prisoners, in a most wretched and terrible condition, arrived at Annapolis from Richmond on Wednesday. Six of the starved creatures died on the passage. An illustration of their sufferings is given in despatches from Washington, which states that the carcases of dogs are daily devoured by our famished men.

☞A despatch from New York says that the Army of the Potomac has again advanced, and now occupies Madison Court House, and that the Rebels are retreating. Madison Court House—the Capital of Madison county, Virginia—is about seventy miles from Richmond and fifteen from Culpeper Court House, where the latest despatches located General Meade's headquarters.

☞Travelers should always be Provided with a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, at this season of the year. They relieve coughs, colds, sore throats, and hoarseness, in ten minutes after use, and effect a rapid cure. See Advertisement.

Washington, Nov 17, 1863. Mr. Chase's report, which is nearly finished, will give, it is said, a very encouraging exhibit of the condition of the national finances. No financier will pretend that it is possible to carry on the war for several years longer without entailing upon the country an enormous debt and great financial difficulties. It is out of the power of Mr. Chase, or any other man, to furnish money for years to come without trouble, but the condition of the finances at the present time is such as to give encouragement to all loyal hearts. There is not the slightest difficulty (apparently) in obtaining all the money needed to carry on the war for another year, and, according to some of our highest military authorities, the war will end with 1864.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Mr. Chase will not issue any more legal-tender notes except of the kind bearing interest. He has authority to issue four hundred millions of this description of legal tenders, bearing five per cent. interest. This will satisfy all his wants during the next year. The Secretary has no power to issue notes except for the national banks, and enough legal tenders, without interest, to replace the notes which have been destroyed, and it is said by his friends here that he will not ask Congress to give him further authority to issue notes without interest unless it may be to a small amount, in times of dangerous stringency in the money market. The notes bearing five per cent. interest, and made legal tender, will undoubtedly be issued in sufficient quantities to pay the debts of the Government after the resources from the duties, internal taxation, and sale of 5-20 bonds are exhausted.

Military Arrest and Charges.—The Frederick (Md.) Examiner states that Col. Mauleby, of the First Potomac Home Brigade, has preferred charges of contempt and disrespect, as well as of violations of the 32d and 99th article of war against Capt. Walter Saunders, and of mutiny and sedition against him and Lieut. D. H. Kolb jointly. Upon these charges Captain Saunders and Lieutenant Kolb will probably be tried by court-martial. The difficulties, it seems, originated at the polls in Frederick on the day of the late election, and had reference to the arrest of a furloughed soldier and an alledged attempt to rescue him from the custody of Col. Mauleby.

No Draft in Indiana.—The Indianapolis Journal publishes two columns of extracts from the Indiana county papers, all of which show that the enthusiasm for volunteering in that State has reached a very high pitch. The counties are paying a bounty of $100 in addition to that offered by the government, and in some cases increasing the pay of the volunteers $10 per month.

☞A New Project.—The present high price of coal is suggesting many expedients for economizing its use. Mr. Harper, of the Philadelphia city councils, proposes a committee to inquire into the feasibility of warming houses from a central source, and supplying the citizens with heat as gas is now supplied. The committee to make the inquiry into the matter was appointed.

Negro Killed.—A colored man was killed on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Newville, a day or two ago. He was lying on the track. The engineer saw him when about two hundred yards off, but found it impossible to stop the train. The negro was literally cut to pieces. It is supposed he was intoxicated and had fallen across the track, as a broken bottle was found by his side.

☞On Tuesday ten Confederate deserters were brought to Frederick, Md., and after taking the oath of allegiance, were discharged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Communicated.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE!
A CARD.

To Consumptives.

THE undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDW. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.

Sept. 22.—4m

"Dr Swayne's Panacea."

THE Great Alterative and Blood Purifier, and the most reliable remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers and White Swelling,
Marasmus or wasting of flesh, Dropsy,
Ulcerated Sore Throat, Hip Joint Complaint,
Dark Blotches, or defection in the skin,
Obstinate or Scaly Eruptions, Cancers,
Weakened and debilitated system,
Boils, Yellow Skin, Pimples on the Face,
Mercurial Diseases, Ulcerated Sore Legs.

In short, the most loathsome diseases which have put every other medicine at defiance for more than a quarter of a century, have been perfectly restored by this great vegetable Panacea. In cases of eruptions of the skin, as any part covering the system, by making use of "Swayne's All-Healing Ointment," to rub on, will hasten and cure the most obstinate Eruptive Diseases, no matter of how long standing. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sent securely packed, by Express, to any address.

Aug. 18, 1863.

☞"Dr. Swayne's Bowel Cordial," for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, &c., Griping pains, cramps, spasms, change of water, relaxed bowels, colic, sick stomach, in adults or children, it will give immediate relief. To our brave soldiers it has proved of incalculable benefit. Those having friends in the army cannot send them a more necessary article than "Dr. Swayne's Bowel Cordial." Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 Sixth, above Vine, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents; five bottles, $1. Sold by S. S. Forney, and A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg. [Aug 18.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay & Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (care fully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.
Aug. 11.—3m.

"LET US AT ALL TIMES REMEMBER THAT AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE BROTHERS OF A COMMON COUNTRY,

Abraham Lincoln: A great man, a great President; humble, kind, charitable; a Christian gentleman;

a martyr to a noble cause whose memory lives on.

The Gettysburg Times

AND SHOULD DWELL TOGETHER IN THE BONDS OF FRATERNAL FEELING"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"My Speech Is All Blocked Out. It Is Very Short"; First Nineteen Lines Of Gettysburg Address Were Written In Washington, Says Marine Who Was Here

Acting Master's Mate U.S. Navy September 7, 1861; resigned and honorably discharged May 20, 1863; Second Lieutenant U.S. Marine Corps March 10, 1863; First Lieutenant August 20, 1865; Captain March 16, 1879; Major February 1, 1898; Lieutenant-Colonel March 3, 1899; Colonel January 11, 1900; Brig-General March 10, 1903; retired March 10, 1905.

I was a Lieutenant of Marines stationed at the Headquarters of the Marine Corps in Washington in November, 1863, when I received an order to accompany the Marine Band to Gettysburg to take part in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetery at that place. Accordingly, on the morning of the 18th of November, we proceeded to the old Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot, near the Capitol, and there found a special train of cars waiting to receive President Lincoln and his party. The locomotive was decorated with flags and streamers and presented a gala appearance.

Among the party were the French Minister, M. Mercier, and Admiral Renaud, of the French Navy; the Italian Minister, Chevalier Bertinatti, and his Secretary of Legation, Signor Cora; the Chevalier Isala and Lieutenant Martinez, of the Italian Navy; Mr. McDougall, of the Canadian Ministry; Secretary of State Wm. H. Seward, Postmaster - General Montgomery Blair, Secretary of the Interior Judge John P. Usher, private secretaries John S. Nicolay and John Hay, Provost Marshal General James B. Frey, Colonel Geo. W. Burton, Captain Alan Ramsay, U.S.M.C. and an escort from the First Regiment of the Invalid Corps.

READS NEWSPAPER

The last car was a kind of president's or director's car with about one-third of the rear partitioned off into a room with the seats around it, and in this room I found myself seated vis-a-vis to the President. The rest of the car was furnished in the usual manner. I happened to have bought a New York Herald before leaving and, observing that Mr. Lincoln was without a paper, offered it to him. He took it and thanked me, saying "I like to see what they say about us," meaning himself and the generals in the field.

"THIN, CARE-WORN"

The news that morning was not particularly exciting, being about Burnside at Knoxville, Sherman at Chattanooga, and Meade on the Rapidan, all, however, expecting trouble. He read for a little while and then began to laugh at some wild guesses of the paper about pending movements. He laughed very heartily and it was pleasant to see his sad face lighted up. He was looking very badly at that particular time, being sallow, sunken-eyed, thin, care-worn and very quiet. After a while he returned the paper and began to talk, remarking among other things that when he had first passed over that road on his way to Congress in 1847 he noticed square-rigged vessels up the Patapsco river as far as the Relay House, and now there seemed to be only small craft.

Secretary Seward, who was in charge of the party, began to get uneasy as we approached Baltimore, for it was the first time that Mr. Lincoln had been north of Washington since he had gone there in the night of February 22, 1861, two years and nine months previously. There was something of the same fear of attack or assassination which had prevailed upon that occasion, for Baltimore was still the home of many sympathizers with the rebellion.

KISSES BABIES

Upon reaching the western edge of the city the locomotive was detached and the cars were dragged by tandem teams of horses to Calvert Street Station, where we took the Northern Central Railroad. In passing through the streets all was quiet, and at the station less than two hundred people were assembled, among them some women with children in arms. They called for the President and Mr. Seward came into the car, and he agreed to go out when the train was about ready to start. This he did and took two or three of the babies up and kissed them, which greatly pleased their mothers. At Baltimore General Schenck, who then commanded that district, and his staff, joined us, and soon after the President went forward in the car and seated himself with a party of choice spirits, among whom was Mayor Frederick W. Lincoln, of Boston, not a kinsman. They told stories for an hour or so, Mr. Lincoln taking his turn and enjoying it very much.

SPEECH STARTED

Then, when approaching Hanover Junction, he arose and said: "Gentlemen, this is all very pleasant, but the people will expect me to say something to them tomorrow, and I must give the matter some thought." He then returned to the rear room of the car. I mention this cause of the different versions given by his many biographers of the history of the preparation of his famous address delivered the next day. By some, you may remember, it is claimed that he wrote it on the train upon a piece of wrapping paper, by another upon a piece of paste-board, by another that it was written in Gettysburg on a yellow government envelope, by another that it was written in the house of David Wills, with writing materials which he asked to have sent to his room after retiring, and by others that it was done in Washington.

My own belief is that the first nineteen lines were written in Washington, and the remainder on the train and in Gettysburg. Lincoln said to Noah Brooks, one of his historians, before leaving Washington, "My speech is all blocked out. It is very short." The first sheet of the manuscript bore the heading "Executive Mansion," and those nineteen lines written upon it were never materially changed, the rest bore evidence of having been written and rewritten many times, and was even changed in the delivery upon the platform. The version sent by the Associated Press and published in the papers of the 20th of November seems to me to be much better than that which he subsequently revised in thirteen different respects.

ARRIVE AT SUNDOWN

At Hanover Junction, 46 miles from Baltimore, we were to meet a special train which left Harrisburg at 1:30 p.m., containing Governors Curtin of Pennsylvania, Seymour of New York. Todd of Ohio, Governor-elect Brough and Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, Governor Boreman and Ex-Governor Pierpont of West Virginia, Simon Cameron, Clement C. Barclay, Generals Doubleday, Stoneman and Stahl and others, but it was detained by an accident and we continued on to Gettysburg, where we arrived about sundown and were surprised to find some of the wounded of the battle still in hospital.

The President became the guest of Mr. David Wills, Mr. Seward went to Mr. Harper's, and General Fry, Colonel Burton, Captain Ramsay and I went to one of the hotels. Gettysburg was crowded and it was said that hundreds slept on the floors. That night the President, Mr. Seward and Colonel John W. Forney were serenaded by the 5th N. Y. Artillery Band, and a reception was held at Mr. Wills'. About 11 o'clock the train with the belated governors arrived.

STREETS CROWDED

Next morning we were up early to find a beautiful Indian summer day. The town was all agog and people pouring in from the surrounding country. Before ten we were in the saddle and assembled at the public square for the grand military and civic procession.

Mr. Lincoln was mounted upon a young and beautiful chestnut bay horse, the largest in the Cumberland Valley, and his towering figure surmounted by a high silk hat made the rest of us look small. Mr. Seward and Mr. Blair rode upon his right and Judge Usher and Marshal Lamon on his left. In the next rank there were six horses ridden by General Fry, Colonel Burton, John G. Nicolay, John Hay, Captain Ramsay and myself. Of these eleven I believe that I am the only survivor. I had a mischievous brute and it required much attention to keep him from getting out of line to browse on the tail of the President's horse. The streets, sidewalks, steps, windows and doors were crowded with eager-eyed spectators, and flags, many of them at half-mast, were everywhere. The procession started with Major-General D. N. Couch at the head of the military, about 1,200 men, of whom the 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery were the chief part. Next came the Presidential party, then the Hon. Edward Everett, orator of the day, and the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Stockton, of Washington. The President rode very easily, bowing occasionally to right or left, but it soon became evident that Mr. Seward was not much of a rider. As he went along his trousers gradually worked up, revealing the tops of his home-made gray socks, of which he was entirely unconscious.

SALUTE TO LINCOLN

We passed along Baltimore Street to the Emmitsburg Road, minute guns being fired, then by way of the Taneytown Road to the cemetery, where the military formed in line to salute the President at about eleven o'clock.

The stand which had been erected was not very large and was soon well filled. Mr. Lincoln sat between Mr. Seward and Mr. Everett and I was given a seat about six or seven feet distant from them The military arranged themselves mainly upon the left of the stand, the civilian element in front, and the ladies on the right. There was a vast assemblage of people, estimated at 10,000 men, women and children, many of whom were of course out of the range of hearing and many of whom were unavoidably tramping on the newly-made graves. When the President appeared on the stand nearly every hat in the throng was removed.

By this time Governor Coburn of Maine Governor Parker of New Jersey, Governor Bradford of Maryland, and Governor Morton of Indiana had joined the dignitaries, and several flags and banners suitably draped were brought upon the stand. The scene presented that fine morning was one of great grandeur. A full view of the battlefield, with the Blue Mountains in the distance, was spread out before us, and all about were traces of the fierce conflict. Rifle pits, cut and scarred trees broken fences, pieces of artillery wagons and harness, scraps of blue and gray clothing bent canteens, abandoned knapsacks, belts cartridge boxes shoes and caps, were still to be seen on nearly every side — a great showing for relic hunters

IMPATIENT AUDIENCE

After the performance of a funeral dirge by the band, an eloquent though rather long prayer was delivered by the chaplain of the U.S. Senate, Dr. Stockton. This was followed by music by the Marine Band and then Mr. Everett delivered the oration. It was an exceedingly long production beginning with the custom of the ancient Greeks of burying their dead heroes with public ceremony, continuing with a full history of the campaign of which Gettysburg was the culmination, giving a picture of the result had the battle been a failure; a statement that the Rebellion had been planned for thirty years before it came to pass, and an essay upon national affairs, which consumed two full hours. Notwithstanding the fame of the speaker the audience became tired and impatient.

Mr. Everett apparently regarded the occasion as one of the most notable of his life, and had written and rehearsed every word of that long address. His periods were polished, his diction graceful, and his language classical but his great effort is forgotten.

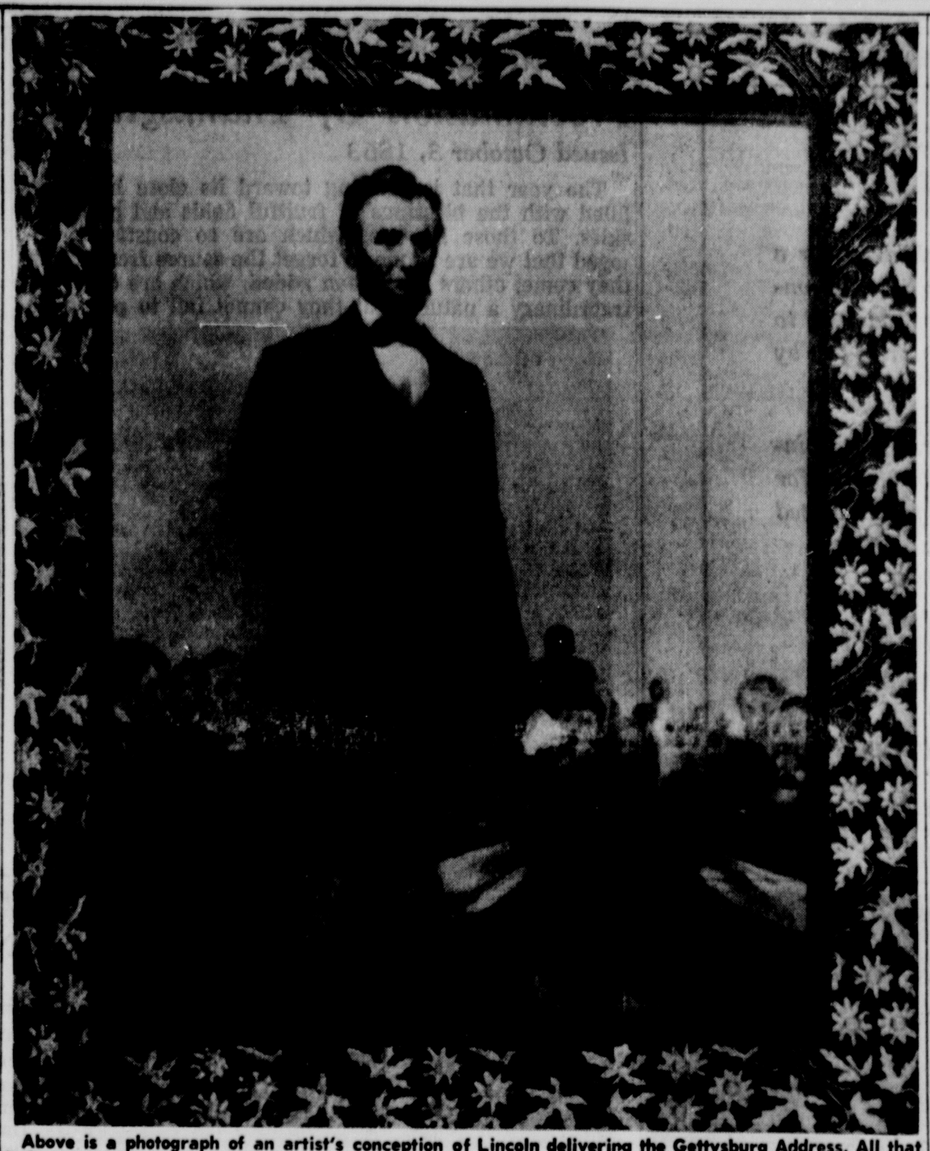
The Baltimore Glee Club then sang an ode written for the occasion by Commissioner B. B. French, of Washington, and Lincoln arose.

He was dressed as usual in a black frock coat with turned down shirt collar, and held in his hand only two or three sheets of paper He began in a slow, solemn and deliberate manner, emphasizing nearly every word, and in two minutes sat down. To the surprise of his auditors the address which has become of world renown was finished. Its full import was not comprehended and it was received with faint applause. Lincoln thought he had scored a failure, and it was not for weeks afterward that it began to dawn upon the minds of his countrymen that in his simple wisdom and eloquence something had been said which would live forever.

Another dirge and the benediction by the Rev. Dr. H. L. Baugher succeeded, and then, at 2 p.m., the assemblage was dismissed. The program had been carried out successfully and the first event of the kind probably since those held by the great race of men who originated free government was accomplished That afternoon Lincoln walked arm in arm to the Presbyterian Church with John Burns, the heroic old man of Gettysburg, who figured in the three days' fight, and that evening we left on the return trip to Washington

Dr. Hayes Agnew has told me since this was written that he saw during the war in the residence of Barnard Rhett, of Beaufort, S. C., the minutes of a society of prominent Southern men which had been in existence for thirty years, and which had for its object the disruption of the Federal Union.

The Star and Sentinel
May 22, 1907



Above is a photograph of an artist's conception of Lincoln delivering the Gettysburg Address. All that is known of the artist is that his name is Bonhajo.

Bullet Ended Great Career

Abraham Lincoln's growth "in the hearts of his countrymen" did not stop with his assassination, but his untimely death was not primarily responsible for his towering personality. Though martyr's monuments are more impressive than ordinary markers, Abraham Lincoln's immortality was assured long before the assassin's bullet reached him.

The First and Second Inaugurals, the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address were not enlarged by the work of the assassin, and the characteristics which set Lincoln apart from his fellows were not magnified by his demise. The thesis that Lincoln's fame rests on his being removed from the scene of action just at the right time is a conclusion which cannot rest on any reasonable premise. Abraham Lincoln was Mr. America in his day, in Woodrow Wilson's day and in our day. — Lincoln Lore, Jan. 1, 1951.

"AN HONEST MAN, OF THOROUGH BUSINESS CAPACITY

The quality of greatness is subtle. Abraham Lincoln was a man with this quality. It is not known precisely what made him great, but he had many characteristics which inevitably belong to greatness.

His Address at Gettysburg a century ago was eminent and added to his greatness. On the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech, we pay tribute to this fine American.

Fort Defiance Museum

Gettysburg, Pa.

Route 134 South Of National Cemetery

. . NO MAN CAN BE MORE SAFELY TRUSTED"

"I MAKE A POINT OF HONOR AND CONSCIENCE IN ALL THINGS

The image projected by Abraham Lincoln has done much to endear our beloved United States to world opinion. Millions, striving for freedom and dignity, have found hope and inspiration in his example. Other millions, beset by poverty and ignorance, have benefited themselves and mankind as they strove to follow Lincoln's example and rise above their humble beginnings. That we came through the gravest period in American history with our nation and our constitutional government intact was due in large measure to the integrity, the humanity, the patience, and the consummate political skill of President Lincoln.

Civil War Round Table of Rochester, New York

TO STICK TO MY WORD"

"I HOLD THE VALUE OF LIFE

"Gold is good enough in its place; but living, brave, patriotic men are better than gold. Strong, brave men are the strength of our Nation." Courageous men, fighting for their beliefs, are indeed the strength of America!

Abraham Lincoln, as he dedicated the National Cemetery a century ago, pays tribute to "the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here. . . ."

Today, just 100 years after this famous speech, we pay honor to this great American.

The Farmers State Bank Office

Emmitsburg, Md.

Farmers & Merchants National Bank

Frederick, Md.

IS TO IMPROVE ONE'S CONDITION"

"THE WAY FOR A YOUNG MAN TO RISE IS TO IMPROVE HIMSELF EVERY WAY

"If the great American people only keep their temper on both sides of the line, the troubles will come to an end, and the question which now distracts the country will be settled, just as surely as all other difficulties of a like character which have originated in this government have been adjusted. Let the people on both sides keep their self-possession, and just as other clouds have cleared away in due time, so will this great nation continue to prosper as heretofore."

. . . Speech, Pittsburgh, February 15, 1861, VI 125.

I. D. Crouse & Son

19 Lumber Street Littlestown, Pa.

HE CAN, NEVER SUSPECTING THAT ANYBODY WISHES TO HINDER HIM"

"STAND BY THE CAUSE, AND THE CAUSE WILL CARRY YOU THROUGH"

"It is said in one of the admoninitions of our Lord, "Be ye (therefore) perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." The Savior, I suppose, did not expect that any human creature could be as perfect as the Father in heaven . . . He set that up as a standard, and he who did most toward reaching that standard attained the highest degree of moral perfection."

. . . Speech, Chicago, July 10, 1858. III, 50.

McCoy Insurance Agency

102 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"I WISH TO DO JUSTICE TO ALL"

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



E. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1863.

Consecration

OF THE

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY

AT GETTYSBURG.

IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

Military and Civic Procession.

EDWARD EVERETT'S ORATION.

Address of President Lincoln.

Thursday, the 19th inst., was a great day in the history of Gettysburg—second only in interest to the eventful first, second and third days of July last.

The influx of strangers commenced on Monday, and the trains became heavier and heavier as the day of consecration approached. On Wednesday, Wednesday night and Thursday morning, trains arrived every few hours, swelling the crowd to immense proportions.

Day dawned on Thursday with an unclouded sky, giving assurance of lovely weather. The streets swarmed with people from all sections of the Union, the number variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand. Every available spot on the principal streets was occupied. The throng of ladies and gentlemen, the large turn-out of military in their best trim, the flags floating in the breeze at innumerable points—all contributed to the making up of a picture of rare and exciting interest.

About ten o'clock the line of the procession was formed, and moved forward to the grounds of the Cemetery in the following order:

Marine Band.

Second United States Artillery.

United States Regular Cavalry, from Carlisle Barracks.

Major-General Couch and Staff.

General Stahl and Staff.

Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one hundred and twenty in number, under command of Col. B. Stickney.

Colonel Provost, of Philadelphia, and Staff.

Battery A, Fifth United States Regulars.

Major-General Schenck and Staff.

Band of Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.

Fifth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment, under command of Colonel Murry.

The President of the United States, attended by Vice President Hamlin, Secretary Seward, of the State Department; Secretary Usher, of the Department of the Interior; Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, and Postmaster-General Blair, escorted by Chief Marshal Ward H. Lamon and Aids, Marshals and Marshals' Aids, Brigadier-General Wright, General Doubleday, and Brigadier-General Gibbon, attended by their Staffs.

Commissioners of the different States.

United States Sanitary Commission, numbering twenty men, under command of Dr. W. F. Newall.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 134, of Gettysburg, numbering two hundred and fifty men, with the Gettysburg Encampment of the same Order.

Hanover Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 334, one hundred strong, with Odd Fellows from other places.

Baltimore Delegation, consisting of members of Councils of Baltimore and Civil Officials.

Birgfield's Band, of Philadelphia.

Faculty and Students of the College and Seminary.

Several hundred citizens, comprising delegations from the several States.

Carriages containing citizens from the different States and the surrounding country.

The procession started promptly at the time indicated, 10 o'clock, A. M., and moved over the route previously arranged. By the time the President, accompanied by the different members of the Cabinet, entered the Cemetery grounds, the stand erected in the centre of the same was surrounded by at least twenty thousand citizens, several thousand of whom were congregated immediately in front of the stand, the immense crowd being interspersed with chief marshals, aids, and officers of different grades.

A cordon of soldiers were placed in the form of a circle outside of the crowd congregated near the stand and entirely surrounding it, beyond which thousands of citizens clustered in surging masses, endeavoring to get a glimpse at the stand.

After the favored ones were provided with seats on the stand, the Rev. Dr. Stockton, Chaplain of the United States Senate, was introduced, and offered a prayer [illegible] tone of grace. The prayer of Dr. Stockton was delivered in the most impressive manner, and was listened to with breathless attention. At the close of the prayer the band played a dirge.

Marshal Lamon then read a letter from General Winfield Scott, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the ceremonies of dedication.

Marshal Lamon next introduced the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, the Orator of the day.

Mr. Everett's address was an exceedingly elaborate and ornate production, embellished by classical allusions, brilliant rhetorical passages, and historical parallels illustrative of the existing conflict in the United States. After an eloquent reference to Hellenic history and practice, the orator said:

"We have assembled, friends, fellow-citizens, at the invitation of the Executive of the great central State of Pennsylvania, seconded by the Governors of eighteen other loyal States of the Union, to pay the last tribute of respect to the brave men who, in the hard fought battles of the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July last, laid down their lives for the country on these hillsides and the plains spread out before us, and whose remains have been gathered into the cemetery which we consecrate this day. As my eye ranges over the fields, whose sods were so lately moistened by the blood of gallant and loyal men, I feel as never before, how truly it was said of old, that it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country. I feel as never before, how justly, from the dawn of history to the present time, men have paid the homage of their gratitude and admiration to the memory of those who nobly [illegible] their country on other fields of honor had failed in the duty of those memorable days. Consider what, at this moment, would be the condition of the United States, if that noble army of the Potomac, instead of gallantly and for the second time beating back the tide of invasion from Maryland and Pennsylvania, had been mastered and driven from these well-contested heights; thrown back in confusion on Baltimore; or trampled down, dismembered, scattered to the four winds; what, under these circumstances would not have been the fate of the Monumental City, of Harrisburg, of Philadelphia, of Washington—the capital of the Union—each and every one of which would have lain at the mercy of the enemy, accordingly as it might have pleased him, spurred only by passion flushed with victory, and confident of continued success, to direct his course?"

Mr. Everett then proceeded to a minute detail of the invasion of Pennsylvania, the conflicts which ensued, and the results effected by the army under Gen. Meade.

This was followed by a review of the war in its general character, and an argument in support of the attitude of the United States in its prosecution. This portion of the oration included various allusions to French, English, German, Italian, and in short European history all cited in illustration of rebellion, its character and the importance of its suppression. The closing paragraphs of the address are as follows:

"The people of loyal America will never take to their confidence or permit again to a share in their government the hard-hearted men whose cruel lust of power has brought this desolating war upon the land, but there is no personal bitterness felt even against them. They may live, if they can bear to live after wantonly causing the death of so many thousand fellow men, they may live in safe obscurity beneath the shelter of the government they have sought to overthrow or they may fly to the protection of the governments of Europe—some of them are already there, seeking, happily in vain, to obtain the aid of foreign powers in furtherance of their own treason. There let them stay. The humblest dead soldier, that lies cold and stiff in his grave before us, is an object of envy beneath the clods that cover him, in comparison with the living man, who is willing to grovel at the foot of a foreign throne for assistance in compassing the ruin of his country.

"But the hour is coming and now is, when the power of the leaders of the rebellion to delude and inflame must cease. There is no bitterness on the part of the masses.—The people of the South are not going to wage an eternal war for the wretched pretexts by which this rebellion is sought to be justified. The bonds that unite us as one people, a substantial community of origin, language, belief and law (the four great ties that hold the societies of men together,) common national and political interests; a common history; a common pride in a glorious ancestry; a common interest in this great heritage of blessings; the very geographical features of the country; the mighty rivers that cross the lines of climate and thus facilitate the interchange of natural and industrial products; while the wonder-working arm of the engineer has leveled the mountain walls which separate the East and West, compelling your own Alleghanies, my Maryland and Pennsylvania friends, to open wide their everlasting doors to the chariot wheels of traffic and travel; these bonds of union are of perennial force and energy, while the causes of alienation are imaginary, factitious, and transient.—The heart of the people North and South is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and the West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal charm at length is broken. At Raleigh and Little Rock the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and an independent press is unlimbering its artillery. The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the capitols, and they sigh for the return of the peace, prosperity and happiness, which they enjoyed under a government whose power was felt only in its blessings.

"And now, friends, fellow-citizens of Gettysburg and Pennsylvania, and you from remoter States, let me again invoke your benediction, as we part on these honored graves. You feel, though the occasion is mournful, that it is good to be here. You feel that it was greatly auspicious for the cause of the country that the men of the East and the men of the West, the men of nineteen sister States, stood side by side on the perilous ridges of battle. You now feel it a new bond of union, that they shall lie side by side, till a clarion louder than that which marshaled them to the combat shall awake their slumbers. God bless the Union—it is dearer to us for the blood of those brave men shed in its defence. The spots on which they stood and fell; these pleasant heights; the fertile plain beneath them; the thriving village whose streets so lately rang with the strange din of war; the fields beyond the ridge, where the noble Reynolds held the advancing foe at bay, and while he gave up his own life, assured by his forethought and self sacrifice the triumph of the two succeeding days; the little streams which wind through the hills, on whose banks, in after times, the wondering plowman will turn up, with the rude weapons of savage warfare, the fearful missiles of modern artillery; the Seminary Ridge, the peach orchard, Cemetery, Culp's and Wolf Hill, Round Top, Little Round Top, humble names henceforward dear and famous; no lapse of time, no distance of space shall cause you to be forgotten.—'The whole earth,' said Pericles as he stood over the remains of his fellow-citizens who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponnesian war, 'the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men.' All time, he might of added, is the millenium of their glory.—Surely I would do no injustice to the other noble achievements of the war, which have reflected such honor on both arms of the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States—the soldiers and men—to the warmest thanks and the richest reward which a grateful people can pay. But they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of these martyr-heroes, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the annals of this great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates The Battle of Gettysburg."

The Chief Marshal then introduced the President of the United States, who, after the applause had subsided, spoke as follows:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

A Dirge was then sung with fine effect, after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the throng of people dispersed and returned towards the town. The celebration was complete, and not the slightest accident occurred to mar its success.

Among the distinguished personages here were, we understand, nine Foreign Ministers, Ex-Secretary Cameron, Gov. Curtin, Auditor General Skunker, Surveyor General Barr, State Treasurer McGrath, Adjutant General Russel, of Pennsylvania; Governor Seymour, of New York; Gov. Tod, of Ohio; Governor elect Brough, of Ohio; Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Gov. Bradford, of Md.; Ex Gov. Pierpont, of Western Virginia—and many others of lesser note.

President Lincoln and party left late in the evening in a special car. Gov. Curtin and the Heads of Departments left later in the night. Other trains followed, taking away thousands of passengers.

On Friday morning the crowd of persons, notwithstanding the departures during the night, was still great, nearly all of whom spent the day visiting the various points of interest on the battle-field. These, nearly all, left on Friday evening and Saturday morning, when the town settled down into its old-time quiet.

The military arrangements, by Gen. Couch, were admirable. Marshal Lamon also performed his part well, as did D. Wills, Esq., the Agent of Gov. Curtin, Capt. McCurdy had the railroad as efficiently worked as was possible.

This report is not as full as we could desire, but is correct so far as it goes. Many matters of detail which would interest the readers of the *Compiler* do not receive mention to day simply because we have not had the time to gather them. Our citizens for several days thought of little else than the proper entertainment of the throng of strangers, and we think they succeeded in satisfying every reasonable expectation in this particular. The visitors, without exception, so far as we know, left with the best impressions of the accommodating and hospitable disposition of our people. We are safe in venturing the opinion that they saw little or nothing to justify the unfavorable impression sent abroad by a few letter-writing fools who came here immediately after the great battle of July last, which had devastated our neighborhood and left the people without the commonest means of subsistence for themselves.

All in all, the 19th of November, 1863, will stand out as memorable in the history of Gettysburg, which has acquired such sudden and world-wide fame.

☞On Thursday afternoon, immediately after the return of the military from the Cemetery, the New York Fifth Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Marshall, Baltimore, and commanded by Col. Murry, were drawn up in line on York street. Gov. Seymour reviewed them, and complimented them on their fine appearance, which they richly deserved. He then, in a neat and patriotic speech, presented the Regiment with a magnificent Silk Flag, which was received in a few spirited remarks by Maj. Gen. Schenck, on behalf of Col. Murry, whose modesty prevented him from replying. Cheers were given for Governor Seymour and Gen. Schenck, when the Regiment marched to camp.

In the evening, the excellent Band of the Fifth serenaded Gov. Seymour at the residence of Hon. Moses McClean, with whom the Governor was a guest. After performing several soul-stirring pieces, the Governor appeared, and addressed the crowd which jammed the street in a most eloquent manner, breathing the purest patriotism and genuine love of country. His remarks were those of a statesman, not of the groveling political partisan. His allusion to the occasion which had brought him here—the sacred work of dedicating to the soldier dead a portion of the battle-field upon which they had fallen—were not only appropriate, but feelingly beautiful. At the conclusion the Governor requested three cheers for the Union and the Constitution, which were given with a will, and then "three more of the same sort" for Governor Seymour.

Gen. Vanderpool, of New York, and Assistant Adjutant General Andrews, also of New York, now and for some time on duty at Fort McHenry, were also called out, and responded in a very happy and patriotic manner. They, like Governor Seymour, were fervent and eloquent in their prayers for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution of the Fathers, and retired amidst rousing cheers.

☞On Wednesday evening, the President was serenaded at D. Wills', and came forward to express his thanks. He said he had no speech to make, and would therefore make none. Secretary Seward and Secretary Blair were also serenaded, and responded.

The renegades Forney and Shannon were on hand, and "came out" too. Their speeches were mere low political tirades, out of time and out of place. The "dog" does little credit to his owner.

☞In his Columbus speech Mr. Secretary Chase intimated that the war must go on under the present policy of the Administration, even "if in doing it we had to come to the old revolutionary standard of a thousand dollars for a breakfast."

☞The Abolition leaders seem to hate the very word CONSTITUTION, though it be the written bond of the best Union of States the world ever saw. Negro fanaticism rules the hour. May wisdom not altogether depart from the people.

☞There will be services in the United Presbyterian Church on Thursday, Thanksgiving day, at 11 o'clock.

☞Orphan's Court on the 22d of December.

"WELL, THEY CAN'T HAVE IT."

"There are many men who want the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.—Well, they can't have it.—*Vice President Hamlin.*

The tone of the Vice President (says the *Journal of Commerce*) is dictatorial—much like that assumed by his party. The Republicans elected their President by a minority vote, and obtained power, through the provisions of the system of government by the vote of far less than half the people. But having power they assume a high hand not alone in the treatment of individual citizens, but in declaring what the future of the country shall be. If we are not to have the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, what are we fighting for? On what principle shall we justify the war?—The secessionists have been successful, and the Union is destroyed past remedy? If these radicals are to be believed the war is now a free fight for supremacy. Not a war for the Union, but a war for a new government, in which Abolitionists are to rule without any rotation in office. Is this so? We respectfully dissent. "It is disloyal to dissent." Very well, we still dissent. "It is copperhead to dissent." Be it so, we still dissent. Names do not trouble us.—Besides, we charge that every man who refuses to sustain the old Union, who throws obstacles in the way of its restoration to power and peace, is equally with the Southern rebels the enemy of his country. The disloyalty is plainly enough with the Abolitionists. The pretence of loyalty is a thin veil with which to cover that old disunion which pronounced the Constitution a league with death and the Union a covenant with hell, and which advocates such a conduct of the war as must make success impossible and the destruction of the old government almost a certainty.

While the war goes on the people are slow to believe, or quick to forget, that the men who started most loudly to support it as a war "for the Union," are the very men who have sworn solemn oaths in other times to destroy the Union. Nor do the people willingly lift the veil which conceals the real designs of the men who profess the purest loyalty, and denounce most fiercely their opponents as traitors. Will any one tell us what Mr. Hamlin means when he says we cannot have the Union and Constitution, if he does not mean that he and his allies intend, by force, to found a new government in place of the old? He means that, and nothing more nor less.—He dare not deny it himself, nor will a radical newspaper be found bold enough to deny it for him. He means just what he meant when he received the great apostle of treason and disunion on the floor of the Senate with distinguished honors.

Is there any principle on which the Abolitionists can claim a right to use the war for the purpose of founding a new government here? Are they any less traitors in attempting to do so than Jefferson Davis and his allies? Have the Abolitionists any more right to make a new nation of us, than had the southern secessionists? Of course not. What then justifies these Abolitionists in calling us traitors who insist on the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is? Nothing. But they invented the cry, for the purpose of diverting attention from their own treason. It is time for the true loyalists of America to cut loose from the Abolition allies of the rebellion. The latter are steadfastly working with the southern rebels, playing into their hands constantly, and now begin to avow openly their determination to overthrow the Union. Their old treason reunions in their bones and blood. They found leagues to insist that the Union is dissolved and to keep it dissolved. They invent plots to preserve power in their own hands, and the whole country is in mourning and desolation, while they riot in wealth and spoils.

The Emancipation Proclamation.—The *Tribune* contradicted Wendell Phillips' statement that Mr. Lincoln had said to him that "the Emancipation Proclamation was the greatest mistake of his life;" but the *Herald* correspondent telegraphs that other witnesses corroborate Mr. Phillips; so that it appears that while it has been made a test of "loyalty" to endorse that unconstitutional pronunciamento, the President himself condemns it now as he did eleven days before he issued it. Will it not be amusing when the Leaguers of this city join with the Radicals of Missouri in berating the President as a "Copperhead?"—*Philadelphia Age.*

☞The "Woollyhead" journals are already pitching into McClellan—trying to make it appear that his removal and the disastrous defeats of Fredericksburg were matters of necessity. Has the Potomac army ever got again within sight of the spires of Richmond since McClellan left it? The truth was, McClellan was getting along too fast. He was likely to end the rebellion without giving time for contractors to make money and Abolitionists to liberate the negro.

Curtin's Organ.—There is a spirited fight going on in the Cabinet between the Blair and Administration party. Curtin's organ even takes a hand in it, and asks for the dismissal of the bulky boys. It complains that traitors are retained in office by Abraham Lincoln—outspoken traitors, who use their breath to denounce the party that feeds them—and it recommends that the "administration at Washington go over the departments with a fine tooth comb, removing the scruff and the lice with which they abound," and other like classic expressions of the web-footed, Lincoln school of slang wangery.

☞John Phœnix related that, passing by a temple of Bacchus in San Diego, Cal., from whence issued "sounds of revelry by night," he inquired of the proprietor if the festivities where not kept up rather late, and obtained the following: "The boys run three days generally. It's a little late now for night before last, but to-night it's just in the shank of the evening." The war has run three years, and, considering that it was to be closed in ninety days, we think it is a little late now for year before last, but this year it is just in the shank of the evening.

☞Captain Eli S. Parker, of General Grant's staff, is said to be a full blooded Indian and a grandson of the celebrated Red Jacket.

☞The Portugese Government has built a gunboat to carry one gun. It is named the Terror of the Sea. Now look out!

☞Governor Parker, of New Jersey, who has been pronounced a Copperhead and Southern sympathizer by the Republican press, is out in a stirring proclamation to the people of his State, calling upon them to respond to the President's call for more troops. He says:

I earnestly call upon all citizens of this State to use every effort to raise these troops. The time for work is short, but if the people of New Jersey, who have hitherto never failed in the discharge of duty, will, unitedly and in the proper spirit, at once enter upon it, with the determination not to fail, they will succeed. Our armies should be largely reinforced. A crushing blow at the armed power of the rebellion, if followed by wise, just, and conciliatory counsels, will open the door to that peace which we so much desire, and which has thus far eluded us. The people, amid many discouraging circumstances, nobly responded to my former calls for volunteers. Whatever may be the result of this appeal, the events of the past few months have reflected additional honor on our beloved State. I have confidence that the people will again respond, and fill *with volunteers* not only our quota of the new call, but also the small existing deficiency.

Is this the language of a traitor to his country? Or are not the men who have so charged him and Governor Seymour and all Democrats, themselves base and malignant liars?

☞President Lincoln has just issued a call for 300,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion against the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Forney's *Press* is doing its utmost to impede enlistments. It declares that "we want no soldiers under our banner whose sentiments are" such as those uttered by Gen. McClellan, who is "in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed." Who says that "while the war is waged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity, and recognised by military law among civilized nations," and that "the sole great objects of the war are the restoration of the union of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country."

The Soldiers' Vote.—The Iowa *Statesman* tells us how the vote of the soldiers in the field was cast so solidly in favor of the Abolition candidates. It says it learns from reliable officers high in command that "no Democratic newspapers or documents were allowed to reach the soldiers, and that, drawn up in hollow square, they were harangued by their officers to vote the Abolition ticket. That on the opening of the polls in many regiments the men were arranged in line of battle and an officer passed along the line distributing Abolition tickets and no others; and when all were supplied with tickets marched them in a body to the polls, and under the rigors of military discipline compelled them to vote. It is asserted that Democratic tickets were not to be had. Boys eighteen and twenty years of age were allowed to vote, and when officers were notified that they were under age, replied that if they were old enough to fight, they were old enough to vote."

☞President Lincoln says, in his recent thanksgiving proclamation, that during the year now drawing to a close, "Order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union." Why, then, says a cotemporary, did President Lincoln suspend the *habeas corpus?*

Aristocratic Darkey.—The Haytien Minister, following the lead of several others of the Foreign Legations, is going to give up his magnificent residence in Washington and remove to New York. It is said that he complains of the absence of a friendly recognition from the other Legations, while none of his own color here are high enough in the social scale to fraternize with him.

☞The Louisville *Journal* closes an article on the election with these words:

"We plead herein for the advancement of the conservative cause, on whose triumph depends, as we conceive, the preservation of the Government of our fathers. *The defeat of the Republican party is a duty as solemn and vital as the people were ever called upon to perform at the ballot box.*"

☞The Frankfort *Commonwealth*, Governor Bramlette's organ, says:

"We may as well tell Mr. Stanton that he cannot recruit negroes in Kentucky; the people and the authorities will not permit it. The unconditional Union men and the authorities will never submit to the outrage."

Relief for Union Prisoners in Richmond.—Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—Every assurance that the case admits of has been given to the U. S. Christian Commission that stores sent to our Union sufferers in Richmond prisons reach them.

Gen. Meredith, U. S. Commissioner of Exchange at Fortress Monroe, engages to receive all that is sent to his care by express, pre-paid, and send them under flag of truce to City Point. Commissioner Ould gives written assurance that they will be received at City Point and delivered to the prisoners to whom they are directed. Gen. Neal Dow and other reliable men in the prison will receive and distribute whatever is sent to them among their fellow prisoners.

☞A school-boy "down East," who was noted among his play-fellows for his frolics with the girls, was reading aloud in the Old Testament, when, coming to the phrase "making waste places glad," he was asked what it meant. The youngster paused—scratched his head—but gave no answer, when up jumped a more precocious urchin and cried out: "I know what it means, master. It means hugging the gals; for Tom Ross is allers huggin 'em around the waist, and it makes 'em glad."

☞The great Russian Railway Company have received and expended one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. The extent of the line now worked is one thousand and ten miles.

☞It has been found by investigation that the number of men who have been killed in this war does not fall short of half a million.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Russell M. Briggs, of Philadelphia, who came here to remove the remains of a son killed in the battle, and at the same time witness the ceremonies of Thursday, met with a terrible accident on Friday, at the residence of Mr. Solomon Powers. It seems that he had picked up a shell on the battle-field, and undertook to "unload" it. He had the cap taken out, and was striking the shell upon a stone to loosen the powder and thus extract the balls, when the missile exploded, with a loud report, and so horribly mangled his hands as to require immediate amputation of both, beside otherwise wounding him. When the shell bursted, Allen Frazer, an interesting lad of fourteen, son of T. F. Frazer, deceased, but living with Mr. Powers, was standing near Mr. Briggs, and a fragment striking him in the abdomen, cut him nearly in two, causing death in a few minutes. His remains were interred on Saturday in Evergreen Cemetery. Another warning, and one of the saddest, that the dangerous business of shell opening has yet afforded. May it be the last.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of Conowago are making large preparations for a Fair at McSherrystown, to commence on second day Christmas and continue one week, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum connected with the Academy at that place. The ladies of that region have the taste and energy to make the Fair very attractive, and will leave nothing undone to insure its success. This, with the consideration that the object is so praiseworthy, will doubtless draw large crowds of visitors.

☞Court adjourned on Tuesday morning, in consequence of the death of a brother of Judge Fisher. There was no business of importance disposed of up to that time.

☞The Horner property, situated on the corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, was sold on Tuesday last, by the Executor, at public sale, for $5,510 cash. Mr. D. Kendlehart was the purchaser.

☞H. B. Danner, of this place, has received an appointment to a $1200 Clerkship at Washington. His term as County Treasurer will expire on the first of January.

WOOD!—We are very much in want of Wood. Will not a few of our country friends supply us with the much-needed article soon? We should esteem it a favor.

THE WAR NEWS.

A cavalry skirmish occurred at Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan, on Wednesday morning. The Confederates two hundred strong, crossed the river at that point, the Federal forces falling back to the infantry pickets, suffering a small loss in killed and wounded and prisoners. Some firing was heard in the evening in the direction of the Rapidan, south of Culpepper, but no particulars of the engagement, if any, have been received. Confederate guerilla parties have made their appearance at various points within the Federal lines, and captured some Union citizens and army surlers. A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times says that one half of General Lee's army has gone to Hanover Junction. In the direction of Richmond, and the other half has gone toward Lynchburg, with the view of reinforcing the troops sent against Burnside, or covering their retreat in case of a repulse.

A Knoxville (Tenn.) dispatch states that the Confederates commenced skirmishing with the Federal outposts near Kingston, on Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, and at noon opened with artillery on the Federal position. About three hours after they charged the lines on the crest of the hill, the Federal forces yielding and falling back about a third of a mile to a stronger position. In this engagement General Sanders was wounded and carried from the field. The whole Federal loss is reported at one hundred and twenty-five killed.—The Confederate loss is not mentioned.—The Confederates have completely invested the place, but as it is strongly fortified it is believed that Gen. Burnside will successfully defend it. Kingston is the shire town of Roane county, and is situated on a point formed by the Holston and Clinch, constituent branches of the Tennessee river.

Gen. Sullivan reports a reconnoissance of the Valley of Virginia as far as New Market. At Mount Jackson a fight occurred, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates with a loss of twenty-seven taken prisoners. The Federal loss was two killed, three wounded and three missing. Gen. Kelly reports that there is not at this time an organized force of the Confederates in the State of West Virginia. In a skirmish near Covington, recently, General Averill captured twenty five of Imboden's command.

An arrival from Charleston Bar with intelligence up to Monday evening reports the continued bombardment of Fort Sumter day and night. It was believed that the fort is so much reduced that it will be surrendered in a short time.

Further details of the late engagement in the Teche country, Louisiana, show that the Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was six hundred and seventy-seven. It is believed that the Confederates suffered severely in killed and wounded.

A Cairo dispatch says that there are indications that the Confederates will soon make another raid on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.—*Sun of Friday.*

☞A New York dispatch says that a report has been received there that the Federal army under Gen. Meade has advanced and now occupy Madison Court House, and that the Confederates are retreating. Madison Court House is about fifteen miles southwest of Culpepper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.

The *Star* this afternoon says: We learn, through recent correspondence up to the 17th from Richmond, between Robert Ould, the rebel exchange commissioner, and Gen. Meredith, our exchange commissioner, which has reached this city, that the rebel authorities are faithfully executing their promise to give our men, prisoners in their hands, the food and everything which the Government has forwarded to that end, alleging that Gen. Neal Dow has violated the obligation under which he was selected to distribute the supplies in question. Gen. Winder has taken that duty from him.—Winder complains that General Dow, instead of confining himself, in his visits to the Belle Isle prison, to distribute the goods, has busied himself with investigating the management of the commissariat, and with starting false reports concerning it, and with becoming the surreptitious bearer of a letter from the Island. These allegations General Dow denies with the greatest emphasis, and states that what he learned concerning the rebel commissariat on the Island, he could not avoid hearing, as it was uttered by our men (prisoners) in loud tones of complaint, in the presence of rebel officers.

Gen. Winder has substituted a board of Union officers—Col. A. Von Schrader, Inspector general of our 14th Army Corps; Col. L. P. Cornels, of the 4th New York cavalry; and Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Boyd, quartermaster to our 20th Army Corps, to make the distribution in question, and states that so large is the quantity of such things being received, that he must appoint other such boards to aid that named above.

Our hospital here (Acting Surgeon General Barnes) has come forward to add medicines to the stores thus furnished to our suffering heroes in Richmond by the Government.

The Emancipation Proclamation.—The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is for sale out West; and one bid has been offered of twelve hundred dollars for it. Some Loyal Leaguer "hopes it may be secured for a loyal Historical Society." Dick Turpin's commission to rob on the highway, which this eccentric rascal had drawn up, and forged the seal and signature to, recently sold in London for two hundred and forty pounds, just exactly the price offered for the Emancipation Proclamation.

☞Among the burdens of these reconstructionist times none will be felt by the poor man heavier than the price of coal. It is now $9 per ton in the cities. The people will not get enough of the disunion party in power.

Shrewd.—Said an Irishman to the telegraph operator:

"Do you ever charge anybody for the address in a message?"

"No," replied the operator.

"And do ye charge for signing his name, sir?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, will ye please send this? I just want my brother to know I am here," handing the following:

"To John McFlinn——at New York.

——(signed)——Patrick McFinn."

It was sent as a tribute to Pat's shrewdness.

☞The difference between perseverance and obstinacy: the first is a strong will, the last a strong fool.

☞Can any one tell the exact width of a narrow escape?

Yes, it is the width of a lady's refusal to marry.

☞Time doesn't fight fair in his contest with us. He pulls out our hair.

☞Thanksgiving next Thursday.

WANTED I WANT SAID—We want money. Will not those of our patrons who know themselves indebted to us, either for subscription, advertising or jobbing, do us the favor to pay up? Our expenses are heavy and must be met, and we can see no way of meeting our indebtedness than by those indebted to us coming to our assistance. Who'll be the first to respond? Don't all speak at once, gentlemen, but come along with the *cash*. If you cannot come in person, you can send the amount due by one of your neighbors or by mail. We repeat it, we want money and *must have it.*

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Zeigle, Mr. JONAS EICHOLTZ, of Lee county, Ill., to Miss ELEONORA PETER, of Middletown.

On the 17th inst., at Gettysburg, by Rev. W. Y. Gotwald, Mr. DAVID BAUMGARDNER, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss HETTIE MYSELMAN, of Fairfield, Adams county.

On the 19th inst., at Fairfield, by the same, Mr. HENRY MUSSELMAN, of Fairfield, Adams county, to Miss LIZZIE DUNN, of Hagerstown.

On the 2 9th ult., by Rev. M. Buchman, Mr. WILLIAM J. SNYDER to Miss JOSEPHINE M. MILLER, all of this county.

On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. GEORGE WEAVER to Miss LYDIA ANN LONGENECKER, all of this county.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines, cash to accompany notice.

On the 14th ult., Mr. FREDERICK HOLTZ, one of the most esteemed citizens of Straban township, aged 61 years 10 months and 19 days.

On the 18th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH RIDER, widow of the late Jacob Rider, of Germany township, in the 76th year of her age.

On the 3d inst., JOHN WASHINGTON, son Samuel and Elizabeth Little, aged 25 years 9 months and 15 days.

On the 16th inst., MARY ANN, only child of Lieut. Wm. H. and Catharine E. Baker, aged 1 month and 2 days.

On the 16th inst., ANNE C., daughter of Serg. Jerome Martin, aged 4 years and 2 mos.

Near Abbottstown, on the 28th ult., MARIA CATHARINE CAROLINE, daughter of Nicholas Henry, aged 1 year 3 months and 25 days.

In Oxford township, Adams county, on the 31st ult., ANN MARIA DERTZAPPLE, aged 6 years 10 months and 11 days.

Near New Oxford, on the 4th inst., CATHARINE CATHARINE, daughter of Wm. and Sarah Wagner, aged 3 years 3 months and 3 days.

On the 29th ult., at Fountaindale, WILLIAM SPEENKLE, Sr., aged 69 years 3 months and 5 days.

On the 16th inst., Miss NANCY GREEN, of Mountjoy township, at the residence of the late Hugh G. Scott, aged about 75 years.

On the 9th inst., in Petersburg, Mr. GEORGE GARDNER, aged 62 years 11 months and 9 days.

On the 5th inst., in McSherrystown, JAMES LEWIS, son of Francis and Mary Kriemes, aged 2 years 4 months and 11 days.

On the 11th ult., SAMUEL MARK KECKLER, aged 3 weeks and 5 days.

Communicated.

Died, on the 30th ult., in Baltimore, of pulmonary hemorrhage, Mr. JOHN A. PEFFER, brother of Dr. D. S. Pefer, of our county. The deceased was universally beloved for his gentlemanly deportment, benevolence and christian-like demeanor.

☞County papers please copy.

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Brown, George Cramer, George Fissel, Wm. Myers, and others, containing 41 Acres and 11 Perches—about 15 acres being woodland. The cleared land has been all limed—granite soil. There is a good spring on the property and running water through it—also a first-rate Orchard of young trees, just beginning to bear.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call at Solomon Miller's Potter Shop, near by.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ADAM C. MILLER.

Nov. 23, 1863. ts*

Notice.

FREDERICK HOLTZ'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Frederick Holtz, late of Straban township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HOLTZ,
JOSEPH HOLTZ,
Executors.

Nov. 23, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JACOB REX'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Rex, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS REX,
BURKHART WERT,
Administrators.

Nov. 23, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JOHN H. BREAM'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John H. Bream, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH BREAM,
CORNELIUS BREAM,
Administrators.

Nov. 23, 1863. ts

COAL OIL—at
DR. H. HORNER'S Drug Store.

This and the following page are photographic reproductions of two pages from the two weekly newspapers published in Gettysburg in 1863:
The Adams Sentinel and General Advertiser, and The Compiler, reporting the dedication
of the Gettysburg National Cemetery by President Abraham Lincoln.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"WHOEVER CAN CHANGE PUBLIC OPINION

"May our children and our children's children for a thousand generations continue to enjoy the benefits conferred upon us by a united country; and have cause yet to rejoice under those glorious institutions bequeathed us by Washington and his compeers!"

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, we pause to give thanks for the benefits we have enjoyed by being a strong and united America.

K. & W. Tire Co.

104 Carlisle St. Gettysburg, Pa.

CAN CHANGE THE GOVERNMENT"



Lincoln holds a council of war in the executive mansion, Washington, in 1861.

Original Of Emancipation Proclamation In Archives

When Lincoln became President on March 4, 1861, there were almost four million Negro slaves in the United States. Slavery was a legal institution in 15 of the 34 States of the Union: it was much older than the United States itself. Within a few weeks after Lincoln took office 11 of the slaveholding states had declared their withdrawal from the Union and had set up a new government, the Confederate States of America; civil war had begun; the Union was in grave danger of being destroyed.

Lincoln's dominating purpose was to preserve the Union. For more than a year he resisted demands that he take aggressive action against slavery, because he feared that to do so might drive border states out of the Union. By the summer of 1862, however, he had decided to act. His antislavery convictions were perhaps reinforced by two other considerations. One was the growing sentiment in the North, voiced by many members of Congress, in favor of immediate emancipation. The other was the danger that Great Britain and France would give diplomatic recognition to the Confederacy. Their governments were friendly to the South, but the rank and file of their people were opposed to slavery and they might be won to sympathy with the Union cause if the United States clearly announced its intention to free the slaves.

SUBMITS DRAFT

Having determined his course, Lincoln submitted to the Cabinet his draft of the proclamation. Secretary of State William H. Seward suggested that action be put off until the tide of war, then running strongly against the Union armies, should turn in their favor. Lincoln agreed to this and so he waited until September 22, 1862, five days after the Confederate invasion of the North had been turned back at Antietam. He then issued a preliminary proclamation declaring that on January 1, 1863, all persons held as slaves in states or parts of states still in rebellion should be "then, thenceforward, and forever free." On the appointed day he signed the document now known as the Emancipation Proclamation, formally proclaiming the freedom of all slaves held in areas still in revolt.

The proclamation clarified and strengthened the position of the government in the North and went far toward assuring that Great Britain and France would not recognize the Confederacy as an independent nation. It brought freedom to the slaves as the Union armies extended their occupation of the South and compelled obedience to the proclamation. Later, on December 18, 1865, the 13th amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery as an institution throughout the whole of the United States.

PRESERVE ORIGINAL

The original of the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, is in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. It is written on two large sheets of paper, folded to make four leaves, or eight pages. The last three pages are blank. The document was originally tied with narrow red and blue ribbons, which were attached to the signature page by a wafered impression of the seal of the United States. Most of the ribbon remains; parts of the seal are still decipherable, but other parts have worn off.

The document was bound with other proclamations in a large volume preserved for many years by the Department of State. When it was prepared for binding it was reinforced with strips along the center folds and then mounted on a still larger sheet of heavy paper. Written in red ink on the upper right-hand corner of this larger sheet is the number of the proclamation, 95, given to it by the Department of State long after it was signed. With other records, the volume containing the Emancipation Proclamation was transferred in 1936 from the Department of State to the National Archives of the United States.

"IT IS NO PLEASURE TO ME

"It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year. . . . He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and immigration while He has opened to us new sources of wealth and has crowned the labor of our workingmen in every department of industry with abundant rewards."

". . . I . . . recommend to my fellow-citizens that . . . they do reverently humble themselves in the dust and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations."

. . . Thanksgiving proclamation, Oct. 20, 1864. X. 245.

G. C. Murphy Co.

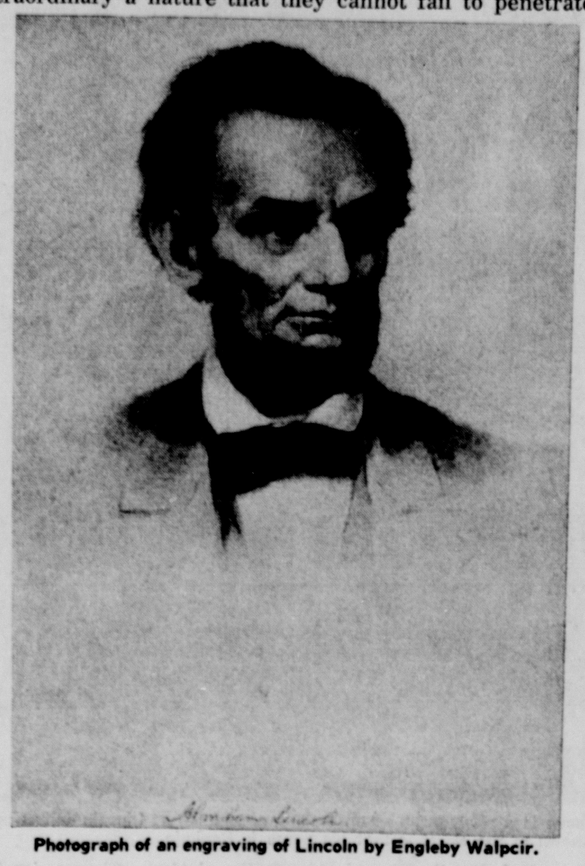
Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

TO TRIUMPH OVER ANYONE"

President Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation Of Thanksgiving

Issued October 3, 1863

The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To those bounties which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate



Photograph of an engraving of Lincoln by Engleby Walpcir.

and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to foreign states to invite and provoke their aggressions, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theater of military conflict; while that theater has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

ABUNDANT YIELD

Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship; the ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battlefield; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are gracious gifts of the Most High God, Who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

SHOULD BE ACKNOWLEDGED

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and one voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father Who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

Abraham Lincoln.

"TELL TAD THE GOATS AND FATHER ARE

We pay honor to Abraham Lincoln on the 100th Anniversary of his most famous speech—his Address at Gettysburg a century ago.

"I know the American people are much attached to their government. I know they would suffer much and patiently before they would ever think of exchanging it for another—yet, northwithstanding all this, if the laws be continually despised and disregarded, if their rights to be secure in their persons and property are held by no better tenure than the caprice of a mob, the alienation of their affections from the government is a natural consequence; and to that, sooner or later, it must come."

. . . Lincoln's respect for law in his speech at Springfield, Jan. 27, 1837.

Adams County Farm Bureau Co-op Assn.

N. Washington Street Gettysburg, Pa.

VERY WELL – ESPECIALLY THE GOATS"

"YOU CAN NOT FAIL IF YOU RESOLUTELY DETERMINE

At the close of any struggle when practically every adult male has been a participator in some of its scenes, a living history is found in every family—a history bearing the indubitable testimonies of its own authenticity—a history that can be read and understood alike by all, the wise and the ignorant, the learned and the unlearned.

Lincoln's Address delivered on the fields of Gettysburg a century ago expresses the sacrifices and bravery of Americans for all times and for all generations. We humbly pay honor to this great man on the 100th Anniversary of his famous speech.

Metropolitan Edison Company

THAT YOU WILL NOT"

"To General Meade, Never Sent, Signed"

A story is told about the comments Lincoln made upon reading a scorching letter one of his cabinet members had written and was preparing to send to a critic. Lincoln read it over and made some remark about the writer's ability to tell the addressee what he thought of him. The President also complimented the cabinet member for getting his feelings out of his system and down on paper. When the secretary started to seal the letter, the President asked, "You are not going to send it, are you?"

Lincoln is reported to have on occasion written similar letters "to get his feeling out of his system." One such letter was to General Meade for not bringing the war to a quicker end after the Battle of Gettysburg. Meade had learned of the President's dissatisfaction with him and had asked to be relieved of his command. Lincoln's letter was in reply to the request and was written with great care and precision.

However, he addressed the envelope "To General Meade, never sent or signed."

Role Of Guard Who Failed His Duty Lost In Feverish Hunt For Assassin

In the hue and cry that arose immediately after the assassination of President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, the role of the one culprit who might have prevented the murder is almost completely overlooked.

Lincoln's guard on the fateful evening, about which he seemed to have a premonition, was John F. Parker, one of four men assigned to the President's side by the Metropolitan Police Force. Parker's job was to halt any individuals from entering the Presidential box.

According to William H. Crook, another of the guards: "The guard took his position at the rear of the box, close to the entrance leading into the box. His orders were to stand there, fully armed and to permit no unauthorized person into the box. His orders were to stand there and protect the President at all hazards. From this spot where he was thus stationed, this guard could not see the stage or the actors; but he could hear the words the actors spoke, and he became so interested in them that, incredible as it may seem, he quietly deserted his post of duty, and walking down the dimly lighted side aisle, deliberately took a seat."



Ostensibly Parker sat for only a few moments. At some time during the play, he left the balcony, went down the street and joined some cronies, notably Francis E. Burns, the President's coachman, who said, "The special police officer and the footman of the President came up to him and asked him to take a drink with them; which he did."

WANDERED ABOUT

While he wandered about, Booth, who had thoroughly cased the theater and prepared an entrance into the box, managed to kill the President. Had Parker remained on duty, there almost certainly could have been no assassination.

Eventually there were charges brought against Parker by Superintendent A. C. Richards because "that said Parker was detailed to attend and protect the President Mr. Lincoln, that while the President was at Ford's Theater on the night of April 14th last, said Parker allowed a man to enter the President's private box and shoot the President."

There was never any trial on these charges and it was not until three laters later that Parker was dishonorably dismissed from the police force for sleeping on his beat.

RECORD SHOWS

The record shows that early on the morning following Lincoln's shooting he brought into the police station a bedraggled street walker, against whom he proved no case.

Hardly anyone attended to the dereliction of duty on Parker's part. Years later Crook, who was off duty that sad night, wondered why the negligence of the guard had never been divulged. He wrote: "So far as I know, it was not even investigated by the police department. Yet had he done his duty, President Lincoln would not have been murdered by Booth."

What kind of a man was Parker? How did he get his appointment? The record shows that he was thirty-five years old, married and the father of three children. In the spring of 1864 he had been in trouble for slack duty performance. He had been found asleep on a streetcar when he should have been patrolling his beat. He was accused of conduct unbecoming an officer through five weeks of residence in a house of prostitution, where it was alleged he had been drunk, had been put to bed and had fired his pistol through a window. The board found that he was at a house of ill fame "with no other excuse than that he had been sent for by the owner." The board's Parker was unreliable.

The only reference to the manner in which he secured White House duty is a note from Mrs. Lincoln on Executive Mansion stationery certifying to the District of Columbia Provost Marshal that "John F. Parker . . . has been detailed for duty at the Executive Mansion by order of (signed) Mrs. Lincoln."

"FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL;

LINCOLN

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

He held his place—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.
And when he fell in Whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

Hartford Civil War Round Table

Hartford, Conn.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE IF YOU CAN"

"My Speech Is All Blocked Out. It Is Very Short"; First Nineteen Lines Of Gettysburg Address Were Written In Washington, Says Marine Who Was Here

Acting Master's Mate U.S. Navy September 7, 1861; resigned and honorably discharged May 20, 1863; Second Lieutenant U.S. Marine Corps March 10, 1863; First Lieutenant August 20, 1865; Captain March 16, 1879; Major February 1, 1898; Lieutenant-Colonel March 3, 1899; Colonel January 11, 1900; Brig-General March 10, 1903; retired March 10, 1905.

I was a Lieutenant of Marines stationed at the Headquarters of the Marine Corps in Washington in November, 1863, when I received an order to accompany the Marine Band to Gettysburg to take part in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetery at that place. Accordingly, on the morning of the 18th of November, we proceeded to the old Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot, near the Capitol, and there found a special train of cars waiting to receive President Lincoln and his party. The locomotive was decorated with flags and streamers and presented a gala appearance.

Among the party were the French Minister, M. Mercier, and Admiral Renaud, of the French Navy; the Italian Minister, Chevalier Bertinatti, and his Secretary of Legation, Signor Cora; the Chevalier Isala and Lieutenant Martinez, of the Italian Navy; Mr. McDougall, of the Canadian Ministry; Secretary of State Wm. H. Seward, Postmaster - General Montgomery Blair, Secretary of the Interior Judge John P. Usher, private secretaries John S. Nicolay and John Hay, Provost Marshal General James B. Frey, Colonel Geo. W. Burton, Captain Alan Ramsay, U.S.M.C. and an escort from the First Regiment of the Invalid Corps.

READS NEWSPAPER

The last car was a kind of president's or director's car with about one-third of the rear partitioned off into a room with the seats around it, and in this room I found myself seated vis-a-vis to the President. The rest of the car was furnished in the usual manner. I happened to have bought a New York Herald before leaving and, observing that Mr. Lincoln was without a paper, offered it to him. He took it and thanked me, saying "I like to see what they say about us," meaning himself and the generals in the field.

"THIN, CARE-WORN"

The news that morning was not particularly exciting, being about Burnside at Knoxville, Sherman at Chattanooga, and Meade on the Rapidan, all, however, expecting trouble. He read for a little while and then began to laugh at some wild guesses of the paper about pending movements. He laughed very heartily and it was pleasant to see his sad face lighted up. He was looking very badly at that particular time, being sallow, sunken-eyed, thin, care-worn and very quiet. After a while he returned the paper and began to talk, remarking among other things that when he had first passed over that road on his way to Congress in 1847 he noticed square-rigged vessels up the Patapsco river as far as the Relay House, and now there seemed to be only small craft.

Secretary Seward, who was in charge of the party, began to get uneasy as we approached Baltimore, for it was the first time that Mr. Lincoln had been north of Washington since he had gone there in the night of February 22, 1861, two years and nine months previously. There was something of the same fear of attack or assassination which had prevailed upon that occasion, for Baltimore was still the home of many sympathizers with the rebellion.

KISSES BABIES

Upon reaching the western edge of the city the locomotive was detached and the cars were dragged by tandem teams of horses to Calvert Street Station, where we took the Northern Central Railroad. In passing through the streets all was quiet, and at the station less than two hundred people were assembled, among them some women with children in arms. They called for the President and Mr. Seward came into the car, and he agreed to go out when the train was about ready to start. This he did and took two or three of the babies up and kissed them, which greatly pleased their mothers. At Baltimore General Schenck, who then commanded that district, and his staff, joined us, and soon after the President went forward in the car and seated himself with a party of choice spirits, among whom was Mayor Frederick W. Lincoln, of Boston, not a kinsman. They told stories for an hour or so, Mr. Lincoln taking his turn and enjoying it very much.

SPEECH STARTED

Then, when approaching Hanover Junction, 46 miles from Baltimore, we were to meet a special train which left Harrisburg at 1:30 p.m., containing Governors Curtin of Pennsylvania, Seymour of New York, Todd of Ohio, Governor-elect Brough and Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, Governor Boreman and Ex-Governor Pierpont of West Virginia, Simon Cameron, Clement C. Barclay, Generals Doubleday, Stoneman and Stahl and others, but it was detained by an accident and we continued on to Gettysburg, where we arrived about sundown and were surprised to find some of the wounded of the battle still in hospital.

The President became the guest of Mr. David Wills, Mr. Seward went to Mr. Harper's, and General Fry, Colonel Burton, Captain Ramsay and I went to one of the hotels. Gettysburg was crowded and it was said that hundreds slept on the floors. That night the President, Mr. Seward and Colonel John W. Forney were serenaded by the 5th N. Y. Artillery Band, and a reception was held at Mr. Wills'. About 11 o'clock the train with the belated governors arrived.

STREETS CROWDED

Next morning we were up early to find a beautiful Indian summer day. The town was all agog and people pouring in from the surrounding country. Before ten we were in the saddle and assembled at the public square for the grand military and civic procession.

Mr. Lincoln was mounted upon a young and beautiful chestnut bay horse, the largest in the Cumberland Valley, and his towering figure surmounted by a high silk hat made the rest of us look small. Mr. Seward and Mr. Blair rode upon his right and Judge Usher and Marshal Lamon on his left. In the next rank there were six horses ridden by General Fry, Colonel Burton, John G. Nicolay John Hay, Captain Ramsay and myself. Of these eleven I believe that I am the only survivor. I had a mischievous brute and it required much attention to keep him from getting out of line to browse on the tail of the President's horse. The streets, sidewalks, steps, windows and doors were crowded with eager-eyed spectators, and flags, many of them at half-mast, were everywhere. The procession started with Major-General D. N. Couch at the head of the military, about 1,200 men, of whom the 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery were the chief part. Next came the Presidential party, then the Hon. Edward Everett, orator of the day, and the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Stockton, of Washington. The President rode very easily, bowing occasionally to right or left, but it soon became evident that Mr. Seward was not much of a rider. As he went along his trousers gradually worked up, revealing the tops of his home-made gray socks, of which he was entirely unconscious.

SALUTE TO LINCOLN

We passed along Baltimore Street to the Emmitsburg Road, minute guns being fired, then by way of the Taneytown Road to the cemetery, where the military formed in line to salute the President at about eleven o'clock.

The stand which had been erected was not very large and was soon well filled. Mr. Lincoln sat between Mr. Seward and Mr. Everett and I was given a seat about six or seven feet distant from them. The military arranged themselves mainly upon the left of the stand, the civilian element in front, and the ladies on the right. There was a vast assemblage of people, estimated at 10,000 men women and children, many of whom were of course out of the range of hearing and many of whom were unavoidably tramping on the newly made graves. When the President appeared on the stand nearly every hat in the throng was removed.

By this time Governor Coburn of Maine Governor Parker of New Jersey Governor Bradford of Maryland and Governor Morton of Indiana had joined the dignitaries, and several flags and banners suitably draped were brought upon the stand. The scene presented that fine morning was one of great grandeur. A full view of the battlefield, with the Blue Mountains in the distance, was spread out before us, and all about were traces of the fierce conflict. Rifle pits, cut and scarred trees broken fences pieces of artillery wagons and harness, scraps of blue and gray clothing bent canteens abandoned knapsacks, belts cartridge boxes shoes and caps, were still to be seen on nearly every side — a great showing for relic hunters

IMPATIENT AUDIENCE

After the performance of a funeral dirge by the band, an eloquent though rather long prayer was delivered by the chaplain of the U.S. Senate, Dr. Stockton. This was followed by music by the Marine Band and then Mr. Everett delivered the oration. It was an exceedingly long production beginning with the custom of the ancient Greeks of burying their dead heroes with public ceremony, continuing with a full history of the campaign of which Gettysburg was the culmination, giving a picture of the result had the battle been a failure; a statement that the Rebellion had been planned for thirty years before it came to pass, and an essay upon national affairs, which consumed two full hours. Notwithstanding the fame of the speaker the audience became tired and impatient.

Mr. Everett apparently regarded the occasion as one of the most notable of his life, and had written and rehearsed every word of that long address. His periods were polished, his diction graceful, and his language classical but his great effort is forgotten.

The Baltimore Glee Club then sang an ode written for the occasion by Commissioner B. B. French, of Washington, and Lincoln arose.

He was dressed as usual in a black frock coat with turned down shirt collar, and held in his hand only two or three sheets of paper He began in a slow, solemn and deliberate manner, emphasizing nearly every word, and in two minutes sat down. To the surprise of his auditors the address which has become of world renown was finished. Its full import was not comprehended and it was received with faint applause. Lincoln thought he had scored a failure, and it was not for weeks afterward that it began to dawn upon the minds of his countrymen that in his simple wisdom and eloquence something had been said which would live forever.

Another dirge and the benediction by the Rev. Dr. H. L. Baugher succeeded, and then, at 2 p.m., the assemblage was dismissed. The program had been carried out successfully and the first event of the kind probably since those held by the great race of men who originated free government was accomplished That afternoon Lincoln walked arm in arm to the Presbyterian Church with John Burns, the heroic old man of Gettysburg, who figured in the three days' fight, and that evening we left on the return trip to Washington

Dr. Hayes Agnew has told me since this was written that he saw during the war in the residence of Barnard Rhett, of Beaufort, S. C., the minutes of a society of prominent Southern men which had been in existence for thirty years, and which had for its object the disruption of the Federal Union.

The Star and Sentinel
May 22, 1907



Above is a photograph of an artist's conception of Lincoln delivering the Gettysburg Address. All that is known of the artist is that his name is Bonhajo.

Bullet Ended Great Career

Abraham Lincoln's growth "in the hearts of his countrymen" did not stop with his assassination, but his untimely death was not primarily responsible for his towering personality. Though martyr's monuments are more impressive than ordinary markers, Abraham Lincoln's immortality was assured long before the assassin's bullet reached him.

The First and Second Inaugurals, the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address were not enlarged by the work of the assassin, and the characteristics which set Lincoln apart from his fellows were not magnified by his demise. The thesis that Lincoln's fame rests on his being removed from the scene of action just at the right time is a conclusion which cannot rest on any reasonable premise. Abraham Lincoln was Mr. America in his day, in Woodrow Wilson's day and in our day. — Lincoln Lore, Jan. 1, 1951.

"AN HONEST MAN, OF THOROUGH BUSINESS CAPACITY

The quality of greatness is subtle. Abraham Lincoln was a man with this quality. It is not known precisely what made him great, but he had many characteristics which inevitably belong to greatness.

His Address at Gettysburg a century ago was eminent and added to his greatness. On the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech, we pay tribute to this fine American.

Fort Defiance Museum

Gettysburg, Pa.

Route 134 South Of National Cemetery

. . NO MAN CAN BE MORE SAFELY TRUSTED"

"I MAKE A POINT OF HONOR AND CONSCIENCE IN ALL THINGS

The image projected by Abraham Lincoln has done much to endear our beloved United States to world opinion. Millions, striving for freedom and dignity, have found hope and inspiration in his example. Other millions, beset by poverty and ignorance, have benefited themselves and mankind as they strove to follow Lincoln's example and rise above their humble beginnings. That we came through the gravest period in American history with our nation and our constitutional government intact was due in large measure to the integrity, the humanity, the patience, and the consummate political skill of President Lincoln.

Civil War Round Table of Rochester, New York

TO STICK TO MY WORD"

"I HOLD THE VALUE OF LIFE

"Gold is good enough in its place; but living, brave, patriotic men are better than gold. Strong, brave men are the strength of our Nation." Courageous men, fighting for their beliefs, are indeed the strength of America!

Abraham Lincoln, as he dedicated the National Cemetery a century ago, pays tribute to "the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here. . . ."

Today, just 100 years after this famous speech, we pay honor to this great American.

The Farmers State Bank Office

Emmitsburg, Md.

Farmers & Merchants National Bank

Frederick, Md.

IS TO IMPROVE ONE'S CONDITION"

"THE WAY FOR A YOUNG MAN TO RISE IS TO IMPROVE HIMSELF EVERY WAY

"If the great American people only keep their temper on both sides of the line, the troubles will come to an end, and the question which now distracts the country will be settled, just as surely as all other difficulties of a like character which have originated in this government have been adjusted. Let the people on both sides keep their self-possession, and just as other clouds have cleared away in due time, so will this great nation continue to prosper as heretofore."

. . . Speech, Pittsburgh, February 15, 1861, VI 125.

I. D. Crouse & Son

19 Lumber Street Littlestown, Pa.

HE CAN, NEVER SUSPECTING, THAT ANYBODY WISHES TO HINDER HIM"

"STAND BY THE CAUSE, AND THE CAUSE WILL CARRY YOU THROUGH"

"It is said in one of the admoninitions of our Lord, "Be ye therefore) perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." The Savior, I suppose, did not expect that any human creature could be as perfect as the Father in heaven . . . He set that up as a standard, and he who did most toward reaching that standard attained the highest degree of moral perfection."

. . . Speech, Chicago, July 10, 1858. III, 50.

McCoy Insurance Agency

102 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa

WISH TO DO JUSTICE TO ALL"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® ... ... NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Mr. Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech

By Rev. Dr. Philip M. Bikle

Rev. Dr. Bikle was graduated from Pennsylvania College now Gettysburg College, in 1866 and from the Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary in 1869.

A few years ago, when I, as Gettysburg's representative, attended the inauguration of President Shanklin, of Wesleyan University, the regulations governing the procession and the seating of the delegates brought together quite frequently Doctor Hancock and myself Doctor Hancock at that time was in charge of the English department of Haverford College and represented that institution at the inauguration. One of the points he brought up in our conversation was this: "Mr Lincoln, in his Gettysburg speech, used this expression, 'Government of the people, by the people and for the people. Where do you think emphasis ought to be placed — on 'people' or on the prepositions?"

When I replied, "My recollection is, that Mr. Lincoln, when he delivered that speech, emphasized the prepositions," you should have seen how surprised Dr. Hancock seemed!

HEARD SPEECH

"Do you mean to say that you yourself heard him deliver that speech?"

"Yes, and I was not more than 30 feet from him, and could hear every word of it."

"Well," he said, "do you realize what a rare piece of good fortune that was?"

"I considered it a great privilege at the time," I said, "or I should not have undergone the jamming of the crowd to do it, but you make me feel that it was a much greater privilege than I then realized."

"To hear such a speech from such a man," he said, "I should consider one of the greatest opportunities of my life."

And afterwards, whenever he had me shake hands with any of the professors or college presidents at the inauguration, he invariably followed the introduction with, "Dr. Bikle heard Lincoln make his great Gettysburg speech." And it seemed to strike others just the same as it did Dr. Hancock. It made me see more than ever with what appreciation, almost affection, that speech was regarded by intelligent men generally I am sure it made me look back upon the privilege I enjoyed on that November day, 1863, with a much fuller sense of its value.

EVERETT SELECTED

Judge David Wills, one of our Gettysburg citizens, was the first to conceive the propriety (at least to act upon the conception) of burying the Federal dead in one place set apart for the purpose and consecrated. He soon took up the matter with Governor Curtin who entered into the plan most heartily Edward Everett was selected as the orator for the occasion and some day in October, 1863, as the time. But Mr. Everett wrote that he could not be ready as early as October, and then the 19th of November was chosen. At once a remarkable interest was manifested throughout the North, and the governors of the different states indicated their purpose to be present if possible. Many of them were here At this late day and the manner of his saying it would be in such contrast with the polished periods and eloquence of Everett, that the occasion would be marred. What a mistaken judgment. President Baugher, of Pennsylvania College, was on the platform, being on the program to pronounce the benediction, and he told some of us students afterwards that he heard Mr. Everett say to Mr. Lincoln: "I spent many weeks in preparing my address and used much more than an hour in delivering it but your speech of a few minutes will live long after mine will have been forgotten." Mr. Everett appreciated its merits at once, something that cannot be said of the great mass of those who heard the speech.

But I am getting ahead of my story. Few can appreciate what an imposing occasion it was — I can recall Governor Seymour, of New York; Governor Morton, of Indiana, and our own Governor Curtin.

PONDERED INVITATION

The invitation to Mr. Lincoln to make the speech of formal dedication seems to have been given with some hesitation, growing out of the feeling, it is supposed, that what he would say



The sculptured seated figure of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.

one of the largest gatherings of men since the battle, and the first one honored by the President of the United States and members of his cabinet. Not only were these nigh civil officials present but a great many of high military feature was the most conspicuous, and the large procession and most of the other events were under military direction. Civic and fraternal organizations as well as military were given a place in the procession, but all were under the orders of a marshall who was a soldier of high rank.

STUDENTS GIVEN PLACE

The way I got into that procession was because the students of college were given a place, and I was a student. We were assigned the inconspicuous position of tailenders, and much to our regret, as many of us wanted to hear the speeches and we thought we should find ourselves on the outskirts of the crowd when we reached the cemetery. But we obeyed orders and all turned out well. According to instructions we assembled on York street in front of the Gettysburg National Bank and Mr. McCreary's residence. This was almost directly opposite the Wills Building where Mr Lincoln and most of his party were being entertained by Judge Wills. It gave us a most excellent opportunity to see the President and the distinguished men with him as they came out and mounted their horses to take the head of the procession when the order should come to do so. Fortunately the order did not come for 20 minutes or more after they had mounted, and we young men could not have had a better place for a good look at them.

COMPENSATION

This was some compensation for being tail-enders, but better was yet to come. Many a regret was expressed, as we passed over Baltimore Hill and saw the thousands ahead of us, that we surely would miss the speeches. But who can tell our surprise when, on reaching the cemetery, we found that the column had divided and the tail-enders were allowed to march through and halt directly in front of the large platform built for the speakers and other dignitaries of that occasion? What a piece of luck this was, but, oh what a jam it was too. I have never been so wedged in a crowd in my life as I was then, but I was determined to see it through.

Mr. Everett was down for the principal speech and he gave a very long one. It had all the fine finish you might expect from such a polished rhetorician and orator, but on the whole it was disappointing as it was given mainly to the movements of the two armies that fought the battle of Gettysburg. But the crowd held together remarkably well.

GREAT STILLNESS

When Mr. Lincoln rose to speak the stillness was very noticeable. It was the tall, gaunt figure of a man that might be called somewhat imposing but certainly not attractive. But he was the head of the nation and reverenced. With a hand on each side of his manuscript (typewriter size), he spoke in a most deliberate manner, and with such a forceful and articulate expression that he could be heard by all of that immense throng. It is seldom we have heard any one whose voice carried so well. There was no gesture except with both hands up and down, grasping the manuscript which he did not seem to need, as he looked at it so seldom. In this way he delivered the whole speech. I do not remember whether there was any applause, but I do remember that there was surprise that his speech was so



short. What the crowd thought of its merits I do not know, but I do know what I thought.

On coming away I said to a classmate, "Well, Mr. Lincoln's speech was simple, appropriate, and right to the point, but I don't think there was anything remarkable about it." That was the opinion of a wise sophomore Edward Everett's opinion was different. I think he would have said that its simplicity, appropriateness and pointedness are among the features that make it remarkable. The sophomore now sees it in its true light and will always rejoice that it was his privilege to hear it.

Gettysburg, Pa.



Mary Todd Lincoln

Mr. Lincoln Was Influenced By Great Document

No other document influenced Lincoln quite as much as the Declaration of Independence. On his way to be inaugurated President he visited Independence Hall and made a brief speech:

"I am filled with emotion at finding myself standing here, in this place, where were collected the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institution under which we live. . . . All the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

"I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here, and framed and adopted the Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland; but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence."

"I Saw Lincoln One Day When--"

AFTER LEE SURRENDERED

General Lee surrendered Sunday, April 9, 1865. President Lincoln returned from Richmond to Washington on Monday. During the afternoon a considerable company gathered before the White House to greet and hear him. About 6 o'clock President and Mrs. Lincoln returned from a drive and entered the mansion. Repeatedly called, he did not immediately respond, as his dinner hour had arrived. The best good humor prevailed, the people waiting gladly, though frequent remarks indicated an eager desire to congratulate him. Present Lincoln appeared.

His movements were elastic and vigorous, his gestures free, with the cordial sweep and force of the practised western orator. His countenance beamed with the national joy. His inquisitive, penetrating look suggested the mature and skillful physician, accustomed to probe both men and things. He seemed younger and more unconventional than I anticipated.

"CORDIAL" ADDRESS

His address, though brief, was cordial. In kindly tones he admitted great occasion for joyful satisfaction, adding half playfully, "What I say now goes into print. It is important that I should not make mistakes. (A voice from the audience: 'You haven't made any yet.') Mistakes by me now would injure not only me and you, but the whole country. It may early be thought proper that there should be more deliberate expression of the general sentiment, that I should make some better prepared statement than I am ready to do now." His manner in bidding us good-by revealed urbanity, elegance, yet the spontaneous characteristics of the man were the most conspicuous.

(Rev.) Samuel W. Boardman

HUMBLE WELCOME AT WHITE HOUSE

I was a lad of 17 years, intrusted with frequent, and sometimes important, messages between Colonel Lee's department of Alexandria, Virginia, and the various departments in Washington. It was my privilege to stand within a hundred feet of the President when he delivered his second inaugural containing the bold announcement that if necessary the war must continue "till every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid for by another drawn by the sword."

Still more memorable was my presence at a New Year's reception at the White House. A large company of us were lined up in front of the building awaiting our turn to pass through and grasp the hand of the President. Quite near me in the crowd was a little, wizened, old colored woman, with a figured red bandanna tied about her head. Naturally, she was the victim of much bantering as to the unlikelihood of her being permitted to shake hands with the President.

"I AIN'T SKEERT"

All of this she took with good nature, and with such answers as: "I ain't skeert." Don' you believe it." "I's gwine to shak han's with Marsah Lincoln."

And the little old woman was right. As the crowd passed in she was two files away from the President, but at the proper moment she stretched up her hand and called, "Marsah Lincoln!" Instantly the smile that swept over the crowd lighted the sad face of the President, and his long arm and gloved hand shot out over the heads of others and grasped the uplifted hand of the little old "auntie."

L. H. Morey

LINCOLN STOPPED AT COT OF WOUNDED SOLDIER

I saw Mr. Lincoln passing through one of the wards of Armory Square hospital, Washington. I lay on a cot suffering from gunshot wounds in leg and thigh, received at the battle of Fredericksburg. Mr. Lincoln halted at my cot, sat down and,



taking my hand just as an old friend from home might have done, asked me about my regiment, the battles I had been in, about my wounds, about my home and mother, and how I came to enlist. I told him how a lot of us boys at the academy (at Eldersridge, Pennsylvania) hearing of the Bull Run defeat, left the academy and enlisted at once.

SEEMED AMUSED

He seemed interested and a little amused, I remember, as I told him of having just finished the preparation of my Latin oration for commencement. He spoke very appreciatively and with tender sympathy for the boys who had left academy and college to fight the battles of their country. His face was sad and it seemed to me — then a mere boy — that

(Continued On Page 14)

"THE POWER OF HOPE UPON HUMAN EXERTION,

Abraham Lincoln's famous words as he dedicated the National Cemetery, November 19, 1863, will always be depicted upon the pages of history. We are happy to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of this great occasion.

History clearly demonstrates that the sacrifices of many during the cruelty of wars frequently safeguard some of our most cherished ideals and possessions.

Jack & Jill Shoppe
17 Chambersburg St. Gettysburg, Pa.

AND HAPPINESS, IS WONDERFUL"

"WANTING TO WORK IS SO RARE A MERIT

"Those days of trouble found me tossed amid a sea of questionings. They piled big around me. Through all I groped my way until I found a stronger and higher grasp of thought, one that reached beyond this life with a clearness and satisfaction I had never known before. The Scriptures unfolded before me with a deeper and more logical appeal. . . ."

It is for us to erase the "shadows" and have the faith of Lincoln and to carry on the works and ideals of this great American. We are proud to pay tribute to him on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Snyder's Body Shop
Fairfield Road Gettysburg, Pa.

THAT IT SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED"

"WHY SHOULD THERE NOT BE A PATIENT CONFIDENCE IN THE

"That speech won't scour"—Abraham Lincoln's own estimate of the Gettysburg Address.

Philip R. Bikle
26 Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

ULTIMATE JUSTICE OF THE PEOPLE?"

"I DO NOT PROPOSE TO DESTROY, OR ALTER

During the Civil War many of the words written and spoken by Lincoln were by their content directly applicable to the conflict, but it is in those words pertinent to the future that much of his political and spiritual stature lay embedded. Perhaps none have had such lasting import as those uttered in the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses which declared both sides responsible for the war, attributed to each a common share of guilt, and warned that the end of fighting would not mean that the final chapter of the conflict had been written. Such words implied that the war would leave an inheritance which would tax the political sagacity and social aptness of coming generations.

One hundred years later, almost in a sense of prophetic fulfillment, this common guilt has come home to the American people. And if in his day "both read the same Bible and pray to the same God," is it not so in ours? On another occasion he reminded his generation that "we cannot escape history." Can we in ours? Some of the "nation's wounds" still have not healed completely, and Lincoln's spirit urges that the work so nobly begun should now be finished. Bruce Catton has suggested that this is a task "to be prayed over, and at last to be lived up to."

The Civil War Round Table, Northern New Jersey

OR DISREGARD THE CONSTITUTION"

"I MUST, IN CANDOR, SAY

We are proud to pay tribute today to a truly great American, Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his Gettysburg Address.

"All creation is a mine, and every man a miner. The whole earth, and all within it, and round about it, including himself, in his physical, moral and intellectual nature, and his susceptibilities, are the infinitely various 'leads,' from which man, from the first, was to dig out his destiny."

. . . Speech, Springfield, Feb. 22, 1859.

Wolf Supply Co.
27 N. Stratton Street Gettysburg, Pa.

I DO NOT THINK MYSELF FIT FOR THE PRESIDENCY"

Lincoln Chronology

(Continued from Page 7)

in July of this year.

1828 — Feb 12, nineteenth birthday. Now six feet four in height. Makes first trip down Mississippi this year at eight dollars per month.

1829 — Feb 12, twentieth birthday. Works as wood chopper, and wins notice as backwoods orator. June 30, Robert E. Lee graduates from West Point.

1830 — Feb 12, twenty-first birthday. Family preparing to leave Indiana for Illinois.

1831 — Feb 12, twenty-second birthday. Helps build new home in Illinois Works on flat boat, and clerks in store at New Salem.

1832 — Feb. 12, twenty-third birthday. During this year Lincoln serves in Black Hawk War, and reads Blackstone.

1833 — Feb. 12, Lincoln's twenty-fourth birthday. He is burdened with debt Learns surveying. May 7 appointed postmaster of New Salem, Ill.

1834 — Feb. 12, Lincoln's twenty - fifth birthday. In November was elected to the legislature. Meets Stephen A. Douglas.

1835 — Feb. 12, twenty-sixth birthday. During the year favors woman suffrage and talks against slavery.

1836 — Feb. 12, twenty - seventh birthday. April, begins practicing law at Springfield, Ill., November, re-elected to legislature.

1837 — Feb. 12, twenty-eighth birthday. Retires as postmaster of New Salem this year. Protests against proslavery action of legislature.

1838 — Feb 12, twenty-ninth birthday. This year forms law partnership with John T. Stuart, at Springfield November, re-elected to legislature.

1839 — Feb. 12 thirtieth birthday. This year argues against slavery in legislature. Sept. 1, U. S. Grant enters West Point.

1840 — Feb 12, thirty-first birthday. Re-elected to legislature this year

1841 — Feb 12. thirty-second birthday. Awakens interest in temperance.

1842 — Feb 12, thirty-third birthday. Feb 22, favors total abstinence in address before Washingtonian Temperance Society, at Springfield. Nov. 4, marries Mary Todd, of Lexington, Ky.

1843 — Feb 12, thirty-fourth birthday. June 30, U. S. Grant graduates from West Point. Aug. 1, Robert Todd Lincoln born.

1844 — Feb. 12, thirty-fifth birthday.

1845 — Feb. 12, thirty-sixth birthday.

1846 — Feb. 12, thirty-seventh birthday Mar. 10, Edward Baker Lincoln born but died in infancy. November, elected to Congress.

1847 — Feb. 12, thirty-eighth birthday. Dec. Lincoln and Andrew Johnson are in House of Representatives. and Stephen A. Douglas and Jefferson Davis in Senate.

1848 — Feb 12, thirty-ninth birthday. During year speaks in Massachusetts against Free Soil party. Introduces bill for abolition of slavery in District of Columbia. Meets Wm. H. Seward.

1849 — Feb. 12, fortieth birthday. This year studies and masters Euclid. President declines to appoint him commissioner of General land Office. Resumes law practice at Springfield.

1850 — Feb. 12, forty-first birthday. Declines offer of partnership in Chicago law firm. Dec. 21, William Wallace Lincoln born.

1851 — Feb 12, forty-second birthday. February, Lincoln's father dies at age of seventy-three.

1852 — Forty-third birthday. June 29, death of Henry Clay, aged seventy - five. Oct. 24, death of Daniel Webster, aged seventy.

1853 — Feb. 12, forty-fourth birthday Apr 4, Thomas Lincoln born.

1854 — Feb 12, forty-fifth birthday. October, Lincoln challenges Douglas to joint debate.

1855 — Feb. 12, forty-sixth birthday. During this year the antislavery becomes generally known as the Republican party.

1856 — Feb. 12. Lincoln's forty-seventh birthday. May 29 delivers an address at organization of Republican party, Bloomington, Ill

1857 — Feb. 12, forty-eighth birthday. Mar 4, Buchanan inaugurated President.

1858 — Feb 12, forty-ninth birthday. June 16, makes opening speech as candidate for Senate. Aug. 21, first Lincoln-Douglas debate, Ottawa, Ill. Aug. 27, second Lincoln-Douglas debate. Freeport. Ill Sept. 15, third Lincoln-Douglas debate, Jonesboro, Ill. Sept 18, fourth Lincoln-Douglas debate, Charleston, Ill. Oct. 7, fifth Lincoln-Douglas debate Galesburg, Ill Oct. 13, sixth Lincoln - Douglas debate, Quincy. Ill Oct. 15, seventh Lincoln-Douglas debate, Alton, Ill.

1859 — Feb. 12, fiftieth birthday. Oct. 16 John Brown makes Harper's Ferry raid.

1860 — Feb. 12. fifty-first birthday. Feb. 27, delivers famous Cooper Union speech. May 18, nominated for President. Nov. 6, elected President. Dec. 14, Senators and Representatives of eight Southern states issue addresses to their constituents urging secession. Dec. 20, South Carolina secedes.

1861 — Jan 9, first shot of Civil war fired. Feb. 4, Confederate congress organized. Feb 12, fifty-second birthday. Feb. 18, Jefferson Davis inaugurated president of the Confederate States of America. Mar. 4, Lincoln inaugurated President. Apr 15, Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers. July. 21, Battle of Bull Run. July 22, Congress votes $500.000.000 to prosecute war.

1862 — Feb. 12, fifty-third birthday. Feb. 20, Lincoln's son William Wallace Lincoln dies in White House. July 2, calls for 300,000 volunteers for three years. Aug. 4, calls for 30,000 militia for nine months. Sept. 22, Emancipation proclamation issued.

1863 — Jan. 1, all slaves declared free Feb. 12, fifty-fourth birthday. Oct. 17, Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers. Nov. 19, delivers famous Gettysburg Address.

1864 — Feb. 12. fifty-fifth birthday. Mar. 9, Grant made commander-in-chief. July 18, calls for 500,000 men Nov. 8, Lincoln re-elected. Dec. 19, calls for 300,000 volunteers.

1865 — Feb 1, thirteenth amendment providing for prohibition of slavery adopted by Congress. Feb 12, fifty-sixth birthday. Apr 3, fall of Richmond. April 4 and 5, Lincoln visits Richmond. April 9, Lee surrenders to Grant. Apr. 11, Lincoln delivers his last speech from window of White House. Apr. 14, Lincoln shot in Ford's theater by John Wilkes Booth. Apr. 15, Lincoln dies. Apr. 19, funeral at White House. May 4, Lincoln laid to rest at his old home, Springfield, Ill.

"CONSIDER IF YOU KNOW ANY GOOD THING

When Lincoln was criticized for his slow movements and speeches in court he was told to "speak with more vim." Lincoln replied, "I may not emit ideas as rapidly as others, because I am compelled by nature to speak slowly, but when I do throw off a thought it seems to me, though it comes with some effort, it has force enough to cut its own way and travel a greater distance."

Such was his address at Gettysburg a century ago. This address has, indeed, traveled a great distance! On the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech, we pay honor to this great man.

Simpson Machine & Welding Co.

Fourth Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

THAT NO MAN DESIRES FOR HIMSELF"

"FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE CHAINS OF BONDAGE AND

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Lincoln's words usually went straight to their mark—the human heart. His Address at the Consecration of the National Cemetery, delivered in eloquent simplicity, will always be depicted in the annals of history.

We are proud to join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of his Gettysburg Address.

Bender's Gift Shop

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa

YOU PREPARE YOUR OWN LIMBS TO WEAR THEM"

"HISTORY IS NOT HISTORY UNLESS IT IS THE TRUTH"

"It is not merely for today, but for all time to come, that we should perpetuate for our children's children that great and free government which we have enjoyed all our lives. . . . It is in order that each one of you may have . . . an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise, and intelligence: that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations. It is for this the struggle should be maintained, that we may not lose our birthright. . . . The nation is worth fighting for, to secure such an inestimable jewel." . . . Speaking to the 166th Ohio Regiment, August 22, 1864.

McDermitt, Inc.

Lincolnway East Gettysburg, Pa.

"MEN WILL SPEAK THEIR MINDS FREELY IN THIS COUNTRY"



A family portrait of President and Mrs. Lincoln and their sons Robert and Tad.

"BETTER GIVE YOUR PATH TO A DOG

"As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his fathers, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty."

. . . Speech, Springfield, Jan. 27, 1837. I, 43

The Adams House

35 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

THAN BE BITTEN BY HIM IN CONTESTING FOR THE RIGHT"

"IF I FAIL, IT WILL BE FOR LACK OF ABILITY,

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violence by others. . . . Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

. . . Lincoln's reverence for Law, in his Speech at Springfield, Jan. 27, 1837.

Wayne Motel Court

U.S. Route 30, West Gettysburg, Pa.

AND NOT TO PURPOSE"

Lincoln Made Two Addresses Here

Lincoln made two addresses at Gettysburg; one is forgotten, the other will always be remembered. The evening on which the President arrived at Gettysburg, he was serenaded at the home of David Wills, his host. In response to urgent demands from the crowd, Lincoln appeared at the door of the home and made his first Gettysburg speech. He said:

"I appear before you, my fellow citizens, merely to thank you for this compliment. The inference is a very fair one that you would hear me for a little while at least, were I to commence to make a speech. I do not appear before you for the purpose of doing so, and for several substantial reasons. The most substantial of these is that I have no speech to make. In my position it is somewhat important that I should not say any foolish things. It very often happens that the only way to help it is to say nothing at all. Believing that is my present position this evening, I must beg of you to excuse me from addressing you further."

In Lincoln's Old Home

(Continued From Page 2)

By REV. DR. FRANCIS

Lincoln is gone, but his memory will ever be cherished by a grateful people. In all the catalogues of men, he stands first among us. "The orphans considered him a father; the patriots considered him a saviour: the slaves considered him a liberator."

He sleeps today, and the wind that blows from the prairie over his lonely grave is carrying to the four corners of the earth his kindly saying. "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

"It is best for all to leave each man free to acquire property as fast as he can. Some will get wealthy. I don't believe in a law to prevent a man from getting rich, it would do more harm than good. So while we do not propose any war on capital, we do wish to allow the humblest man an equal chance to get rich with everybody else." Lincoln — March 6, 1860.

"There is no permanent class of hired laborers amongst us. . . . The hired laborer of yesterday labors on his own account today and will hire others to labor for him tomorrow." Lincoln — July 1, 1854.

Lincoln Always Opposed International Meddling

On matters of foreign relations, Lincoln told Congress in 1862, "We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs."

On February 15 1848, Lincoln wrote a letter to William Herndon at Springfield which is one of his strongest arguments against international meddling

These are excerpts:

"Allow the president to invade a neighboring nation whenever he shall deem it necessary to repel an invasion and you allow him to do so whenever he may choose to say he deems it necessary for such purpose, and you allow him to make war at pleasure. . . .

"The provisions of the Constitution giving the war-making power to Congress was dictated, as I understand it, by the following reasons: Kings had always been involving and impoverishing their people in wars, pretending generally, if not always, that the good of the people was the object. This our convention understood to be the most oppressive of all kingly oppressions, and they resolved to so frame the Constitution that no one man should hold the power of bringing this oppression upon us. But your view destroys the whole matter, and placed our President where kings have always stood."

Negro Artist Made Painting Of A. Lincoln

A Negro artist contemporary with Lincoln's day produced an oil portrait of Lincoln in 1866 on commission from Jay Cooke, who was recognized as the foremost financier of the day, and who was reported to have been "crushed by Lincoln's assassination."

The artist was David Bustill Bowser, born in Philadelphia, January 16, 1820, the grandson of a baker in the Continental Army. He received his early art training from his cousin, Robert M. Douglas, and painted emblems and banners for fraternal orders and organizations.

He turned his abilities to marine scenes and landscapes, and on April 16, 1850, the New York Herald reviewed an art exhibition in Philadelphia and declared "The marine paintings of Bowser are excellent."

PAINTED FROM LIFE

There is a possibility that Bowser made one painting of Lincoln from life, as members of his family recall having seen a check made out to D. B. Bowser and signed by Lincoln. At any rate there was more than one Lincoln painting done by the artist, as a study of him hangs in the Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Persons in Philadelphia. It is one of the few pieces of Bowser's work to be preserved.

Bowser died on June 30, 1920, at the age of 100.

The oil painting, which is believed to have been done from an original Brady photograph of the President, hung in Cooke's famous "Castle" on Gibraltar Island from 1866 until 1923, when it was purchased by H. E. Babcock, who sold it to the Lincoln National Life Foundation in 1932. It now hangs in the Foundation's library.

Critics Scored Booth's Acting

Adverse comments in the press about the ability of John Wilkes Booth as an actor during his appearance in Washington in November, 1863, may have influenced his mental attitude which finally drove him to the assassination of Lincoln, according to Lincoln Lore, March 15, 1954

Critics of Booth's portrayal of "Richard The Third" were harsh. "(Booth) certainly gives us the very worst Richard now on stage. In plainer words hhis Richard is as bad as it is possible for an actor to make him. It is possible that there might have been such a Richard as Shakespeare drew . . . but such a creation as that of Mr. Booth never existed. He does not seem to be satisfied with the text before him. That is bad enough. . . . He evidently thinks that his audiences desire gross food.

"When Mr. Booth comes on the stage he looks like a rascal. . . . He is satisfied to adopt the green-room customs — to scowl in certain parts, because his father scowled — to rub his hands in a coarse, fiendish manner, as though there was as much brutality in his nature as in one of his own murderers." Booth was further described as "a representative of a vicious and depraved school of tragedy. . . ."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Lincoln Was Mindful Of Carnage Here

Long before the Civil War broke out, there was at Gettysburg a burial place on an elevation known as Cemetery Hill. At the entrance to the cemetery a substantial two-story brick structure had been erected with rooms on either side of the driveway which passed under the arch connecting the two points of the building. Over the arch was a decorative urn, a memorial symbol of the dead.

When the northern and southern armies met here in the summer of 1863 this gateway structure became a strategic place in the Federal line and the focal point of some of the most severe fighting. If the soldiers had any sense of humor left by the time they reached this spot, it was probably revived by the sign near the cemetery gate which warned: "All persons using firearms in these grounds will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law."

The tremendous loss of life during the three days of the July battle can best be described by a comparison of the losses during the Battle of the Bulge in World War II where during a period of 30 days there were 53,000 allied troops killed, wounded or missing. At Gettysburg there were 53,000 men killed or wounded in three days.

TIME ELEMENT

Just how much the time element had to do with inspiring the Federal troops to victory at Gettysburg will never be known, but there must have been some psychological reaction to the realization that the concluding skirmishes of the great battle were being fought on July 4, the birthday of the nation. It would have been a stupid officer who did not utilize the anniversary atmosphere to drive home the sentiment expressed by Lincoln in his first message to Congress: "Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them."

When Lincoln was first informed about the plans for a national cemetery at Gettysburg, the reports of the unprecedented number of casualties there were already known to him. In preparing his remarks, he must have been conscious of the great sacrifice made at Cemetery Hill and at other points where the battle waged furiously.

On the evening of November 17, two days before the dedication, William Saunders, who designed the burial plot, at the invitation of the President laid before him the plan for the new cemetery. According to Saunders, the President "seemed familiar with the topography of the place, although he had never been there." Saunders also remembered that Lincoln commented: "It is an admirable and befitting arrangement."

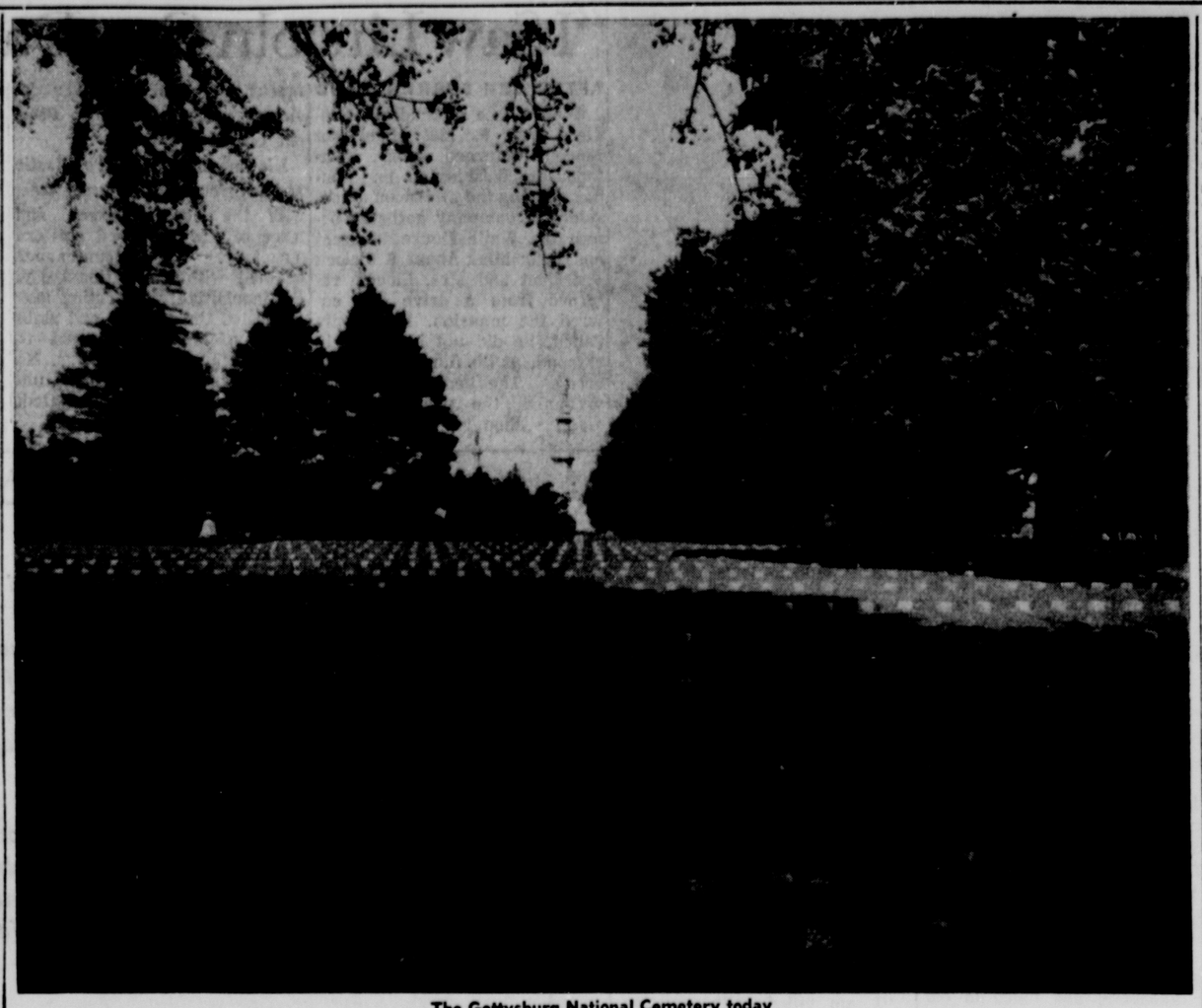
While preparing the address it is apparent that Lincoln had before him the picture of Gettysburg which he put into these words: "We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who gave their lives that that nation might live." He then talked about "the brave men, living and dead who struggled here," emphasizing that "the world can never forget what they did here."

With direct reference to the "honored dead" Lincoln urged that "we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion," and then he put into the form of a resolution a proposal that should be made, by every orator in every cemetery in every age, where American soldiers are buried. He said: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

DEEPLY IMPRESSED

The original source of this sentiment as expressed by Lincoln may have first appealed to him as a small boy when he read Weems' "Life of Washington" and was so deeply impressed with the sacrifices made by the fathers of the country. Weems pictures in dramatic fashion the parting of Washington and his soldiers at the close of the war in these words: "Happy farmers! The long winter of war is past and gone — the springtime of peace is returned and the voice of the dove is heard in our land! Restore your wasted farms. . . ." Then Weems follows with a portrait of how Washington was affected by coming upon the graves of some of his fallen soldiers and the author puts in quotations the sentiment of Washington: "There the battling armies met in thunder. The stormy strife was short. But yonder hillocks point the place where many of our fallen heroes sleep; perhaps some good angel has whispered that their fall was not in vain."

Those at Gettysburg did not die in vain. They saved the Union.



The Gettysburg National Cemetery today

"HE WHO WOULD BE NO SLAVE

We join the entire nation in paying homage to a truly great man, Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Lincoln's delight for music was reflected in his speech to the St. Marie Brass Band on November 16, 1860 — "I would beg to remind you that music is a very useful art. Many persons are now busy to ascertain what your next President delighted in during his younger days. I will tell you confidentially that my greatest pleasure, when taking a rest after splitting rails, was to play a solo on the Jews harp. . . ."

Ditzler's Music Supplies

5 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

MUST CONSENT TO HAVE NO SLAVE"

Lincoln Met Patriot Here

A sidelight to President Lincoln's appearance here on November 18-19, 1863, was reported by the November 24, 1863, Compiler thus:

"Toward the close of the afternoon (Nov. 18), an incident occurred which must ever be inseparable from this occasion and which deserves a place in the story of this war as a noble representative fact. At the request of the President, a committee waited upon the brave old man, John Burns, who fought in three of our wars, it is said, and, who at the battle of Gettysburg, dressed himself in his Sunday clothes and went into the fight, which he did not leave until he had received three wounds. It need hardly be told how the patriot of the people, the honest pater patriae, Father Abraham, received this brave and venerable man. The greeting was extremely cordial — the 'God bless you, old man' of the nation in the person of the President. Arm-in-arm with the President and the Secretary of State, John Burns went to church that evening. Cheering to the President in his great office must be this simple event — most cheering to the declining years of 'brave John Burns. In this touching incident, perhaps more than any other, Gettysburg was truly dedicated."

Burns, a 72-year-old native of Gettysburg, was a cobbler by trade who marched off indignantly when Lee's forces appeared to stand with the Union troops, shouldering an old musket and fighting with the 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers and then with the Iron Brigade. He died eight years after the battle.

Chaplain's Invocation Was "Very Affecting"

The Compiler of November 24, the issue immediately following the dedication of the National Cemetery printed the complete text of the Invocation by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, chaplain of the United States Senate, which was four times the length of Lincoln's speech, with the following note:

"During the offering of this most eloquent prayer, the most profound silence prevailed and every man was affected to tears. The touching pathos of the venerable divine, the occasion and the scene presented, was at once most affecting, and not a few eyes not accustomed to weep were bathed in tears.

"The President evidently felt very deeply, and with the venerable statesman and patriot, Hon. Edward Everett, who was by his side, seemed not ashamed to let their sympathetic tears be seen."

PRESIDENT SERENADED

On the Wednesday prior to the Gettysburg Address, the Compiler reported that "the President was serenaded twice during the evening and his appearance excited bursts of enthusiasm — showing the strong hold he had upon the affections of the people. He made a few remarks but they were characteristic of the pure and honest president."

1,188 Soldiers Were Buried On Battlefield

When Lincoln dedicated the Gettysburg Battlefield a hundred years ago, military dead interred in the cemetery were listed as follows:

Maine, 17; New Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 19; Rhode Island, 4; Massachusetts, 139; Connecticut, 12; New York, 158; New Jersey, 22; Pennsylvania, 100; Delaware, 14; Maryland, 15; Ohio, 24; Indiana, 31; Illinois, 8; Michigan, 48; Wisconsin, 31; Minnesota, 24; Virginia, 2; U.S. Infantry Regulars, 19, for a total of 606 identified by State. There were also 582 unknown military dead buried on the field for a grand total of 1,188.

"THAT WE ARE RIGHT, WE CAN NOT DOUBT . . . IN LEAVING THE

[redacted]remonies at Gettysburg Edward Everett, who had been the main speaker of the day, wrote to Lincoln: . . . "Permit me to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you, with such eloquent simplicity and appropriateness, at the consecration of the cemetery. I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

We pay tribute to this great American, Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his Gettysburg Address.

Warren Chevrolet Sales

Lincolnway East Gettysburg, Pa.

PEOPLE'S BUSINESS IN THEIR HANDS, WE CAN NOT BE WRONG"

"I Saw Lincoln One Day When--"

(Continued From Page 13)

he was deeply distressed to see the many wounded soldiers, and that his great heart was unspeakably burdened with the woes the war had brought, for just then the nation was passing through the darkest days of the civil war — it was just before the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat of General Lee's army at Gettysburg. That five minutes with Abraham Lincoln in Armory Square hospital I shall never forget.

T. D. Wallace

HE SPOKE TO LITTLE CHILD

Early in 1861 to the city of Newark, New Jersey, President-Elect Lincoln came. As a little child, not 10 years of age, I was not old enough to realize how great he was, but I had heard my father talk much of the good man who was to be at the head of our country. One morning I remember as a red letter day in my life, for father came hurriedly to the house and asked mother to dress me quickly, for he was going to take me to see Mr. Lincoln. I was all excitement, but was soon ready and, after a short walk, we were stationed very near where Mr. Lincoln was to halt and address the people. I remember nothing of what he said, but I became very enthusiastic when every one cheered and shouted — and then father lifted me up.

Mr. Lincoln put that great loving hand on my head and said, "God bless the child." I never shall forget that — to me — beautiful face — or the tender pressure of that hand on my head. Small as I was, it was more to me than would have been the gift of a diamond necklace, and the memory of that day is and always will be precious.

Anna A. Probasco

FOUND LINCOLN READING BIBLE TO SON

I served in the army during the civil war and was on detached service at the headquarters of Major General John Pope as private secretary in Washington during his preparation for the campaign of the army of Virginia, and during that time had frequent occasion to carry messages and papers to President Lincoln, hence it was my privilege to meet him personally many times in the performance of my duties.

On one occasion it was necessary to secure the signature of Mr. Lincoln early one morning before his usual office hours. I was welcomed with a pleasant "Good morning!" from Mr. Lincoln, whom I found sitting in his armchair by his table with his youngest son Tad sitting on one knee, while on the other rested a large, leather-bound, old - fashioned family Bible, which seemed to be open to the psalms. I shall never forget the tenderness and respect manifest in his face as he gently closed the book and laid it upon his table with the remark, "Tad and I have been reading in this good old book." He then took the papers which I handed him and, after looking them over, signed two or three with a quill pen and handed them back to me, with the remark, "The general sent you out early this morning." It has always been a satisfaction to know that President Lincoln was a habitual reader of the Bible.

CALLED ON LINCOLN

A few weeks before the death of Mr. Lincoln I was ordered to City Point, Virginia, to take part in the muster out of my regiment, which had been reduced by over four years' service to less than 200 men. On my way I stopped in Washington and called at the White House to see Mr. Lincoln and to deliver a letter from General Pope asking that I be appointed captain and assistant adjutant general in the regular army and assigned to his staff for duty. I found Mr. Lincoln seated at his desk as I had often seen him before, but I noticed that he had greatly changed in appearance. He seemed to have aged and there were dark shadows under the eyes. He recognized me at once and requested me to sit down while he read the letter. After a few words as to my health and welfare, he folded the letter and wrote on the back of it: "Secretary Stanton, please make the appointment within requested if compatible with the needs of the service. Signed: A. Lincoln." He told me to take the paper to Secretary Stanton, and, as he shook hands, spoke a few kindly words as I bade him good-by. I never saw him again, but I have a vivid remembrance of the pleasant smile which lit up his careworn face.

S. L. Conde

"THOSE WHO DENY FREEDOM TO OTHERS DESERVE IT NOT FOR THEMSELVES,

"We, the American people, find ourselves in the peaceful possession of the fairest portion of the earth as regards extent of territory, fertility of soil, and salubrity of climate. We find ourselves under the government of a system of political institutions conducing more essentially to the ends of civil and religious liberty than any of which the history of former times tell us. We, then mounting the stage of existence, found ourselves the legal inheritors of those fundamental blessings."

Speech, Springfield, Jan. 27, 1837.

Gettysburg Limestone Products Inc.

Fairfield R. 2, Pa.

AND, UNDER A JUST GOD, CANNOT LONG RETAIN IT"

"THE SEVEREST JUSTICE

"It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, and to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their offenses and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action."

Fast Day Proclamation, Aug. 12, 1861.

Civil War Round Table

Gettysburg, Pa.

MAY NOT ALWAYS BE THE BEST POLICY"

"A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF

We are most happy to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's famous Gettysburg Address.

Sometime after this famous speech Lincoln said, "We may congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing its end. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. It has indeed been a trying hour for the Republic!"

Many trying hours have descended upon our Nation since that time. But Americans have united in their fight to preserve our Nation—and Americans always will!

Prosperity Dry Cleaners

Gettysburg, Pa.

CANNOT STAND"

Lincoln Noted For Humility

J. G. Randall, author of "Lincoln the Liberal Statesman," wrote, "Lincoln's greatness arose from a combination of qualities in a balanced personality. . . . Perhaps the inner source of his strength has not been plumbed."

The elements of Lincoln's personality seem to fall into three rather loosely defined areas which could be termed emotional trends, intellectual processes and behaviour tendencies.

He was noted for his quality of humility and frequently referred to himself as "humble Abraham Lincoln." His magnanimity is evidenced in his comment concerning a favor asked for the son of Justin Butterfield, who had beaten Lincoln for an office he wanted badly: "I am glad of an opportunity of doing a service for his son."

His patience is demonstrated in the closing sentence of his first inaugural address when he said "Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time."

Mr. Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech

By Rev. Dr. Philip M. Bikle

Rev. Dr. Bikle was graduated from Pennsylvania College now Gettysburg College, in 1866 and from the Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary in 1869.

A few years ago, when I, as Gettysburg's representative, attended the inauguration of President Shanklin of Wesleyan University, the regulations governing the procession and the seating of the delegates brought together quite frequently Doctor Hancock and myself Doctor Hancock at that time was in charge of the English department of Haverford College and represented that institution at the inauguration. One of the points he brought up in our conversation was this: "Mr Lincoln, in his Gettysburg speech used this expression, 'Government of the people, by the people and for the people. Where do you think emphasis ought to be placed — on 'people' or on the prepositions?"

When I replied, "My recollection is, that Mr. Lincoln, when he delivered that speech, emphasized the prepositions," you should have seen how surprised Dr. Hancock seemed!

HEARD SPEECH

"Do you mean to say that you yourself heard him deliver that speech?"

"Yes, and I was not more than 30 feet from him, and could hear every word of it."

"Well," he said, "do you realize what a rare piece of good fortune that was?"

"I considered it a great privilege at the time," I said, "or I should not have undergone the jamming of the crowd to do it, but you make me feel that it was a much greater privilege than I then realized."

"To hear such a speech from such a man," he said, "I should consider one of the greatest opportunities of my life."

And afterwards, whenever he had me shake hands with any of the professors or college presidents at the inauguration, he invariably followed the introduction with, "Dr. Bikle heard Lincoln make his great Gettysburg speech." And it seemed to strike others just the same as it did Dr. Hancock. It made me see more than ever with what appreciation, almost affection, that speech was regarded by intelligent men generally. I am sure it made me look back upon the privilege I enjoyed on that November day, 1863, with a much fuller sense of its value.

EVERETT SELECTED

Judge David Wills, one of our Gettysburg citizens, was the first to conceive the propriety (at least to act upon the conception) of burying the Federal dead in one place set apart for the purpose and consecrated. He soon took up the matter with Governor Curtin who entered into the plan most heartily. Edward Everett was selected as the orator for the occasion and some day in October, 1863, as the time. But Mr. Everett wrote that he could not be ready as early as October and then the 19th of November was chosen. At once a remarkable interest was manifested throughout the North, and the governors of the different states indicated their purpose to be present if possible. Many of them were here. At this late day an imposing occasion it was — and the manner of his saying it would be in such contrast with the polished periods and eloquence of Everett, that the occasion would be marred. What a mistaken judgment. President Baugher, of Pennsylvania College was on the platform, being on the program to pronounce the benediction and he told some of us students afterwards that he heard Mr. Everett say to Mr. Lincoln, "I spent many weeks in preparing my address and used much more than an hour in delivering it but your speech of a few minutes will live long after mine will have been forgotten." Mr. Everett appreciated its merits at once, something that cannot be said of the great mass of those who heard the speech.

But I am getting ahead of my story. Few can appreciate what an imposing occasion it was — were under military direction. Civic and fraternal organizations as well as military were given a place in the procession, but all were under the orders of a marshall who was a soldier of high rank.

STUDENTS GIVEN PLACE

The way I got into that procession was because the students of college were given a place, and I was a student. We were assigned the inconspicuous position of tailenders, and much to our regret, as many of us wanted to hear the speeches and we thought we should find ourselves on the outskirts of the crowd when we reached the cemetery. But we obeyed orders and all turned out well. According to instructions we assembled on York street in front of the Gettysburg National Bank and Mr. McCreary's residence. This was almost directly opposite the Wills Building where Mr Lincoln and most of his party were being entertained by Judge Wills. It gave us a most excellent opportunity to see the President and the distinguished men with him as they came out and mounted their horses to take the head of the procession when the order should come to do so. Fortunately the order did not come for 20 minutes or more after they had mounted, and we young men could not have had a better place for a good look at them.

THE POWER OF HOPE UPON HUMAN EXERTION,

Abraham Lincoln's famous words as he dedicated the National Cemetery, November 19, 1863, will always be depicted upon the pages of history. We are happy to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of this great occasion.

History clearly demonstrates that the sacrifices of many during the cruelty of wars frequently safeguard some of our most cherished ideals and possessions.

Jack & Jill Shoppe

17 Chambersburg St. Gettysburg, Pa.

AND HAPPINESS IS WONDERFUL



The sculptured seated figure of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.

I can recall Governor Seymour, of New York, Governor Morton, of Indiana, and our own Governor Curtin.

PONDERED INVITATION

The invitation to Mr. Lincoln to make the speech of formal dedication seems to have been given with some hesitation, even out of the ordinary, it is supposed, that what he would say and the manner of his saying it would be in such contrast with the polished periods and eloquence of Everett, that the occasion would be marred. What a mistaken judgment. President Baugher, of Pennsylvania College was on the platform, being on the program to pronounce the benediction and he told some of us students afterwards that he heard Mr. Everett say to Mr. Lincoln, "I spent many weeks in preparing my address and used much more than an hour in delivering it but your speech of a few minutes will live long after mine will have been forgotten." Mr. Everett appreciated its merits at once, something that cannot be said of the great mass of those who heard the speech.

But I am getting ahead of my story. Few can appreciate what an imposing occasion it was — one of the largest gatherings of men since the battle, and the first one honored by the President of the United States and members of his cabinet. Not only were these high civil officials present but a great many of high military rank. Indeed, the military feature was the most conspicuous, and the large procession and most of the other events



Mary Todd Lincoln

Mr. Lincoln Was Influenced By Great Document

No other document influenced Lincoln quite as much as the Declaration of Independence. On his way to be inaugurated President he visited Independence Hall and made a brief speech:

"I am filled with emotion at finding myself standing here, in this place, where were collected the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institution under which we live. . . . All the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

"I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here, and framed and adopted the Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland; but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence."

"WHY SHOULD THERE NOT BE A PATIENT CONFIDENCE IN THE

"That speech won't scour"—Abraham Lincoln's own estimate of the Gettysburg Address.

Philip R. Bikle

26 Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

ULTIMATE JUSTICE OF THE PEOPLE?"

COMPENSATION

This was some compensation for being tailenders, but better was yet to come. Many a regret was expressed, as we passed over Baltimore Hill and saw the thousands ahead of us, that we surely would miss the speeches. But who can tell our surprise when, on reaching the cemetery, we found that the column had divided and the tailenders were allowed to march through and halt directly in front of the large platform built for the speakers and other dignitaries of that occasion? What a piece of luck this was, as the day was a long one. I have never been so wedged in a crowd in my life as I was then, but I was determined to see it through.

Mr. Everett was down for the principal speech and he gave a very long one. It had all the finish one might expect from such a polished rhetorician and orator but on the whole it was disappointing as it was given mainly to the movements of the two armies that fought the battle of Gettysburg. But the crowd held together remarkably well.

GREAT STILLNESS

When Mr. Lincoln rose to speak the stillness was very noticeable. It was the tall, slight figure of a man that might be called somewhat imposing but certainly not attractive. But he was the head of the nation and reverenced. With a hand on each side of his manuscript (typewriter size) he spoke in a most deliberate manner, and with such a forceful and articulate expression that he could be heard by all of that immense throng. It is seldom we have heard any one whose voice carried so well. There was no gesture except with both hands up and down, grasping the manuscript which he did not seem to need, as he looked at it so seldom. In this way he delivered the whole speech. I do not remember whether there was any applause, but I do remember that there was surprise that his speech was so



short. And the crowd thought of its needs I do not know, but I do know what I thought.

On coming away I said to a classmate, "Well, Mr. Lincoln's speech was simple, appropriate, and right to the point, but I don't think there was anything remarkable about it." That was the opinion of a wise sophomore. Edward Everett's opinion was different. I think he would have said that its simplicity, appropriateness and pointedness are among the features that make it remarkable. The sophomore now sees it in its true light and will always rejoice that it was his privilege to hear it.

Gettysburg, Pa.

"I DO NOT PROPOSE TO DESTROY, OR ALTER

During the Civil War many of the words and speeches by Lincoln were by their content direct appeals to the conscience, for it is in those words per se that we find not only his political and spiritual stature best embodied. Perhaps none have had such lasting import as those found in the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses. Developed with sober strength into the year, attributed to each a certain share of the vision of the end of fighting as a time when the deliberation of the conflict had been written. New words must be that they would leave an inheritance which would last the political sagacity and social aptness of contemporaneous.

One hundred years later, almost in a sense of prophecy, this comment, this common use has come from the Americans of today. And if in his day "both read the same Bible and pray to the same God," is it not so in ours? On another occasion he reminded his generation that "we cannot escape history." Can we now? Some of the "nation's wounds" still have not healed completely, and Lincoln's spirit urges us to work so nobly begun shall not be finished. Bruce Catton has written that Lincoln's words are to be prayed over, and at last to be lived up to."

The Civil War Round Table, Northern New Jersey

OR DISREGARD THE CONSTITUTION

"I Saw Lincoln One Day When . . ."

AFTER LEE SURRENDERED

General Lee surrendered Sunday, April 9, 1865. President Lincoln returned from Richmond to Washington on Monday. During the afternoon a considerable company gathered before the White House to greet and hear him. About 6 o'clock President and Mrs. Lincoln returned from a drive and entered the mansion. Repeatedly called, he did not immediately respond, as his dinner hour had arrived. The best good humor prevailed, the people waiting gladly, though frequent remarks indicated an eager desire to congratulate him. Presently Lincoln appeared.

His movements were elastic and vigorous, his gestures free, with the cordial sweep and force of the practised western orator. His countenance beamed with the national joy. His inquisitive, penetrating look suggested the mature and skillful physician, accustomed to probe both men and things. He seemed younger and more unconventional than I anticipated.

"CORDIAL" ADDRESS

His address, though brief, was cordial. In kindly tones he admitted great occasion for joyful satisfaction, adding half playfully, "What I say now goes into print. It is important that I should not make mistakes. (A voice from the audience: 'You haven't made any yet.') Mistakes by me now would injure not only me and you, but the whole country. It may early be thought proper that there should be more deliberate expression of the general sentiment, that I should make some better prepared statement than I am ready to do now." His manner in bidding us good-by revealed urbanity, elegance, yet the spontaneous characteristics of the man were the most conspicuous.

(Rev.) Samuel W. Boardman

HUMBLE WELCOME AT WHITE HOUSE

I was a lad of 17 years, intrusted with frequent, and sometimes important, messages between Colonel Lee's department of Alexandria, Virginia, and the various departments in Washington. It was my privilege to stand within a hundred feet of the President when he delivered his second inaugural containing the bold announcement that if necessary the war must continue "till every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid for by another drawn by the sword."

Still more memorable was my presence at a New Year's reception at the White House. A large company of us were lined up in front of the building awaiting our turn to pass through and grasp the hand of the President. Quite near me in the crowd was a little, wizened, old colored woman, with a figured red bandanna tied about her head. Naturally, she was the victim of much bantering as to the unlikelihood of her being permitted to shake hands with the President.

"I AIN'T SKEERT"

All of this she took with good nature, and with such answers as: "I ain't skeert." Don' you believe it." "I's gwine to shak han's with Marsah Lincoln."

And the little old woman was right. As the crowd passed in she was two files away from the President, but at the proper moment she stretched up her hand and called, "Marsah Lincoln!" Instantly the smile that swept over the crowd lighted the sad face of the President, and his long arm and gloved hand shot out over the heads of others and grasped the uplifted hand of the little old "auntie."

L. H. Morey

LINCOLN STOPPED AT COT OF WOUNDED SOLDIER

I saw Mr. Lincoln passing through one of the wards of Armory Square hospital, Washington. I lay on a cot suffering from gunshot wounds in leg and thigh, received at the battle of Fredericksburg. Mr. Lincoln halted at my cot, sat down and,



taking my hand just as an old friend from home might have done, asked me about my regiment, the battles I had been in, about my wounds, about my home and mother, and how I came to enlist. I told him how a lot of us boys at the academy (at Eldersridge, Pennsylvania) hearing of the Bull Run defeat, left the academy and enlisted at once.

SEEMED AMUSED

He seemed interested and a little amused, I remember, as I told him of having just finished the preparation of my Latin oration for commencement. He spoke very appreciatively and with tender sympathy for the boys who had left academy and college to fight the battles of their country. His face was sad and it seemed to me — then a mere boy — that

(Continued On Page 14)

"WANTING TO WORK IS SO RARE A MERIT

"Those days of trouble found me tossed amid a sea of questionings. They piled big around me. Through all I groped my way until I found a stronger and higher grasp of thought, one that reached beyond this life with a clearness and satisfaction I had never known before. The Scriptures unfolded before me with a deeper and more logical appeal. . . ."

It is for us to erase the "shadows" and have the faith of Lincoln and to carry on the works and ideals of this great American. We are proud to pay tribute to him on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Snyder's Body Shop

Fairfield Road Gettysburg, Pa.

THAT IT SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED"

"I MUST, IN CANDOR, SAY

We are proud to pay tribute today to a truly great American, Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his Gettysburg Address.

"All creation is a mine, and every man a miner. The whole earth, and all within it, and round about it, including himself, in his physical, moral and intellectual nature, and his susceptibilities, are the infinitely various 'leads,' from which man, from the first, was to dig out his destiny."

. . . Speech, Springfield, Feb. 22, 1859.

Wolf Supply Co.

27 N. Stratton Street Gettysburg, Pa.

I DO NOT THINK MYSELF FIT FOR THE PRESIDENCY"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Impact Of Great Battle, Notable Events Of July 4 Probably Inspired Lincoln

It seems fairly certain that the inspiration for the noble Gettysburg Address was the great military victory at Gettysburg just a few months before the dedication of the cemetery.

On that occasion on July 4, the day after the battle, Lincoln released this message to the people:

"The President announces to the country that the news from the Army of the Potomac up to 10 p.m. of the 3d is such as to cover the army with the highest honor, to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen; and that for this he especially desires that on this day He Whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and reverenced with profoundest gratitude."

Supplementing the reports of Gettysburg was the advice about the fall of Vicksburg, the most strategic point on the Mississippi in possession of the enemy. The double triumph gave Lincoln a theme for a brief speech he made that night. The people began milling about the White House in the late afternoon and in the evening a band began playing patriotic airs in front of the executive mansion. The President appeared at the central window under the portico and addressed the people in these words:

EIGHTY ODD YEARS

"How long ago is it — 80 odd years — since on the Fourth of July, for the first time in the history of the world, a nation by its representatives, assembled and declared as a self - evident truth that 'all men are created equal.' That was the birthday of the United States of America. Since then the Fourth of July has had several peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished men in the framing and support of the Declaration were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams — the one having penned it and the other sustained it. the most forcibly in debate — the only two of the 55 who sustained it being elected President of the United States.

"Precisely 50 years after they put their hands to the paper, it pleased Almighty God to take both from the stage of action. This was indeed a extraordinary and remarkable event in our history. Another President, five years later, was called from this stage of existence on the same day and month of the year; and now on this last Fourth of July just passed, when we have a gigantic rebellion, at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow that principle that all men are created equal, we have the surrender of a most powerful position and army on that very day, and not only so, but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near to us, through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of the month of July; and on the 4th the cohorts of those who opposed the declaration that all men are created equal, 'turned tail' and ran.

GLORIOUS THEME

"Gentlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion."

The serenade was widely circulated and it appeared in the Boston Morning Journal with several places noted where applause occurred. One of the places so noted was the reference to the Confederate retreat. Bostonians took issue with Lincoln's "turned tail and ran." When Lincoln heard the uproar, he told his secretary Noah Brooks: "Some people were very much outraged by that phrase and they thought it improper, so I resolved to make no more impromptu speeches if I could help it."

This resolution evidently came to mind at Gettysburg when he was serenaded the night before the battlefield dedication. Although he broke his resolution by saying a few words, they did not take the form of a speech. He remarked, "I have no speech to make. In my position it is somewhat important that I should not say anything foolish." As late as the fall of Richmond he stated: "The hardest of all speeches which I have to make is an answer to a serenade. I have never known what to say on such occasions."

In the light of such an attitude toward extemporaneous speaking, it seems foolish to assume that Lincoln would wait until he was enroute to the battlefield before writing down what he was to say or postpone the completion of the address until the morning of its delivery.

SAFER CONCLUSION

It seems safer to conclude that the actual preparation of the Gettysburg Address began in those hours following the Gettysburg victory when he associated in his mind those other historical events which had occurred on the birthday of the nation.

The opening lines at the cemetery, "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation," recall the Fourth of July atmosphere of 1776. The "eighty odd" years of the July 1863 serenade speech became "four score and seven" at the dedication. He concluded that the nation "our fathers brought forth," "conceived in liberty," and "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," "under God shall have a new birth of freedom." The actual climax of the Gettysburg Address was the "new birth" emphasis, and so recognized by all contemporary commentators, it was couched in the nativity sentiment of both the Declaration of Independence and the extemporaneous speech at the White House.

"NO MAN IS GOOD ENOUGH TO GOVERN ANOTHER

Abraham Lincoln expresses America at Springfield in 1837—"We find ourselves in peaceful possession of the fairest portion of the earth as regards extent of territory, fertility of soil and salubrity of climate. We find ourselves under the government of a system of political institutions conducing more essentially to the ends of civil and religious liberty than any of which the history of former times tells us. We find ourselves the legal inheritors of these fundamental blessings . . . they are a legacy bequeathed to us by a once hardy, brave and patriotic race of ancestors. . . ."

As the entire Nation commemorates the 100th Anniversary of his most famous speech—his Gettysburg Address, we express our gratitude to this truly great American, and pay honor to his memory on this important day.

Adams County National Bank
Gettysburg – Littlestown – McSherrystown

MAN, WITHOUT THAT OTHER'S CONSENT"

"THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT USE FORCE

"Better to remain silent and be thought a fool, than to speak out and remove all doubt."

Lincoln spoke with eloquent simplicity. Who has not, at some time, wished that he could speak with the wit and wisdom of Lincoln?

His Address as he dedicated the National Cemetery on the Battlefield of Gettysburg a century ago was spoken clearly and humbly. We are pleased to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech.

National Museum
Electric Map
Gettysburg, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. George D. Rosensteel

UNLESS FORCE IS USED AGAINST IT"



The above is a photograph of a statue of "Lincoln at Prayer" now resting in the Episcopal Cathedral at Alexandria.

OFFER EXPIRED

Ten years ago the Blumhaven Library at Frankford, Philadelphia, offered the sum of $5,000 "to any person who will produce" the copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address said to have been made for Judge Wills, "for unrestricted examination and which could be certified as genuine by a unanimous vote of five named Lincoln students." The offer expired on December 31, 1953.

The inscription which Lincoln had placed in the ring he slipped on the wedding finger of Mary Todd read: "A. L. to Mary Nov. 4, 1842. Love Is Eternal."

"LET REVERENCE FOR THE LAWS BE BREATHED BY EVERY AMERICAN

"In great contests each party claims to act in accordance with the will of God. Both may be, and one must be, wrong. God cannot be for and against the same thing at the same time. In the present civil war it is quite possible that God's purpose is something different from the purpose of either party; and yet the human instrumentalities, working just as they do, are the best adaption to effect His purpose.

"Surely, He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion, which no mortal could make, and no mortal could stay."

Montgomery Ward Co.
Shopping Center
Gettysburg, Pa.

MOTHER, TO THE LISPING BABE, THAT PRATTLES ON HER LAP"

Lincoln Had Ample Notice For Address

The manner in which President Lincoln was invited to come to Gettysburg to dedicate the National Cemetery is shrouded in the mysteries of history, but it seems certain that his appearance on the program was not an afterthought as popular folklore seems to suggest.

Possibly Lincoln first learned that his presence on the program at Gettysburg was desirable from a personal interview with two members of the Gettysburg commission, Senator Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota, and Senator Thomas W. Ferry of Michigan, who volunteered to call on the President and make known the invitation of the commission.

Written confirmation of the desire of the commission for his presence at Gettysburg is found in two letters both dated November 2, 1863 and sent under the same cover, which were directed to the President by David Wills. One was a formal invitation for the President to make "a few appropriate remarks" at the dedication of the national cemetery. It was signed by Wills as "agent, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Penna., and acting for all the states," which were participating in the burial ground plans. The other was of a personal character as its contents reveal:

WILLS LETTER

Gettysburg, Nov. 2, 1863
To his excellency A. Lincoln
President U.S.
Sir:

As the Hotels in our town will be crowded and in confusion at the time referred to in the extended invitation, I write to invite you to stop with me. I hope you will feel it your duty to lay aside pressing business for a day, to come here to perform this last sad rite to our soldier dead on this 19th instant.

Gov. Curtin and Hon. Edward Everett will be my guests at that time and if you come you will please join them at my house.

You will confer a favor if you will advise me early of your intentions.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant
David Wills

NO ACCEPTANCE

There is no copy of Lincoln's acceptance of the speech assignment or of the invitation to stay with Wills. Gov. Curtin wrote Lincoln on November 4 that he would see him shortly and possibly through him the engagement was confirmed and the hospitality of Wills accepted. It is evident that Lincoln had two weeks and a half to prepare his few remarks, so ample time was available for meditation and reflection as to what he might say. By Sunday, November 15, according to Noah Brooks, a newspaper correspondent, who talked with the President about the speech, it was then in written form.

On November 17, the day before Lincoln started for Gettysburg, he presented Edward Bates, his attorney general, with an elastic pen holder. On reaching his desk, Bates wrote a note of thanks for the pen which he said fitted his "rough hand, exactly." In appreciation for the gift Bates sent a pen made from the quill of a Bald Eagle with this sentiment expressed, "I hope you may find occasion to use it during your present term in signing your name to some great historic document." Perhaps Lincoln used the Bald Eagle pen in copying one of the two preliminary writings of the Gettysburg Address and in a measure served the purpose anticipated by the attorney general.

It was also on November 17 that Secretary Stanton was in contact with the President about the plans for transportation to Gettysburg. It would appear from former accounts of the proceedings that Stanton may have been responsible for the first hurried schedule drawn which planned to bring the President to Gettysburg at noon on the day of the speech, and which brought from Lincoln this reaction: "I do not like this arrangement. I do not wish to go so that by the slightest accident we will fail entirely, and, at the best, the whole to be a mere breathless running of the gauntlet. But any way."



The above protograph of Abraham Lincoln and his son "Tad" was taken in 1864.

Stanton apparently sent this dispatch with the following memorandum to the President:

War Department
Washington City
November 17, 1863

Mr. President:

The arrangement I have proposed has been made. The train will leave the depot at 12 o'clock. I will assign the adjutant general or Col. Ferry to accompany you as personal escort and to control the train. A. Carnegie will call for you at 12. Please furnish me with the names of those whom you may invite that they may be furnished with tickets and unauthorized intrusion prevented.

Yours truly,
Edwin M. Stanton

As the note shows Andrew Carnegie called on Lincoln and accompanied him as the representative of the railroad.

Stanton sent at least three telegrams to Lincoln while he was at Gettysburg. One about the war maneuvers reached him the evening of November 18 which contained this personal note: "By inquiry Mrs. Lincoln informed me that your son is better this evening." One of the other war telegrams dated November 19, the day of the address, carried this personal note: "Mrs. Lincoln reports your son's health as a great deal better, and that he will be out today."

When Lincoln left for Gettysburg, "Tad," the youngest child, was severely ill and Lincoln spoke to Everett and others about the condition of the child. The encouraging telegram of the evening and the reassuring



message the next morning that "Tad" was convalescing must have brought relief to a worried mind, and would appear to have removed the last obstacle for a proper rendition of the oration.

Usual Future Faced Lincoln

There has been a tendency to view the passing of Abraham Lincoln when but 56 years of age, purely as a political calamity. Some historians have gone so far as to stress the point that his martyrdom was the primary factor in his elevation to a place among the immortals. There are others, however, who believe that possibly his political task was not completely finished by April 15, 1865. There is every indication that had he lived he would have brought to the reconstruction days a type of statesmanship transcending even his first administration.

Little attention has been given to the cutting short by an assassin of Lincoln's career as a jurist. How well the former Illinois lawyer would have graced the chair of the chief justice of the Supreme Court bench has been given but little consideration. What about his moral integrity and its influence on the institutions with which he might have been associated, had he lived? Would his oratory have suffered as he approached a more mature age? For our present inquiry, we wonder if the assassin's bullet did not cut short one of the most promising literary careers in the field of American letters. (Lincoln Lore, February 4, 1952)

"Capital has its rights, which are as worthy as any other rights." — Lincoln, December 3, 1861.

"THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES, AND NOT THEIR SERVANTS, CAN

In Abraham Lincoln there was a Christlike humility. No person could have been more humble or patient than Lincoln. He had the ability to understand human nature, to recognize and overlook its weaknesses, to handle it diplomatically with a sense of fair play and a sense of humor and to be honest with it.

Just a century ago today, he delivered his famous Address on the battlefields of Gettysburg. We pay honor to him on the 100th Anniversary of this great speech.

Swope's "66" Station
150 Carlisle Street — Gettysburg, Pa.

SAFELY REVERSE THEIR OWN DELIBERATE DECISIONS"

"HE WHO DOES SOMETHING AT THE HEAD OF ONE REGIMENT

"In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity."

The inclination to exchange thoughts with one another is probably an original impulse of our nature. To express our thoughts clearly and simply—to know what to say and how to say it—is an asset only a few of us possess. Abraham Lincoln was one of the few.

On the 100th Anniversary of his famous Address delivered on the Battlefields of Gettysburg, we pay tribute to this great emancipator.

The Varsity Diner
32 Carlisle Street — Gettysburg, Pa.

WILL ECLIPSE HIM WHO DOES NOTHING AT THE HEAD OF A HUNDRED"

"WHOEVER CAN CHANGE PUBLIC OPINION

"May our children and our children's children for a thousand generations continue to enjoy the benefits conferred upon us by a united country; and have cause yet to rejoice under those glorious institutions bequeathed us by Washington and his compeers!"

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, we pause to give thanks for the benefits we have enjoyed by being a strong and united America.

K. & W. Tire Co.

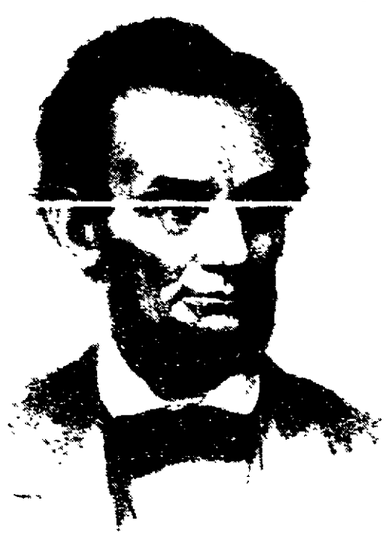
104 Carlisle St. Gettysburg, Pa.

CAN CHANGE THE GOVERNMENT"

President Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation Of Thanksgiving

Issued October 3, 1863

The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To those bounties which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate



Photograph of an engraving of Lincoln by Engleby Walpcir.

and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to foreign states to invite and provoke their aggressions, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theater of military conflict; while that theater has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

ABUNDANT YIELD

Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship; the ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battlefield; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are gracious gifts of the Most High God, Who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

SHOULD BE ACKNOWLEDGED

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and one voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father Who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

Abraham Lincoln.

"YOU CAN NOT FAIL IF YOU RESOLUTELY DETERMINE

At the close of any struggle when practically every adult male has been a participator in some of its scenes, a living history is found in every family—a history bearing the indubitable testimonies of its own authenticity—a history that can be read and understood alike by all, the wise and the ignorant, the learned and the unlearned.

Lincoln's Address delivered on the fields of Gettysburg a century ago expresses the sacrifices and bravery of Americans for all times and for all generations. We humbly pay honor to this great man on the 100th Anniversary of his famous speech.

Metropolitan Edison Company

THAT YOU WILL NOT"



Lincoln holds a council of war in the executive mansion, Washington, in 1861.

Original Of Emancipation Proclamation In Archives

When Lincoln became President on March 4, 1861, there were almost four million Negro slaves in the United States. Slavery was a legal institution in 15 of the 34 States of the Union: it was much older than the United States itself. Within a few weeks after Lincoln took office 11 of the slaveholding states had declared their withdrawal from the Union and had set up a new government, the Confederate States of America; civil war had begun; the Union was in grave danger of being destroyed.

Lincoln s dominating purpose was to preserve the Union. For more than a year he resisted demands that he take aggressive action against slavery, because he feared that to do so might drive border states out of the Union. By the summer of 1862, however, he had decided to act. His antislavery convictions were perhaps reinforced by two other considerations. One was the growing sentiment in the North, voiced by many members of Congress, in favor of immediate emancipation. The other was the danger that Great Britain and France would give diplomatic recognition to the Confederacy. Their governments were friendly to the South, but the rank and file of their people were opposed to slavery and they might be won to sympathy with the Union cause if the United States clearly announced its intention to free the slaves.

SUBMITS DRAFT

Having determined his course, Lincoln submitted to the Cabinet his draft of the proclamation. Secretary of State William H. Seward suggested that action be put off until the tide of war, then running strongly against the Union armies, should turn in their favor. Lincoln agreed to this and so he waited until September 22, 1862, five days after the Confederate invasion of the North had been turned back at Antietam. He then issued a preliminary proclamation declaring that on January 1, 1863, all persons held as slaves in states or parts of states still in rebellion should be "then, thenceforward, and forever free." On the appointed day he signed the document now known as the Emancipation Proclamation, formally proclaiming the freedom of all slaves held in areas still in revolt.

The proclamation clarified and strengthened the position of the government in the North and went far toward assuring that Great Britain and France would not recognize the Confederacy as an independent nation. It brought freedom to the slaves as the Union armies extended their occupation of the South and compelled obedience to the proclamation. Later, on December 18, 1865, the 13th amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery as an institution throughout the whole of the United States.

PRESERVE ORIGINAL

The original of the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, is in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. It is written on two large sheets of paper, folded to make four leaves, or eight pages. The last three pages are blank. The document was originally tied with narrow red and blue ribbons, which were attached to the signature page by a wafered impression of the seal of the United States. Most of the ribbon remains; parts of the seal are still decipherable, but other parts have worn off.

The document was bound with other proclamations in a large volume preserved for many years by the Department of State. When it was prepared for binding it was reinforced with strips along the center folds and then mounted on a still larger sheet of heavy paper. Written in red ink on the upper right-hand corner of this larger sheet is the number of the proclamation, 95, given to it by the Department of State long after it was signed. With other records, the volume containing the Emancipation Proclamation was transferred in 1936 from the Department of State to the National Archives of the United States.

"TELL TAD THE GOATS AND FATHER ARE

We pay honor to Abraham Lincoln on the 100th Anniversary of his most famous speech—his Address at Gettysburg a century ago.

"I know the American people are much attached to their government. I know they would suffer much and patiently before they would ever think of exchanging it for another—yet, notwithstanding all this, if the laws be continually despised and disregarded, if their rights to be secure in their persons and property are held by no better tenure than the caprice of a mob, the alienation of their affections from the government is a natural consequence; and to that, sooner or later, it must come."

. . . Lincoln's respect for law in his speech at Springfield, Jan. 27, 1837.

Adams County Farm Bureau Co-op Assn.

N Washington Street Gettysburg, Pa.

VERY WELL — ESPECIALLY THE GOATS"

"To General Meade, Never Sent, Signed"

A story is told about the comments Lincoln made upon reading a scorching letter one of his cabinet members had written and was preparing to send to a critic. Lincoln read it over and made some remark about the writer's ability to tell the addressee what he thought of him. The President also complimented the cabinet member for getting his feelings out of his system and down on paper. When the secretary started to seal the letter, the President asked, "You are not going to send it, are you?"

Lincoln is reported to have on occasion written similar letters "to get his feeling out of his system." One such letter was to General Meade for not bringing the war to a quicker end after the Battle of Gettysburg. Meade had learned of the President's dissatisfaction with him and had asked to be relieved of his command. Lincoln's letter was in reply to the request and was written with great care and precision.

However, he addressed the envelope "To General Meade, never sent or signed."

Role Of Guard Who Failed His Duty Lost In Feverish Hunt For Assassin

In the hue and cry that arose immediately after the assassination of President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, the role of the one culprit who might have prevented the murder is almost completely overlooked.

Lincoln's guard on the fateful evening, about which he seemed to have a premonition, was John F. Parker, one of four men assigned to the President's side by the Metropolitan Police Force. Parker's job was to halt any individuals from entering the Presidential box.

According to William H. Crook, another of the guards: "The guard took his position at the rear of the box, close to the entrance leading into the box. His orders were to stand there, fully armed and to permit no unauthorized person into the box. His orders were to stand there and protect the President at all hazards. From this spot where he was thus stationed, this guard could not see the stage or the actors; but he could hear the words the actors spoke, and he became so interested in them that, incredible as it may seem, he quietly deserted his post of duty, and walking down the dimly lighted side aisle, deliberately took a seat."



Ostensibly Parker sat for only a few moments. At some time during the play, he left the balcony, went down the street and joined some cronies, notably Francis E. Burns, the President's coachman, who said, "The special police officer and the footman of the President came up to him and asked him to take a drink with them; which he did."

WANDERED ABOUT

While he wandered about, Booth, who had thoroughly cased the theater and prepared an entrance into the box, managed to kill the President. Had Parker remained on duty, there almost certainly could have been no assassination.

Eventually there were charges brought against Parker by Superintendent A. C. Richards because "that said Parker was detailed to attend and protect the President Mr. Lincoln, that while the President was at Ford's Theater on the night of April 14th last said Parker allowed a man to enter the President's private box and shoot the President."

There was never any trial on these charges and it was not until three laters later that Parker was dishonorably dismissed from the police force for sleeping on his beat.

RECORD SHOWS

The record shows that early on the morning following Lincoln's shooting he brought into the police station a bedraggled street walker, against whom he proved no case.

Hardly anyone attended to the dereliction of duty on Parker's part. Years later Crook, who was off duty that sad night, wondered why the negligence of the guard had never been divulged. He wrote: "So far as I know, it was not even investigated by the police department. Yet had he done his duty, President Lincoln would not have been murdered by Booth."

What kind of a man was Parker? How did he get his appointment? The record shows that he was thirty-five years old, married and the father of three children. In the spring of 1864 he had been in trouble for slack duty performance. He had been found asleep on a streetcar when he should have been patrolling his beat. He was accused of conduct unbecoming an officer through five weeks of residence in a house of prostitution, where it was alleged he had been drunk, had been put to bed and had fired his pistol through a window. The board found that he was at a house of ill fame "with no other excuse than that he had been sent for by the owner." The board's Parker was unreliable.

The only reference to the manner in which he secured White House duty is a note from Mrs. Lincoln on Executive Mansion stationery certifying to the District of Columbia Provost Marshal that "John F. Parker . . . has been detailed for duty at the Executive Mansion by order of (signed) Mrs. Lincoln."

"IT IS NO PLEASURE TO ME

"It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year. . . . He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and immigration while He has opened to us new sources of wealth and has crowned the labor of our workingmen in every department of industry with abundant rewards."

". . . I . . . recommend to my fellow-citizens that . . . they do reverently humble themselves in the dust and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations."

. . . Thanksgiving proclamation, Oct. 20, 1864. X. 245.

G. C. Murphy Co.

Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa

TO TRIUMPH OVER ANYONE"

"FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL,

LINCOLN

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

He held his place—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.
And when he fell in Whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

Hartford Civil War Round Table

Hartford, Conn.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE IF YOU CAN"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Early Holograph Address Copies Caused Confusion Among Lincoln Scholars

There are still extant five autographed copies of the Gettysburg Address written by Abraham Lincoln. Three of these were manuscripts penned after the speech was presented; the other two were probably composed before the delivery of the oration.



Tad Lincoln in a Union officer's uniform.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to which of the two prededication copies was the earliest draft of the address. Both documents are now preserved in the Library of Congress. The most valuable draft, however, seems to be that purchased in 1949 by a Cuban, Oscar B. Cintas, for $54,000. In 1909 it was designated by the War Department as "the standard version."

The preponderance of evidence against the generally accepted tradition that the President first wrote the speech while traveling by train to the ceremonies removes from consideration the time and place elements associated with that story. However, the tradition that Lincoln did some writing in connection with the address after he reached the home of Judge Wills at Gettysburg seems confirmed by a display of dependable testimony. How much of the text, if any, was first put down on paper by Lincoln after reaching Gettysburg is a more difficult problem.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

The preliminary draft, probably written in Washington 10 days or two weeks before the dedication ceremonies, is written in ink on two sheets of paper without printed letterheads. It has been designated as a preliminary draft because it does not contain in the written text the two words "under God" which Lincoln most certainly used in the spoken rendition of the speech. These two words appear in the three copies the President prepared after arriving back in Washington and also the words 'under God" are included in the stenographic reports of what Lincoln said. The absence of the two words "under God" is our best evidence that it was drafted before the speech was delivered.

This draft of the speech has all the earmarks of a working copy. Its very appearance with as many as nine corrections indicates it was a revised abstract and not a final writing. It is the only one of the fifvefff copies written by Lincoln which is mutilated by so many interpolations.

The first four corrections consist of crossed out words with more appropriate ones written above them These are the substitutions Lincoln made: "Are" for "have," "met" for "come"; "the" for "A"; and "of" for "for." All four of the words substituted for the crossed out words are used in other copies, definitely implying that this was the first draft.

OTHER CORRECTIONS

The next correction was made by the use of a caret which was placed before the word "power" and above the caret the word "poor." In every other draft except this one the version is "our poor power." This seems to indicate that the improvement was made after the first writing of the address.

The other preliminary draft consisting of two different sheets in reality comprises two separate documents. One was written on executive mansion stationery, the other on a wide ruled paper. One was evidently prepared in Washington, the other at Gettysburg and this implies that they were written at different times.

Evidently the first sheet, carefully written in ink was supplemented originally by a second sheet of the same character as the last line on the first sheet ends abruptly in the middle of a sentence. Perhaps the President finished this sentence on another sheet of paper and also wrote the few remaining lines which concluded the address. The second sheet is lost. Whether it was inadvertently left at Washington or destroyed, having been rewritten at Gettysburg, is impossible to say.

PENCIL VERSION

It is not difficult to associate the first sheet with the second sheet written in pencil because the last three words in ink on the first sheet are crossed out with a pencil and a new transitional clause is written in pencil above the marked out words. Then Mr. Lincoln completed the address with a pencil on the wide ruled paper. In this way the two sheets were incorporated.

It is almost universally accepted that Lincoln wrote the first sheet in Washington and took it with him to Gettysburg. It is also generally accepted that he wrote the second sheet with pencil at Gettysburg as Nicolay states he went almost directly from the writing to the place where the ceremonies were to be held. The tradition also has wide circulation that Lincoln inadvertently left some paper associated with the address in Washington. If this was the second written page of the original that was mislaid, it was obviously necessary to rewrite all the second page after reaching Gettysburg.

FIRST DRAFT

There will always be a sharp division of opinion about these early versions. A few years ago Paul M. Angle assembled all five holograph copies of the oration described in the following way:

First draft, 29 lines. Written in Washington 10 days or two weeks before the dedication ceremonies. The fact that the conclusion is in pencil may indicate that Lincoln worked on the draft at two different times. However, John Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary, wrote that Lincoln during his speech "held in his hand the manuscript first draft of his address which he had finished only a short time before." This copy turned up in the papers of John Hay and was presented to the Library of Congress by his children.

Second draft. 33 lines. Written at Gettysburg on the morning of November 19, 1863. This is the copy that Lincoln held while he spoke This copy was immaculate as far as condition is concerned, apparently never having been folded or carried in anyone's pocket. There are nine corrections in the text implying that it had been a working copy. This was also presented to the Library of Congress by the heirs of John Hay.

Third draft, 31 lines Edward Everett, who was the principal speaker at Gettysburg, wrote Lincoln in January, 1864, requesting a copy of the President's remarks to bind with his own lengthy oration for presentation to the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair at New York. Lincoln complied with the request and the two copies bound together, which were sent to one of the sponsors, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, sold for $1,000. Hon. Henry W. Keyes claimed that the purchaser was an uncle of his whom he does not name. Eventually the manuscripts were purchased by the school children of Illinois with the aid of Marshall Field. The Illinois State Historical Library is the custodian of this valuable acquisition.

FOURTH DRAFT

Fourth draft 31 lines. George Bancroft, the historian, wrote to Lincoln in the spring of 1864 for a copy of the address which might be lithographed with a collection of other writings and then sold at the Maryland Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair to be held in Baltimore. When the copy arrived it was found to be unsuitable for lithographer's use, having no caption or signature. After receiving from Lincoln a second copy, Bancroft kept the earlier one for himself and this has been known as the first Bancroft copy. This copy was eventually presented to Cornell University



Fifth draft, 37 lines. The second copy prepared for Bancroft by the President found its way into the hand of Col. Alexander Bliss who with J. P. Kennedy issued and had charge of the sale at the Baltimore Fair of the lithograph book called Autograph Leaves of Our Country's Authors. This publication contained a facsimile of Lincoln's final draft of the address. This is the copy certified by the War Department.

There is also a tradition that Lincoln gave a copy of the address to his Gettysburg host Judge David Wills. In 1953 the Blumhaven Library at Frankford, Philadelphia, offered $5,000 to any person who would produce the document for unrestricted examination and which could be certified as genuine by a unanimous vote of five named Lincoln students. No one came forward.

"LEGISLATION AND ADJUDICATION MUST FOLLOW, AND

"Their (our American ancestors') was the task—and nobly they performed it — to possess themselves, and through themselves us, of this goodly land, and to uprear upon its hills and its valleys a political edifice of liberty and equal rights; 'tis ours only to transmit these—the former unprofaned by the foot of an invader, the latter undecayed by the lapse of time and untorn by usurpation —to the latest generation that fate shall permit the world to know."

... On American inheritance, Jan. 27, 1837

Weishaar Bros., Inc.

37 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

CONFORM TO, THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY"

"IT IS BAD TO BE POOR. I SHALL GO TO THE WALL FOR BREAD AND MEAT

Happy is the land whose leader in a time of great trial can speak for the silent and the inarticulate; who can find words for their noblest intentions and give meaning to their suffering and bereavement!

Happy is America to have had—and to have—Abraham Lincoln; to have heard for a century the simple words he spoke at Gettysburg ringing in her memory until those words have become the Credo of the republic!

"Government of the people, by the people, for the people"—a creed often wilfully betrayed, but forever in the nation's consciousness—and on her conscience.

Back Mountain
Civil War Round Table

Dallas, Pennsylvania

IF I NEGLECT MY BUSINESS THIS YEAR AS WELL AS LAST"

"THE LOSS OF ENEMIES

"It is most cheering and encouraging for me to know that in the efforts which I have made, and am making, for the restoration of a righteous peace to our country, I am upheld and sustained by the good wishes and prayers of God's people. No one is more deeply than myself aware that without His favor our highest wisdom is but as foolishness, and that our most strenuous efforts would avail nothing in the shadow of His displeasure. . . ."

. . . Many words of wisdom were spoken by Lincoln. His speeches, debates, letters, and anecdotes have been preserved for all times. On the 100th Anniversary of his most famous speech—his Gettysburg Address, we proudly join in paying honor to this great American.

Teeter Stone, Inc.

Gettysburg, Pa.

DOES NOT COMPENSATE FOR THE LOSS OF FRIENDS"

Cooper Speech Boomed Lincoln

Until his appearance February 27, 1860, as the principal speaker at Cooper Institute at the invitation of the Young Men's Republican Union of New York City, Abraham Lincoln was considered merely as vice presidential material. The speech brought him before the people of the East in a most favorable light and actually put him on the track for the Presidency.

The organization was founded in 1856 as the "Fremont and Dayton Central Union," and was dedicated to promote freedom through the first Republican campaign. They were young men "without ambition for political place or pecuniary reward," and in the 1856 election distributed tickets. guarded ticket booths and printed and circulated publications for the cause of the Union.

In January 1960, the group held a course of public meetings in which the names of Lincoln, Clay, Blair, Sherman and Sumner were prominent. During the campaign the organization circulated over 4,000,000 pages of documents, including 864,000 pages of Lincoln's Cooper Institute speech.



A photographer was able to snap this picture of President Lincoln and two friends at Hanover Junction when President's train stopped there briefly enroute to Gettysburg on November 18, 1863. Lincoln delivered "a few appropriate remarks" the following day in ceremonies dedicating the Gettysburg National Cemetery. This photo was taken from a Times enlargement of the original photograph.

Learned Much About Manners From His Wife

Mary Todd Lincoln has been given credit for Lincoln's culture, which so impressed Edward Everett at a banquet at the Wills home in Gettysburg on the eve of the dedicatory program that he remarked later: "In gentlemanly appearance, manners and conversation the President was the peer of any man at the table." The banquet was attended by foreign ministers, cabinet members, governors and senators.

Lincoln was 28 years of age when he reached Springfield, with little or no training in the behavior of polite society. It is doubtful if Lincoln ever met a more highly cultured woman than the one he was to marry within three years after they met.

"It was in the home atmosphere which she created about him where he first learned about those little niceties in circles of refinements. Here also he took under her informal tutorage a required course in the fundamentals of liberal arts. Mary helped him to mend his manner and to mind his P's and Q's in a new order of refinement which he had never experienced before," said Lincoln Lore on May 10, 1954.

In 1855, Mrs Lyman Trumbull, wife of the Illinois senator, wrote to friends at home, "I have seen a great many prominent women since I came here, but I have not met anyone . . . as pretty a talker as Mary Lincoln." To be a fine conversationalist was one of the most desirable attainments for women among the social graces of that day.

"COMPROMISES OF PRINCIPLE BREAK DOWN

To an acquaintance who was surprised by the lucidity and simplicity of his speeches, and who asked where he had been educated, Lincoln replied: "I never went to school more than six months in my life, but I can say this: that among my earliest recollections I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way I could not understand. I do not think I ever got angry at anything else in my life; but that always disturbed my temper, and has ever since. . . ."

His famous Gettysburg Address expresses clearly the simplicity of his speeches. We proudly join the Nation in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this great speech.

Adams County Democratic
Committee

Fred G. Klunk, Chairman Marie Harbaugh, Vice Chairman

UNDER THEIR OWN WEIGHT"



Abraham Lincoln was born in the above log cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809.

Had Many Friends In Bloomington, Ill.

Bloomington, Ill., was the residence of Lincoln's most influential friends, who set the stage for a series of political events that eventually placed Lincoln in the President's chair. He made many appearances in Bloomington between his first trip in May, 1838, and May, 1865, when the train bearing his remains passed through Bloomington enroute to Springfield. By 5 o'clock in the morning of May 4, 1865, 5,000 of his friends had assembled at the depot where the train stopped for a few moments. An arch had been built over the tracks with the inscription, "Go To Thy Rest."

"We fell that all legal distinction between individuals of the same community founded on any such circumstance as color, origin, and the like are hostile to the genius of our institutions and incompatible with the true history of American liberty." Lincoln — May 31, 1841.

Signed Land Grant College Act In '62

Abraham Lincoln signed the Federal Land Grant College Act in 1862. Pennsylvania State College is said to have been the first institution established under this act.

To memoralize this episode a 12-foot mural has been created on the stair wall of the Old Main Building on the PSU campus. The central figure is Abraham Lincoln and at his side a youth is portrayed planting a symbolic fruit tree. Other figures represent occupational tasks and professions featured by these early land grant institutions. The Penn State mural was done by Henry Varnum Poor.

One of the best known Lincoln murals is in the state capitol in Harrisburg. Lincoln stands with bowed head on an elevated platform Beside the platform are standing soldiers, widows, orphans, politicians and citizens. It was done by Violet Oakley.

"THE CAUSE OF CIVIL LIBERTY MUST NOT BE SURRENDERED

On November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln dedicated the National Cemetery. His famous words are known to all mankind. With the unity that came out of this unforgettable strife 100 years ago, came additional prosperity and happiness to this country. It is for us to continue "cultivating the spirit that animated our forefathers, cherishing that fraternal spirit which has so long characterized us as a nation, excluding passion, ill temper, and precipitate action on all occasions . . . we shall number millions of happy and prosperous people."

We are pleased to join the nation in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's immortal address.

Meadow Valley Abattoir, Inc.

Biglerville Road Gettysburg, Pa.

AT THE END OF ONE, OR EVEN ONE HUNDRED DEFEATS"

Impact Of Great Battle, Notable Events Of July 4 Probably Inspired Lincoln

It seems fairly certain that the inspiration for the noble Gettysburg Address was the great military victory at Gettysburg just a few months before the dedication of the cemetery.

On that occasion on July 4, the day after the battle, Lincoln released this message to the people:

"The President announces to the country that the news from the Army of the Potomac up to 10 p.m. of the 3d is such as to cover the army with the highest honor, to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen; and that for this he especially desires that on this day He Whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and reverenced with profoundest gratitude."

Supplementing the reports of Gettysburg was the advice about the fall of Vicksburg, the most strategic point on the Mississippi in possession of the enemy. The double triumph gave Lincoln a theme for a brief speech he made that night. The people began milling about the White House in the late afternoon and in the evening a band began playing patriotic airs in front of the executive mansion. The President appeared at the central window under the portico and addressed the people in these words:

EIGHTY ODD YEARS

"How long ago is it — 80 odd years — since on the Fourth of July, for the first time in the history of the world, a nation by its representatives, assembled and declared as a self - evident truth that 'all men are created equal.' That was the birthday of the United States of America. Since then the Fourth of July has had several peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished men in the framing and support of the Declaration were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams — the one having penned it and the other sustained it the most forcibly in debate — the only two of the 55 who sustained it being elected President of the United States.

"Precisely 50 years after they put their hands to the paper, it pleased Almighty God to take both from the stage of action. This was indeed a extraordinary and remarkable event in our history. Another President, five years later, was called from this stage of existence on the same day and month of the year; and now on this last Fourth of July just passed, when we have a gigantic rebellion, at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow that principle that all men are created equal, we have the surrender of a most powerful position and army on that very day, and not only so, but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near to us, through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of the month of July; and on the 4th the cohorts of those who opposed the declaration that all men are created equal, 'turned tail' and ran.

GLORIOUS THEME

"Gentlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion."

The serenade was widely circulated and it appeared in the Boston Morning Journal with several places noted where applause occurred. One of the places so noted was the reference to the Confederate retreat. Bostonians took issue with Lincoln's "turned tail and ran." When Lincoln heard the uproar, he told his secretary Noah Brooks: "Some people were very much outraged by that phrase and they thought it improper, so I resolved to make no more impromptu speeches if I could help it."

This resolution evidently came to mind at Gettysburg when he was serenaded the night before the battlefield dedication. Although he broke his resolution by saying a few words, they did not take the form of a speech. He remarked, "I have no speech to make. In my position it is somewhat important that I should not say anything foolish." As late as the fall of Richmond he stated: "The hardest of all speeches which I have to make is an answer to a serenade. I have never known what to say on such occasions."

In the light of such an attitude toward extemporaneous speaking, it seems foolish to assume that Lincoln would wait until he was enroute to the battlefield before writing down what he was to say or postpone the completion of the address until the morning of its delivery.

SAFER CONCLUSION

It seems safer to conclude that the actual preparation of the Gettysburg Address began in those hours following the Gettysburg victory when he associated in his mind those other historical events which had occurred on the birthday of the nation.

The opening lines at the cemetery, "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation," recall the Fourth of July atmosphere of 1776. The "eighty odd" years of the July 1863 serenade speech became "four score and seven" at the dedication. He concluded that the nation "our fathers brought forth," "conceived in liberty," and "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," "under God shall have a new birth of freedom." The actual climax of the Gettysburg Address was the "new birth" emphasis, and so recognized by all contemporary commentators, it was couched in the nativity sentiment of both the Declaration of Independence and the extemporaneous speech at the White House.

"NO MAN IS GOOD ENOUGH TO GOVERN ANOTHER

Abraham Lincoln expresses America at Springfield in 1837

"We find ourselves in peaceful possession of the fairest portion of the earth as regards extent of territory, fertility of soil and salubrity of climate. We find ourselves under the government of a system of political institutions conducing more essentially to the ends of civil and religious liberty than any of which the history of former times tells us. We find ourselves the legal inheritors of these fundamental blessings . . . they are a legacy bequeathed to us by a once hardy, brave and patriotic race of ancestors. . . ."

As the entire Nation commemorates the 100th Anniversary of his most famous speech—his Gettysburg Address, we express our gratitude to this truly great American, and pay honor to his memory on this important day.

Adams County National Bank

Gettysburg – Littlestown – McSherrystown

MAN, WITHOUT THAT OTHER'S CONSENT"

"THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT USE FORCE

"Better to remain silent and be thought a fool, than to speak out and remove all doubt."

Lincoln spoke with eloquent simplicity. Who has not, at some time, wished that he could speak with the wit and wisdom of Lincoln?

His Address as he dedicated the National Cemetery on the Battlefield of Gettysburg a century ago was spoken clearly and humbly. We are pleased to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech.

National Museum

Electric Map

Gettysburg, Pa.

Mr and Mrs. George. D. Rosensteel

UNLESS FORCE IS USED AGAINST IT"



The above is a photograph of a statue of "Lincoln at Prayer" now resting in the Episcopal Cathedral at Alexandria.

OFFER EXPIRED

Ten years ago the Blumhaven Library at Frankford, Philadelphia, offered the sum of $5,000 "to any person who will produce" the copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address said to have been made for Judge Wills, "for unrestricted examination and which could be certified as genuine by a unanimous vote of five named Lincoln students." The offer expired on December 31, 1953.

The inscription which Lincoln had placed in the ring he slipped on the wedding finger of Mary Todd read: "A. L. to Mary Nov. 4, 1842. Love Is Eternal."

"LET REVERENCE FOR THE LAWS BE BREATHED BY EVERY AMERICAN

"In great contests each party claims to act in accordance with the will of God. Both may be, and one must be, wrong. God cannot be for and against the same thing at the same time. In the present civil war it is quite possible that God's purpose is something different from the purpose of either party; and yet the human instrumentalities, working just as they do, are the best adaption to effect His purpose.

"Surely, He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion, which no mortal could make, and no mortal could stay."

Montgomery Ward Co.

Shopping Center

Gettysburg, Pa.

MOTHER, TO THE LISPING BABE, THAT PRATTLES ON HER LAP'

Lincoln Had Ample Notice For Address

The manner in which President Lincoln was invited to come to Gettysburg to dedicate the National Cemetery is shrouded in the mysteries of history, but it seems certain that his appearance on the program was not an afterthought as popular folklore seems to suggest.

Possibly Lincoln first learned that his presence on the program at Gettysburg was desirable from a personal interview with two members of the Gettysburg commission, Senator Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota, and Senator Thomas W. Ferry of Michigan, who volunteered to call on the President and make known the invitation of the commission.

Written confirmation of the desire of the commission for his presence at Gettysburg is found in two letters both dated November 2, 1863 and sent under the same cover, which were directed to the President by David Wills. One was a formal invitation for the President to make "a few appropriate remarks" at the dedication of the national cemetery. It was signed by Wills as "agent, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Penna., and acting for all the states," which were participating in the burial ground plans. The other was of a personal character as its contents reveal:

WILLS LETTER

Gettysburg, Nov. 2, 1863
To his excellency A. Lincoln
President U.S.
Sir:

As the Hotels in our town will be crowded and in confusion at the time referred to in the extended invitation, I write to invite you to stop with me. I hope you will feel it your duty to lay aside pressing business for a day, to come here to perform this last sad rite to our soldier dead on this 19th instant.

Gov. Curtin and Hon. Edward Everett will be my guests at that time and if you come you will please join them at my house.

You will confer a favor if you will advise me early of your intentions.

With great respect.
Your obedient servant
David Wills

NO ACCEPTANCE

There is no copy of Lincoln's acceptance of the speech assignment or of the invitation to stay with Wills. Gov. Curtin wrote Lincoln on November 4 that he would see him shortly and possibly through him the engagement was confirmed and the hospitality of Wills accepted. It is evident that Lincoln had two weeks and a half to prepare his few remarks, so ample time was available for meditation and reflection as to what he might say. By Sunday, November 15, according to Noah Brooks, a newspaper correspondent, who talked with the President about the speech, it was then in written form.

On November 17 the day before Lincoln started for Gettysburg, he presented Edward Bates, his attorney general, with an elastic pen holder. On reaching his desk, Bates wrote a note of thanks for the pen which he said fitted his "rough hand, exactly." In appreciation for the gift Bates sent a pen made from the quill of a Bald Eagle with this sentiment expressed, "I hope you may find occasion to use it during your present term in signing your name to some great historic document." Perhaps Lincoln used the Bald Eagle pen in copying one of the two preliminary writings of the Gettysburg Address and in a measure served the purpose anticipated by the attorney general.

It was also on November 17 that Secretary Stanton was in contact with the President about the plans for transportation to Gettysburg. It would appear from former accounts of the proceedings that Stanton may have been responsible for the first hurried schedule drawn which planned to bring the President to Gettysburg at noon on the day of the speech, and which brought from Lincoln this reaction: "I do not like this arrangement. I do not wish to go so that by the slightest accident we will fail entirely, and, at the best, the whole to be a mere breathless running of the gauntlet. But any way."

CHANGE SCHEDULE

Stanton immediately contacted the railroad authorities about a change in schedule and a reply received at 3:50 p.m. the same day reveals that a Mr. Smith of the railroad staff was responsible for the "running of the gauntlet" itinerary.

The dispatch to Stanton follows:

We will take great pleasure in making the arrangements as you propose. This program furnishes abundant margin and will be less tatiguing. I have ordered the special train as desired to leave Washington at 12 o'clock tomorrow (Wednesday) and will notify and arrange with the other roads for it to proceed directly through to Gettysburg Mr. Smith's suggestions were designed to effect economy of time if that were essential.

J. W. Garrett

Stanton apparently sent this dispatch with the following memorandum to the President:

War Department
Washington City
November 17, 1863

Mr. President:

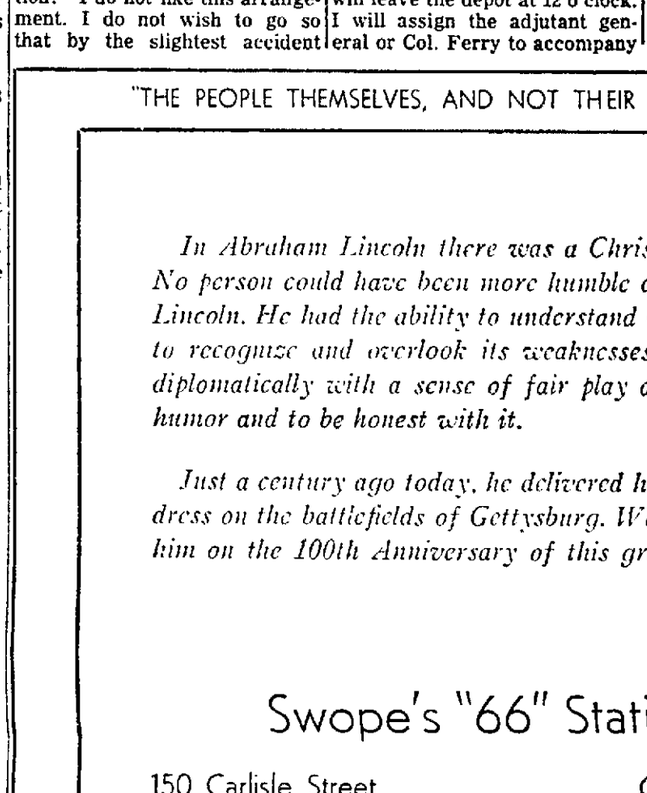
The arrangement I have proposed has been made. The train will leave the depot at 12 o'clock. I will assign the adjutant general or Col. Ferry to accompany you as personal escort and to control the train. A. Carnegie will call for you at 12. Please furnish me with the names of those whom you may invite that they may be furnished with tickets and unauthorized intrusion prevented.

Yours truly,
Edwin M. Stanton

As the note shows Andrew Carnegie called on Lincoln and accompanied him as the representative of the railroad.

Stanton sent at least three telegrams to Lincoln while he was at Gettysburg. One about the war maneuvers reached him the evening of November 18 which contained this personal note: "By inquiry Mrs. Lincoln informed me that your son is better this evening." One of the other war telegrams dated November 19, the day of the address, carried this personal note: "Mrs. Lincoln reports your son's health as a great deal better, and that he will be out today."

When Lincoln left for Gettysburg, "Tad," the youngest child, was severely ill and Lincoln spoke to Everett and others about the condition of the child. The encouraging telegram of the evening and the reassuring message the next morning that "Tad" was convalescing must have brought relief to a worried mind, and would appear to have removed the last obstacle for a proper rendition of the oration.



The above photograph of Abraham Lincoln and his son "Tad" was taken in 1864.

Usual Future Faced Lincoln

There has been a tendency to view the passing of Abraham Lincoln when but 56 years of age, purely as a political calamity. Some historians have gone so far as to stress the point that his martyrdom was the primary factor in his elevation to a place among the immortals. There are others, however, who believe that possibly his political task was not completely finished by April 15, 1865. There is every indication that had he lived he would have brought to the reconstruction days a type of statesmanship transcending even his first administration.

Little attention has been given to the cutting short by an assassin of Lincoln's career as a jurist. How well the former Illinois lawyer would have graced the chair of the chief justice of the Supreme Court bench has been given but little consideration. What about his moral integrity and its influence on the institutions with which he might have been associated, had he lived? Would his oratory have suffered as he approached a more mature age? For our present inquiry, we wonder if the assassin's bullet did not cut short one of the most promising literary careers in the field of American letters. (Lincoln Lore, February 4, 1952)

"Capital has its rights, which are as worthy as any other rights." — Lincoln, December 3, 1861.

"THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES, AND NOT THEIR SERVANTS, CAN

In Abraham Lincoln there was a Christlike humility. No person could have been more humble or patient than Lincoln. He had the ability to understand human nature, to recognize and overlook its weaknesses, to handle it diplomatically with a sense of fair play and a sense of humor and to be honest with it.

Just a century ago today, he delivered his famous Address on the battlefields of Gettysburg. We pay honor to him on the 100th Anniversary of this great speech.

Swope's "66" Station

150 Carlisle Street Gettysburg, Pa.

SAFELY REVERSE THEIR OWN DELIBERATE DECISIONS"



'HE WHO DOES SOMETHING AT THE HEAD OF ONE REGIMENT

"In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity."

The inclination to exchange thoughts with one another is probably an original impulse of our nature. To express our thoughts clearly and simply—to know what to say and how to say it – is an asset only a few of us possess. Abraham Lincoln was one of the few.

On the 100th Anniversary of his famous Address delivered on the Battlefields of Gettysburg, we pay tribute to this great emancipator.

The Varsity Diner

32 Carlisle Street Gettysburg, Pa.

WILL ECLIPSE HIM WHO DOES NOTHING AT THE HEAD OF A HUNDRED"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LINCOLN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

At Springfield Illinois



Friends, no one who has never been placed in a like position can understand my feelings at this hour, nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting. For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here have I lived from my youth, until now I am an old man. Here the most sacred ties of earth were assumed; here all my children were born; and here one of them lies buried. To you, dear friends, I owe all that I am. Today I leave you. I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon Washington. Unless the great God, who assisted him, shall be with me and aid me, I must fail; but if the same Omniscient Mind and almighty Arm that has directed and protected him shall guide and support me, I must not fail—I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To Him I commend you all. Permit me to ask that, with equal security and faith, you will invoke His wisdom and guidance for me. With these few words I must leave you, for how long I know not. Friends, one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell."

On the 11th of February, 1861, Lincoln delivered the above address to his friends who had assembled at the Great Western Railway station at Springfield, Illionis, to see him leave for his inauguration as President on March 4th, 1861.

Lincoln Was Mindful Of Carnage Here

Long before the Civil War broke out, there was at Gettysburg a burial place on an elevation known as Cemetery Hill. At the entrance to the cemetery a substantial two-story brick structure had been erected with rooms on either side of the driveway which passed under the arch connecting the two points of the building. Over the arch was a decorative urn, a memorial symbol of the dead.

When the northern and southern armies met here in the summer of 1863 this gateway structure became a strategic place in the Federal line and the focal point of some of the most severe fighting. If the soldiers had any sense of humor left by the time they reached this spot, it was probably revived by the sign near the cemetery gate which warned: "All persons using firearms in these grounds will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law."

The tremendous loss of life during the three days of the July battle can best be described by a comparison of the losses during the Battle of the Bulge in World War II where during a period of 30 days there were 53,000 allied troops killed, wounded or missing. At Gettysburg there were 53,000 men killed or wounded in three days.

TIME ELEMENT

Just how much the time element had to do with inspiring the Federal troops to victory at Gettysburg will never be known, but there must have been some psychological reaction to the realization that the concluding skirmishes of the great battle were being fought on July 4, the birthday of the nation. It would have been a stupid officer who did not utilize the anniversary atmosphere to drive home the sentiment expressed by Lincoln in his first message to Congress:



The Gettysburg National Cemetery today

"HE WHO WOULD BE NO SLAVE

We join the entire nation in paying homage to a truly great man, Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Lincoln's delight for music was reflected in his speech to the St. Marie Brass Band on November 16, 1860 — "I would beg to remind you that music is a very useful art. Many persons are now busy to ascertain what your next President delighted in during his younger days. I will tell you confidentially that my greatest pleasure, when taking a rest after splitting rails, was to play a solo on the Jews harp. . . ."

Ditzler's Music Supplies

5 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

MUST CONSENT TO HAVE NO SLAVE"

"Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them."

When Lincoln was first informed about the plans for a national cemetery at Gettysburg, the reports of the unprecedented number of casualties there were already known to him. In preparing his remarks, he must have been conscious of the great sacrifice made at Cemetery Hill and at other points where the battle waged furiously.

On the evening of November 17, two days before the dedication, William Saunders, who designed the burial plot, at the invitation of the President laid before him the plan for the new cemetery. According to Saunders, the President "seemed familiar with the topography of the place, although he had never been there." Saunders also remembered that Lincoln commented: "It is an admirable and befitting arrangement."

While preparing the address it is apparent that Lincoln had before him the picture of Gettysburg which he put into these words: "We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who gave their lives that that nation might live." He then talked about "the brave men, living and dead who struggled here," emphasizing that "the world can never forget what they did here."

With direct reference to the "honored dead" Lincoln urged that "we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion," and then he put into the form of a resolution a proposal that should be made, by every orator in every cemetery in every age, where American soldiers are buried. He said: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

DEEPLY IMPRESSED

The original source of this sentiment as expressed by Lincoln may have first appealed to him as a small boy when he read Weems' "Life of Washington" and was so deeply impressed with the sacrifices made by the fathers of the country. Weems pictures in dramatic fashion the parting of Washington and his soldiers at the close of the war in these words: "Happy farmers! The long winter of war is past and gone — the springtime of peace is returned and the voice of the dove is heard in our land! Restore your wasted farms. . . ." Then Weems follows with a portrait of how Washington was affected by coming upon the graves of some of his fallen soldiers and the author puts in quotations the sentiment of Washington: "There the battling armies met in thunder. The stormy strife was short. But yonder hillocks point the place where many of our fallen heroes sleep: perhaps some good angel has whispered that their fall was not in vain."

Those at Gettysburg did not die in vain. They saved the Union.

"THOSE WHO DENY FREEDOM TO OTHERS DESERVE IT NOT FOR THEMSELVES,

"We, the American people, find ourselves in the peaceful possession of the fairest portion of the earth as regards extent of territory, fertility of soil, and salubrity of climate. We find ourselves under the government of a system of political institutions conducing more essentially to the ends of civil and religious liberty than any of which the history of former times tell us. We, then mounting the stage of existence, found ourselves the legal inheritors of those fundamental blessings."

Speech, Springfield, Jan. 27, 1837.

Gettysburg Limestone Products Inc.

Fairfield R. 2, Pa.

AND, UNDER A JUST GOD, CANNOT LONG RETAIN IT"

Lincoln Met Patriot Here

A sidelight to President Lincoln's appearance here on November 18-19, 1863, was reported by the November 24, 1863, Compiler thus:

"Toward the close of the afternoon (Nov. 18), an incident occurred which must ever be inseparable from this occasion and which deserves a place in the story of this war as a noble representative fact. At the request of the President, a committee waited upon the brave old man, John Burns, who fought in three of our wars, it is said, and, who at the battle of Gettysburg, dressed himself in his Sunday clothes and went into the fight, which he did not leave until he had received three wounds. It need hardly be told how the patriot of the people, the honest pater patriae, Father Abraham, received this brave and venerable man. The greeting was extremely cordial — the 'God bless you, old man' of the nation in the person of the President. Arm-in-arm with the President and the Secretary of State, John Burns went to church that evening. Cheering to the President in his great office must be this simple event — most cheering to the declining years of 'brave John Burns.' In this touching incident, perhaps more than any other, Gettysburg was truly dedicated."

Burns, a 72-year-old native of Gettysburg, was a cobbler by trade who marched off indignantly when Lee's forces appeared to stand with the Union troops, shouldering an old musket and fighting with the 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers and then with the Iron Brigade. He died eight years after the battle.

1,188 Soldiers Were Buried On Battlefield

When Lincoln dedicated the Gettysburg Battlefield a hundred years ago, military dead interred in the cemetery were listed as follows:

Maine, 17; New Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 19; Rhode Island, 4; Massachusetts, 139; Connecticut, 12; New York, 158; New Jersey, 22; Pennsylvania, 100; Delaware, 14; Maryland, 15; Ohio, 24; Indiana, 31; Illinois, 8; Michigan, 48; Wisconsin, 31; Minnesota, 24; Virginia, 2; U.S. Infantry Regulars, 19, for a total of 606 identified by State. There were also 582 unknown military dead buried on the field for a grand total of 1,188.

Chaplain's Invocation Was "Very Affecting"

The Compiler of November 24, the issue immediately following the dedication of the National Cemetery printed the complete text of the Invocation by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, chaplain of the United States Senate, which was four times the length of Lincoln's speech, with the following note:

"During the offering of this most eloquent prayer, the most profound silence prevailed and every man was affected to tears. The touching pathos of the venerable divine, the occasion and the scene presented, was at once most affecting, and not a few eyes not accustomed to weep were bathed in tears.

"The President evidently felt very deeply, and with the venerable statesman and patriot, Hon. Edward Everett, who was by his side, seemed not ashamed to let their sympathetic tears be seen."

PRESIDENT SERENADED

On the Wednesday prior to the Gettysburg Address, the Compiler reported that "the President was serenaded twice during the evening and his appearance excited bursts of enthusiasm — showing the strong hold he had upon the affections of the people. He made a few remarks but they were characteristic of the pure and honest president."

"I Saw Lincoln One Day When--"

(Continued From Page 13)

he was deeply distressed to see the many wounded soldiers, and that his great heart was unspeakably burdened with the woes the war had brought, for just then the nation was passing through the darkest days of the civil war — it was just before the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat of General Lee's army at Gettysburg. That five minutes with Abraham Lincoln in Armory Square hospital I shall never forget.

T. D. Wallace

HE SPOKE TO LITTLE CHILD

Early in 1861 to the city of Newark, New Jersey, President-Elect Lincoln came. As a little child, not 10 years of age, I was not old enough to realize how great he was, but I had heard my father talk much of the good man who was to be at the head of our country. One morning I remember as a red letter day in my life, for father came hurriedly to the house and asked mother to dress me quickly, for he was going to take me to see Mr. Lincoln. I was all excitement, but was soon ready and, after a short walk, we were stationed very near where Mr. Lincoln was to halt and address the people. I remember nothing of what he said, but I became very enthusiastic when every one cheered and shouted — and then father lifted me up.

Mr. Lincoln put that great loving hand on my head and said, "God bless the child." I never shall forget that — to me — beautiful face — or the tender pressure of that hand on my head. Small as I was, it was more to me than would have been the gift of a diamond necklace, and the memory of that day is and always will be precious.

Anna A. Probasco

FOUND LINCOLN READING BIBLE TO SON

I served in the army during the civil war and was on detached service at the headquarters of Major General John Pope as private secretary in Washington during his preparation for the campaign of the army of Virginia, and during that time had frequent occasion to carry messages and papers to President Lincoln, hence it was my privilege to meet him personally many times in the performance of my duties.

On one occasion it was necessary to secure the signature of Mr. Lincoln early one morning before his usual office hours. I was welcomed with a pleasant "Good morning!" from Mr. Lincoln, whom I found sitting in his armchair by his table with his youngest son Tad sitting on one knee, while on the other rested a large, leather-bound, old - fashioned family Bible, which seemed to be open to the psalms. I shall never forget the tenderness and respect manifest in his face as he gently closed the book and laid it upon his table with the remark, "Tad and I have been reading in this good old book." He then took the papers which I handed him and, after looking them over, signed two or three with a quill pen and handed them back to me, with the remark, "The general sent you out early this morning." It has always been a satisfaction to know that President Lincoln was a habitual reader of the Bible.

CALLED ON LINCOLN

A few weeks before the death of Mr. Lincoln I was ordered to City Point, Virginia, to take part in the muster out of my regiment, which had been reduced by over four years' service to less than 200 men. On my way I stopped in Washington and called at the White House to see Mr. Lincoln and to deliver a letter from General Pope asking that I be appointed captain and assistant adjutant general in the regular army and assigned to his staff for duty. I found Mr. Lincoln seated at his desk as I had often seen him before, but I noticed that he had greatly changed in appearance. He seemed to have aged and there were dark shadows under the eyes. He recognized me at once and requested me to sit down while he read the letter. After a few words as to my health and welfare, he folded the letter and wrote on the back of it: "Secretary Stanton, please make the appointment within requested if compatible with the needs of the service. Signed: A. Lincoln." He told me to take the paper to Secretary Stanton, and, as he shook hands, spoke a few kindly words as I bade him good-by. I never saw him again, but I have a vivid remembrance of the pleasant smile which lit up his careworn face.

S. L. Conde

"THAT WE ARE RIGHT, WE CAN NOT DOUBT . . . IN LEAVING THE

[redacted]emonies at Gettysburg Edward Everett, who had been the main speaker of the day, wrote to Lincoln: . . . "Permit me to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you, with such eloquent simplicity and appropriateness, at the consecration of the cemetery. I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

We pay tribute to this great American, Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his Gettysburg Address.

Warren Chevrolet Sales

Lincolnway East Gettysburg, Pa.

PEOPLE'S BUSINESS IN THEIR HANDS, WE CAN NOT BE WRONG"

"THE SEVEREST JUSTICE

"It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, and to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their offenses and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action."

Fast Day Proclamation, Aug. 12, 1861.

Civil War Round Table

Gettysburg, Pa.

MAY NOT ALWAYS BE THE BEST POLICY"

"A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF

We are most happy to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's famous Gettysburg Address.

Sometime after this famous speech Lincoln said, "We may congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing its end. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. It has indeed been a trying hour for the Republic!"

Many trying hours have descended upon our Nation since that time. But Americans have united in their fight to preserve our Nation—and Americans always will!

Prosperity Dry Cleaners

Gettysburg, Pa.

CANNOT STAND"

Lincoln Noted For Humility

J. G. Randall, author of "Lincoln the Liberal Statesman," wrote, "Lincoln's greatness arose from a combination of qualities in a balanced personality. . . . Perhaps the inner source of his strength has not been plumbed."

The elements of Lincoln's personality seem to fall into three rather loosely defined areas which could be termed emotional trends, intellectual processes and behaviour tendencies.

He was noted for his quality of humility and frequently referred to himself as "humble Abraham Lincoln." His magnanimity is evidenced in his comment concerning a favor asked for the son of Justin Butterfield, who had beaten Lincoln for an office he wanted badly: "I am glad of an opportunity of doing a service for his son."

His patience is demonstrated in the closing sentence of his first inaugural address when he said "Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time."

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Rare Book Written By New York Newsman For Lincoln Campaign Of 1860 Owned By Local Couple; Author Describes Hardships Of Frontier, Rise To Prominence In Famed Douglas Debates

"That Lincoln and Hamlin can be, and will be, elected to the places to which they have been nominated we have no manner of doubt," wrote D. W. Bartlett, Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post and New York Independent in June 1860.

The words summed up Bartlett's impression of the "Life and Public Services of Hon. Abraham Lincoln," a book he had written hurriedly in the effort to elect Lincoln. A copy of the 103-year-old book is in the possession of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Yoder, Gettysburg R. 3.

Printed by Derby and Jackson, 498 Broadway, the publication sold for 25 cents and inside the front cover Derby and Jackson advertised for "an army of agents" to sell the book as the "reliable and authentic edition." It noted there were many other lives of Lincoln being distributed "without a shadow of Authority."

AUTHORED OTHER BOOKS

The author was described not only a Washington correspondent but also the author of "Lives of Modern Agitators," "Life of Lady Jane Gray," "Joan of Arc," etc.

The author, writing from Washington, D. C., June 1, 1860, says in his preface: "But a single word is necessary. Every reader will easily understand that a campaign life of any man got up with dispatch is like neither Boswell's 'Johnson' nor Lockhart's 'Scot.' They were the work of years — this of days. But it is believed that this is an accurate life of Mr. Lincoln in every respect, and as such, we send it forth to take its share in the great work of making Abraham Lincoln next President of these United States."

Bartlett's book quotes an unnamed friend of Lincoln as describing his early life in this fashion: "The family reached their new home in Indiana about the time the State was admitted into the Union. The region in which they settled was rude and wild, and they endured, for some years, the hard experience of a frontier life, in which the struggle with nature for existence and security is to be maintained only by constant vigilance. Bears, wolves and other wild animals still infested the woods and young Lincoln acquired more skill in the use of the rifle than knowledge of books. . . . Hard work, and plenty of it, was the order of the day, varied, indeed by an occasional bear-hunt, a not unfrequent deer-chase or other wild sport. Of course, when young Lincoln came of age, he was not a scholar. He could read and write, and had some knowledge of arithmetic, but that was about all; and as yet, he had but little ambition to know more of what was to be found in books. His attainments otherwise were not to be despised. He had grown to be six feet four inches in stature, was active and athletic, could wield the axe, direct the plough or use the rifle, as well as the best of his compeers, and was fully up to all the mysteries of prairie farming, and fully inured to hardship and toil. Since he arrived at age he has not been to school. Whatever his acquirements are, they have been picked up from time to time as opportunity occurred, or as the pressure of some exigency demanded."

SPLIT 3,000 RAILS

The book notes that at 21 Lincoln moved to Illinois, and that the first year he passed in Macon County, in hard labor upon a farm where he and a fellow laborer "in the year, 1830, split 3,000 rails."

Several pages of the book are devoted to the Black Hawk war, in which Lincoln served as a captain of militia.

Bartlett infers the snow of 1830 helped foster Lincoln's political career. He notes that "Mr. Lincoln was in his youth known as the swiftest runner, the best jumper, and the strongest wrestler among his fellows; and when he reached manhood and his physical frame became developed the early settlers pronounced him the stoutest man in the State. . . . The deep snow which occurred in the winter of 1830-31 was one of the chief troubles endured by the early settlers of Central and Southern Illinois. Its consequences lasted through several years. The people were illy prepared to meet it, as the weather had been mild and pleasant — unprecedentedly so up to Christmas — when a snow storm set in which lasted two days; something never before known even among the traditions of the Indians, and never approached in the weather of any winter since . . . the average deposit of snow was never, previous to 1830, more than knee deep . . . while it was breast high all that winter, not in drifts, but over a whole section . . . cattle and horses perished, the winter wheat was killed, the meagre stocks of provisions ran out, and the most wealthy settlers came near starving, while some of the poorer ones actually did. It was in the midst of such scenes that young Abraham Lincoln attained his majority and commenced his career of bold and manly independence. It was this discipline that was to try the soul of the future President. Communications between house and house was often entirely obstructed for teams, so that the young and strong men had to do all the traveling on foot; carrying from one neighbor what of his store he could spare to another, and bringing back something in return sorely needed. Men living five, 10, 20 and 30 miles apart were called neighbors then. Young Lincoln was always ready to perform these acts of humanity, and foremost in the counsels of the settlers when their troubles seemed gathering like a thick cloud about them. . . . About this time the Whigs of the county conferred upon him a nomination for the Legislature."

CONTRADICTS DOUGLAS

Because Lincoln was accused by Douglas and others of having voted as a congressman against provisions for the U.S. soldiers in Mexico during the Mexican war an extensive treatment is given in the book to Lincoln's actual votes and resolutions in Congress to show that Lincoln, while publicly holding in resolutions he presented in Congress that the U.S. was the aggressor in the war, at the same time voted for all the supplies needed by the soldiers fighting the war.

Later in the book, in printing excerpts of the debate between Douglas and Lincoln, Bartlett quotes Lincoln as answering Dougles' charge by saying, "I think my friend, the Judge, is equally at fault when he charges me at the time when I was in Congress of having opposed our soldiers who were fighting in the Mexican War. . . You remember I was an old Whig, and whenever the Democratic party tried to get me to vote that the war had been righteously begun by the President, I would not do it. But whenever they asked for any money, or land warrants, or anything to pay the soldiers there, during all that time, I gave the same vote that Judge Douglas did. You can think as you please as to whether that was consistent."

REPRINTS LETTERS

The book reprints the Douglas-Lincoln correspondence preceding the famed debates, July 24, 1858, at Chicago, Lincoln wrote to Douglas "Would it be agreeable to you to make an arrangement for you and myself to divide time, and address the same audiences, the present canvass? Mr. Judd, who will hand you this, is authorized to receive your answer; and if agreeable to you, to enter into the terms of such arrangement."

The same date Douglas wrote: "Hon. A. Lincoln, Your note of this date, in which you inquire if it would be agreeable to me to make an arrangement to divide the time, and address the same audiences during the present canvass, was handed me by Mr. Judd. Recent events have interposed difficulties in the way of such an arrangement.

"I went to Springfield last week for the purpose of conferring with the Democratic State Central Committee upon the mode of conducting the canvass and with them and under their advice, made a list of appointments covering the entire period until late in October. The people of the several localities have been notified of the times and places of the meetings. These appointments have all been made for Democratic meetings and arrangements have been made by which the Democratic candidates for Congress, for the Legislature and other offices will be present and address the people It is evident therefore that these various candidates, in connection with myself, will occupy the whole time of the day and evening and leave no opportunity for other speeches.

THIRD CANDIDATE

"Besides there is another consideration which should be kept in mind. It has been suggested recently that an arrangement had been made to bring out a third candidate for the United States Senate, who with yourself, should canvass the State in opposition to me, with no other purpose than to insure my defeat, by dividing the Democratic party for your benefit. If I should make this arrangement with you, it is more than probable that this other candidate, who has a common object with you, would desire to become a party to it, and claim the right to speak from the same stand; so that he and you, in concert, might be able to take the opening and closing speech in every case.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise, if it was your original intention to invite such an arrangement, that you should have waited until after I had made my appointments, inasmuch as we were both here in Chicago together for several days after my arrival, and again at Bloomington, Atlanta, Lincoln and Springfield. . . .

SUGGESTS ONE MEETING

"While under these circumstances I do not feel at liberty to make any arrangements which would deprive the Democratic candidates . . . from participating in the discussion at the various meetings designated by the Democratic State Central Committee, I will, in order to accommodate you, as far as it is in my power to do so, take the responsibility of making an arrangement with you for a discussion between us at one prominent point in each Congressional District except . . . where we have both spoken."

July 29, 1858, Lincoln replied: "Yours of the 24th in relation to an arrangement to divide time, and address the same audiences is received; and in apology for not sooner replying, allow me to say, that when I sat by you at dinner yesterday, I was not aware that you had answered my note, nor, certainly, that my own note had been presented to you. An hour after, I saw a copy of your answer in the Chicago Times and reaching home. I found the original awaiting me. Protesting that your insinuations of attempted unfairness on my part are unjust, and with the hope that you did no very considerately make them, I proceed to reply. . . ."

Lincoln then said he knew nothing of a possible third candidate, as reported in Douglas' letter to him.

AGREES ON LOCATIONS

He also held "as to your surprise that I did not sooner make the proposal to divide time with you, I can only say, I made it as soon as I resolved to make it. I did not know but that such proposal would come from you: I waited, respectfully, to see. . . . When your appointments were announced in the papers, extending only to the 21st of August, I for the first time, considered it certain that you would make no proposal to me, and then resolved that, if my friends concurred, I would make one to you. . . . I agree to an arrangement for us to speak at the seven places you have named and at your own times, provided you name the times at once, so that I, as well as you, can have to myself the time not covered by the arrangement. . . ."

July 30, 1858, Douglas wrote from Bement, Illinois, listing these times for the joint discussions: Ottawa, August 21; Freeport, August 27; Jonesboro, September 15; Charleston, September 19; Galesburgh, Octo-

(Continued On Page 3)



Robert Lincoln, son of the martyred President.

"IN ALL THAT THE PEOPLE CAN INDIVIDUALLY DO AS WELL FOR

"It is indeed most grateful to my feelings that the responsible position assigned me comes without conditions, save only such honorable ones as are fairly implied. I am not wanting in the purpose, though I may fail in the strength, to maintain my freedom from bad influences. . . . May the Almighty grant that the cause of truth, justice, and humanity shall in no wise suffer at my hands."

. . . From a letter written in 1860, after his nomination as President.

Wolfe's Restaurant

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

THEMSELVES, GOVERNMENT OUGHT NOT TO INTERFERE"

"IN EVERY CASE AND AT ALL HAZARDS THE

"The year that is drawing to its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature, that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God."

. . . Thanksgiving Proclamation, October 3, 1863. Basler 727.

Trailways

Union Bus Terminal

Gettysburg Pennsylvania

GOVERNMENT MUST BE PERPETUATED"

"ASSASSINATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS IS NOT AN AMERICAN CRIME"

Once when Lincoln was tired of a tedious courtroom wrangle in Rock Island, he wandered to the Mississippi River bank. There he found a small boy sitting. He asked the boy it he knew much about the river.

"I know all about it," the lad replied. "It was here before I was born and it has been here ever since."

Lincoln afterward told a friend he was glad to get where there was so much fact and so little opinion.

Centennial Cab Co.

Rear 39 York Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"ALL WE WANT IS TIME, PATIENCE AND A RELIANCE ON GOD"

What Did Lincoln Say At Gettysburg?

The two weekly newspapers in Gettysburg published different versions of Mr. Lincoln's Address a few days after the dedication.

Below are the two versions.

The Adams Sentinel

November 24, 1863

"FOUR score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. (Applause). Now, we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. (Applause.) The world will little note nor long remember what we may say here; but it can never forget what they did here. (Applause.)

"It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. (Applause.) It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that those dead shall not have died in vain. (Applause.) That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that Governments of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. (Long continued applause.)"

The Compiler

November 23, 1863

"FOUR score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the prosposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing the question whether this nation or any nation so conceived, so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on the great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate it, on a portion of the field set apart as the final resting place of those who gave their lives for the nation's life; but the nation must live, and it is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"In a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground in reality. The number of men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor attempts to add to its consecration. The world will little know and nothing remember of what we see here, but we cannot forget what these brave men did here.

"We owe this offering to our dead. We imbribe increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave their last full measure of devotion; we here might resolve that they shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, for the people, and for all people, shall not perish from earth."

"IF I DO GET UP A LITTLE TEMPER

"You, as a portion of the great American people, need only to maintain your composure, stand up to your sober convictions of right, to your obligations to the Constitution, and act in accordance with these convictions, and the clouds now on the horizon will be dispelled, and we shall have a bright and glorious future."

Many clouds have passed over the horizon since those words were spoken. As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the most famous speech — Lincoln's Gettysburg Address — we are ever mindful of our blessings; of the bright and prosperous future that awaits all Americans who work and strive for it.

Gettysburg Construction Co.

Taneytown Road Gettysburg, Pa.

I HAVE NO SUFFICIENT TIME TO KEEP IT UP"

"MOST FOLKS ARE ABOUT AS HAPPY AS THEY

Lincoln's reply to Edward Everett, November 20, 1863 — "In our respective parts yesterday (at the Gettysburg Dedication), you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that in your judgment, the little I did say was not entirely a failure."

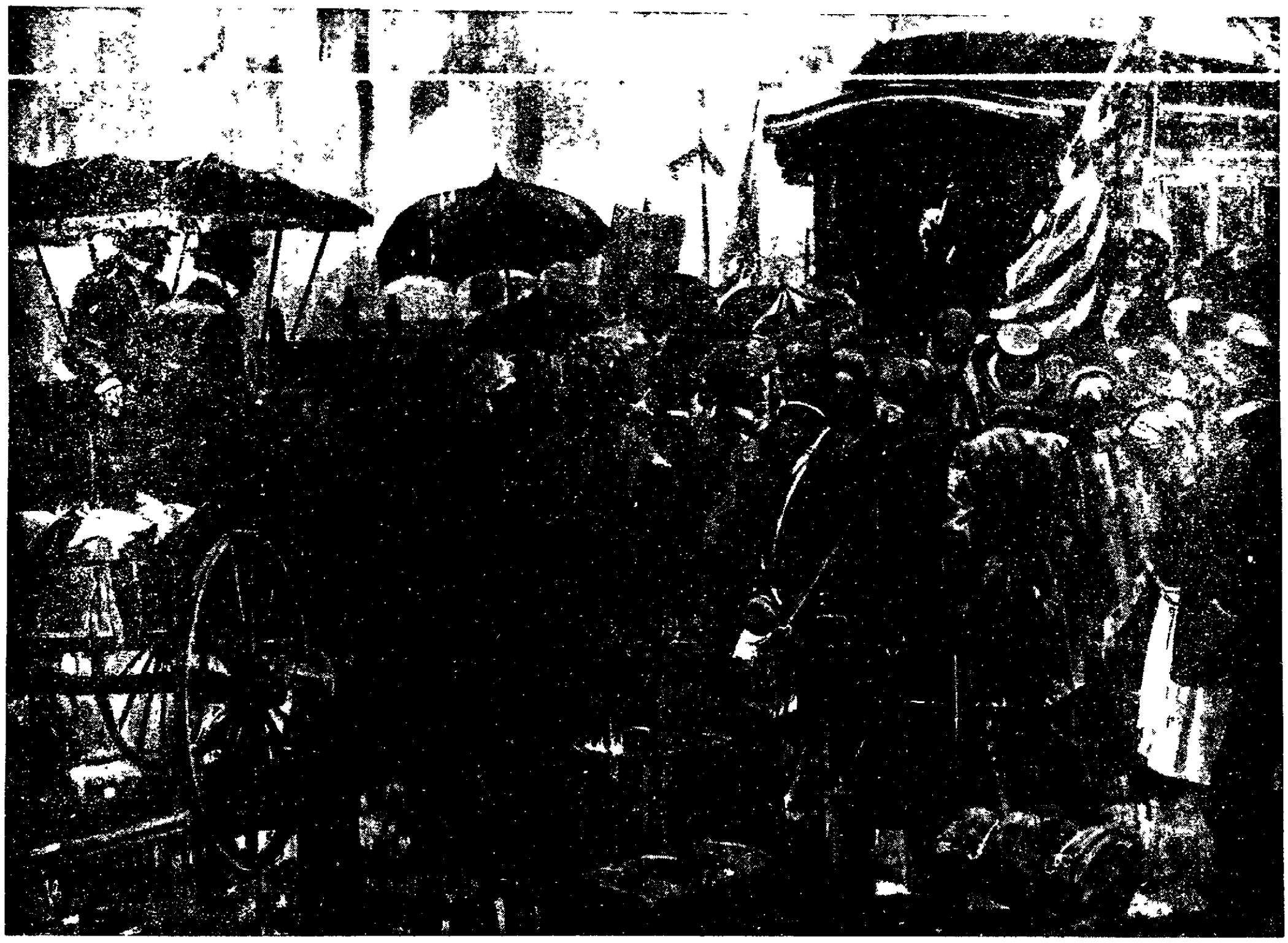
Littlestown Hardware & Foundry Co., Inc.

Littlestown, Pa.

MAKE UP THEIR MINDS TO BE"

LINCOLN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

At Springfield Illinois



Friends, no one who has never been placed in a like position can understand my feelings at this hour, nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting. For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here have I lived from my youth, until now I am an old man. Here the most sacred ties of earth were assumed; here all my children were born; and here one of them lies buried. To you, dear friends, I owe all that I am. Today I leave you. I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon Washington. Unless the great God, who assisted him, shall be with me and aid me, I must fail; but if the same Omniscient Mind and almighty Arm that has directed and protected him shall guide and support me, I must not fail—I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To Him I commend you all. Permit me to ask that, with equal security and faith, you will invoke His wisdom and guidance for me. With these few words I must leave you, for how long I know not. Friends, one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell."

On the 11th of February, 1861, Lincoln delivered the above address to his friends who had assembled at the Great Western Railway station at Springfield, Illionis, to see him leave for his inauguration as President on March 4th, 1861.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

Rare Book Written By New York Newsman For Lincoln Campaign Of 1860 Owned By Local Couple; Author Describes Hardships Of Frontier, Rise To Prominence In Famed Douglas Debates

(Continued From Page 2)

ber 7; Quincy, October 13, and Alton, October 15 He added, "I agree to your suggestion that we shall alternately open and close the discussion I will speak at Ottawa one hour, you can reply, occupying an hour and a half, and I will then follow for half an hour At Freeport, you shall open the discussion and speak one hour, I will follow for an hou and a half and you can reply for a half hour. We will alternate in like manner at each successive place."

Lincoln replied from Springfield, July 31, 1858, "Yours of yesterday, naming places, times and terms for joint discussions between us, was received this morning. Although by the terms, as you propose, you take four openings and closes to my three, I accede, and thus close the arrangement. . . ."

PRESS ACCLAIM

Bartlett then notes "of the joint debates which followed this correspondence the press of the entire country has spoken and it is the highest praise of Mr. Lincoln to say, as the press everywhere said, that he held his ground in every encounter with Mr. Douglas, as a debater and as an orator. He had truth on his side to be sure, which is always a great advantage, but neither in repartee nor in argument did Mr. Douglas for once confuse or confute his opponent."

Bartlett quotes a description of the Galesburgh debate written by "an Illinois correspondent of a Boston journal, said to be the president of an Illinois college:"

"The men are entirely dissimilar. Mr. Douglas is a thick-set, finely-built, courageous man and has an air of self confidence that does not a little to inspire his supporters with hope. Mr. Lincoln is a tall, lank man, awkward, apparently diffident, and when not speaking has neither firmness in his countenance, nor fire in his eye. . . .

"RICH SILVERY VOICE"

"Mr. Lincoln has a rich silvery voice, enunciates with great distinctness, and has a fine command of language. He commended by a review of the points Mr. Douglas had made. In this he showed great tact, and his retorts, though gentlemanly, were sharp and reached to the core of the subject in dispute. While he gave but little time to the work of review, we did not feel that anything was omitted which deserved attention.

"He then proceeded to defend the Republican party. Here he charged Mr. Douglas with doing nothing for freedom; with disregarding the rights and interests of the colored man; and for about 40 minutes he spoke with a power that we have seldom heard equalled. There was a grandeur in his thoughts, a comprehensiveness in his arguments, and a binding force in his conclusions, which were perfectly irresistible. The vast throng was silent as death; every eye was fixed upon the speaker, and all gave him serious attention. He was the tall man eloquent; his countenance flowed with animation, and his eye glistened with an intelligence that made it lustrous. He was no longer awkward and ungainly; but graceful, bold, commanding.

DOUGLAS LISTENED

"Mr. Douglas had been quietly smoking up to this time; but here he forgot his cigar and listened with anxious attention. When he rose to reply he appeared excited, disturbed, and his second effort seemed to us vastly inferior to his first. Mr. Lincoln had given him a great task, and Mr. Douglas had not time to answer him, even if he had the ability."

Bartlett then devotes numerous pages to the details of the debates and the positions taken by Lincoln.

The fourth part of the book details the convention at Chicago which nominated Lincoln. He gives the Republican platform adopted by the convention. He lists the votes and nominations by the various state delegations. On the first ballot William H. Seward received 173½ votes, Lincoln 102 and Edward Bates, of Missouri, 48. On the second ballot Seward had 184½ votes, Lincoln 181. On the third ballot Lincoln had 230½, of 1½ less than needed for nomination. "Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts then rose and corrected the vote of Massachusetts, by changing four votes, and giving them to Lincoln, thus nominating him by 2½ majority. The convention immediately became wildly excited."

CHEER LINCOLN

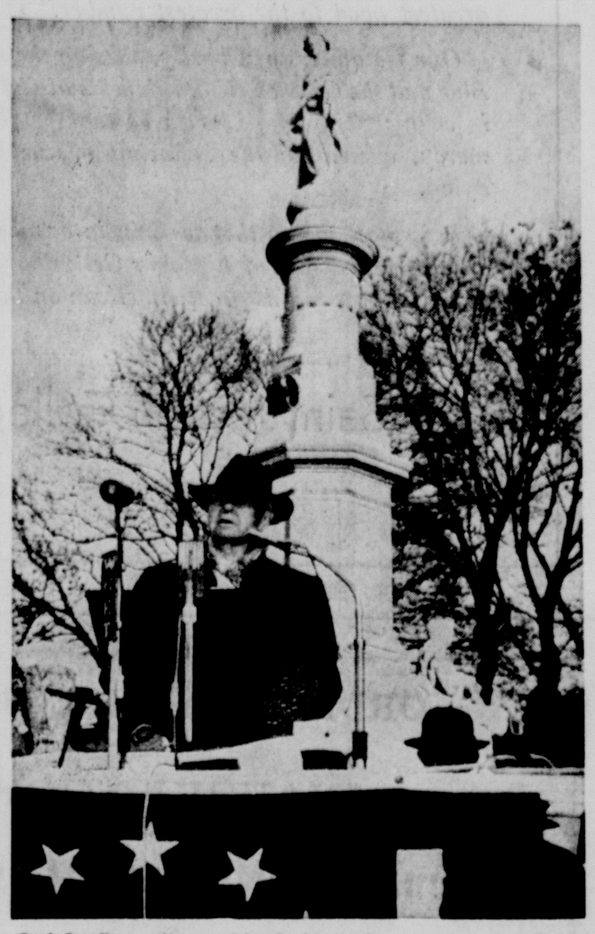
Shortly thereafter a man "appeared in the hall bringing a large painting of Mr. Lincoln. The scene at the time beggars description; 11,000 people inside and 20,000 or 25,000 outside, were yelling and shouting at once. Two cannon sent forth roar after roar in quick succession. Delegates bore up the sticks and boards bearing the names and the vast multitude before the platform were waving hats and handkerchiefs. The whole scene was one of the wildest enthusiasm."

Bartlett notes that Lincoln received 354 of the 466 votes when various states were allowed to change their votes during the third tabulation. Seward still received 110½ votes. Then William M. Evarts moved that the vote be made unanimous for Lincoln and that was the final decision of the group.

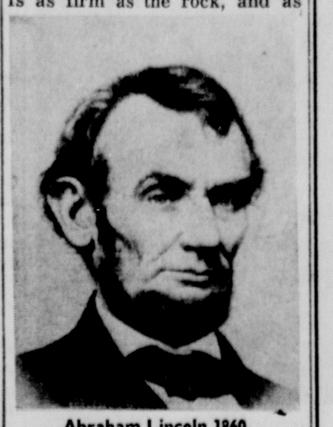
Bartlett then devotes a number of pages to newspaper editorials and stories finding Lincoln the finest of choices and concluded his book with a lengthy poem of which the following is an example:

"Our leader is one who, with
conquerless will,
Has climbed from the base to
the brow of the hill;
Undaunted in peril, unwavering
in strife
He has fought a good fight in
the Battle of Life
And we trust him as one who
come woe or come weal
Is as firm as the rock, and as
true as the steel,
Right loyal and brave, with no
stain on his crest,
Then hurrah, boys, for honest

'Old Abe of the West!'
And fling out your banner, the
old starry banner
The signal of triumph for 'Abe
of the West!' "



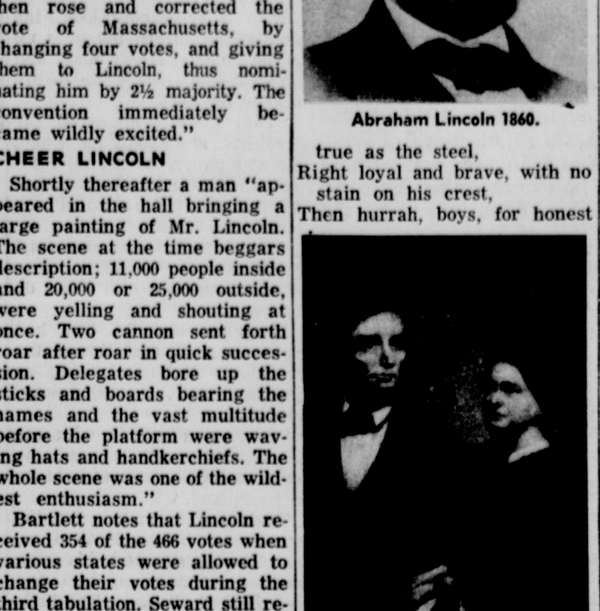
Carl Sandburg, famous Lincoln biographer, is shown standing in front the Soldiers' National Monument in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, delivering an address on the 96th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.



Abraham Lincoln 1860.



An early portrait of President and Mrs. Lincoln.



Lincoln Was An Expert Logician

"Lincoln was an expert logician. He brought to bear upon his opponents the batteries of remorseless logic. But he thought honestly and scorned the tricks of sophistry. He had a profound confidence in the reasoning judgment of the American people. He disdained all efforts to capture the populace by other means, or to employ his great talents in other than fair disputation. He treated opposing argument with an extraordinary power of analysis. He eviscerated the subject of discussion and laid it bare. He presented not abuse, not appeal to the emotions of the multitude, but cogent reasoning, and thus appeared before the American people representing their ideal of straightforward, honest representation of the truth, applicable to their crisis. Loyalty was commanded because reason exerted its sway." — Charles Evans Hughes.

"Nothing But Truth Proceeds From Them"

"Mr. Lincoln was a gentlemen, he was incapable of rudeness; he was benevolent in small things; and he had humility. In manners and personal bearing he gave the impression of fine blood, which could speak through his cheeks on occasion; and when one looked upon his towering frame, moving through the fashionable crowds at his receptions with awkward ease, he might well say — 'This form and this gait cannot lie, and nothing but truth can proceed from them." — Moncure D. Conway, excerpt from "Fortnightly Review," May 15, 1865.

Lincoln Literary Ability Well Known

Lincoln's literary ability has not escaped the notice of some American critiques. One of them states, "The Lincoln speeches and messages are all marked by the same original power and felicity. He used words as none of his contemporaries used them. His style was his own, and nobody could successfully imitate it.

"There is no trace of resemblance in any model in all the abundance of his compositions, but in every instance there is the same sense of individuality, the same assurance of perfect knowledge, the same skillful adaptation of means to an end which leave no room for criticism." — Lincoln Lore.

Lincoln Letter Used By Wilson

Lincoln's consoling letter to the widow Bixby for the loss of her sons by war, often associated because of its literary merit with Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address and the Gettysburg Address, contains but 130 words, or less than half as many as the speech he delivered in the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

Lincoln's first recorded toast was made early in 1837 at a public festival in Springfield, Ill., in honor of the legislature for the removal of the capitol. Lincoln's toast was: "All our friends — they are too numerous to mention now, individually, while there is no one of them who is not too dear to be forgotten or neglected."

Shuns Speech After Serenade

Lincoln's refusal to make a speech in response to a serenade at the Wills house in Gettysburg the night before he dedicated the cemetery was, in part, the result of an unhappy experience concerning an impromptu July 4 speech he made in Washington the day after the Battle of Gettysburg.

In describing the Confederate defeat he said they "turned tail" and ran.

The serenade speech was widely circulated and the Boston Morning Journal noted the applause to this particular phrase. However, the intellectuals of Boston took exception to this "crude figure of speech," and when reports reached Lincoln's ears he said, "Some people were very much outraged by that phrase which they thought improper, so I resolved to make no more impromptu speeches if I could help it."

In Gettysburg as he acknowledged the serenade, he remarked, "I have no speech to make. In my position it is somewhat important that I should not say anything foolish." He later remarked, "The hardest of all speeches which I have to make is an answer to a serenade. I never know what to say on such occasions."



Lincoln Used 83 Words In Sentence

Brevity was of utmost importance to Lincoln, and after once listening to a wordy speaker he was moved to remark:

"He can compress the most words into the smallest ideas of any man I have ever met."

A masterpiece of brevity was Lincoln's one-sentence reply to the committee of Congress' official notification that he had been re-elected to the presidency.

"With deep gratitude to my countrymen for this mark of their confidence; with a distrust of my own ability to perform the duty required under the most favorable circumstances, and now rendered doubly difficult by existing national perils; yet with a firm reliance on the strength of our free government, and the eventual loyalty of the people to the just principles upon which it is founded, and above all with the unshaken faith in the Supreme Ruler of nations, I accept this trust."

"An individual who undertakes to live by borrowing soon finds his original means devoured by interest and next, no one left to borrow from, so it must be with a government." Lincoln — March 4, 1843.

"That each one of you through this free government which we enjoyed have an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise and intelligence." Lincoln — August 22, 1864.

"I SHALL NOT DO MORE THAN I CAN

We are pleased to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Immortal Gettysburg Address.

This famous speech termed "a perfect piece of American eloquence,—noble, pathetic and appropriate," delivered by one our most famous countrymen—a truly great American!

Kennie's Food Market, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hoover

45 South Franklin Street Gettysburg, Pa.

BUT I SHALL DO ALL I CAN TO SAVE THE GOVERNMENT"

"A DROP OF HONEY CATCHES MORE FLIES THAN A GALLON OF GALL"

From a letter to Robert Allen in 1836:

"No one has needed favors more than I, and few, generally, have been less unwilling to accept them; but in this case favor to me would be injustice to the public, and therefore I must beg your pardon for declining it. That I once had the confidence of the people is sufficiently evident; and if I have since done anything, either by design or misadventure, which, if known, would subject me to a forfeiture of that confidence, he that knows of that thing, and conceals it, is a traitor to his country's interest."

We proudly join the nation in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's famous speech.

Dougherty and Hartley

Trading as Edward N. Stine

7 Baltimore Street Since 1892 Gettysburg, Pa.

"IT IS SAID THAT WE HAVE THE BEST GOVERNMENT THE WORLD EVER KNEW"

"WE WILL GROW STRONG BY CALMNESS AND MODERATION"

Abraham Lincoln once said, ". . . in every locality we should look beyond our noses; and at least say nothing on points where is is probable we shall disagree."

Lincoln was noted for his diplomacy, skill and wisdom. His guidance had weathered the nation through some of the darkest hours in American History.

Today, the Nation commemorates the 100th Anniversary of his Immortal Gettysburg Address. Investors Loan Corporation is proud to pay honor to his memory on this occasion.

Investors Loan Corporation

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

"ALL THAT I AM OR HOPE TO BE I OWE TO MY ANGEL MOTHER"

"THAT SOME SHOULD BE RICH SHOWS THAT OTHERS MAY BECOME RICH,

During this, the period of the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's delivery of his immortal Gettysburg Address, we pause, with the rest of the free world, in contemplation of the meaningfulness of his few short remarks. In those remarks lies the creed by which every free country can be guided in their endeavor to establish a government created and perpetuated by the governed.

The "great task remaining before us . . ." on this Dedication Day is to work toward the end that will make Lincoln's words meaningful to all mankind. Each one of us must "highly resolve," as the Great Emancipator said, "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom." We need that rebirth now as never before.

Hall Of Presidents

Gettysburg, Pa.

AND HENCE IS JUST ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE"

"IF ALL MEN WERE JUST, THERE STILL WOULD BE SOME

"Human nature will not change. . . . In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good.

"Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as a philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good, too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. Until now it was not known to the world that this was a possibility."

. . . Response to a serenade, Washington, D. C., in 1864.

C. W. Holtz

Route 1 Gettysburg, Pa.

THOUGH NOT SO MUCH, NEED OF GOVERNMENT"

Early Holograph Address Copies Caused Confusion Among Lincoln Scholars

There are still extant five autographed copies of the Gettysburg Address written by Abraham Lincoln. Three of these were manuscripts penned after the speech was presented: the other two were probably composed before the delivery of the oration.



Tad Lincoln in a Union officer's uniform.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to which of the two prededication copies was the earliest draft of the address. Both documents are now preserved in the Library of Congress. The most valuable draft, however seems to be that purchased in 1949 by a Cuban, Oscar B. Cintas, for $54,000. In 1909 it was designated by the War Department as "the standard version."

The preponderance of evidence against the generally accepted tradition that the President first wrote the speech while traveling by train to the ceremonies removes from consideration the time and place elements associated with that story. However, the tradition that Lincoln did some writing in connection with the address after he reached the home of Judge Wills at Gettysburg seems confirmed by a display of dependable testimony. How much of the text, if any, was first put down on paper by Lincoln after reaching Gettysburg is a more difficult problem.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

The preliminary draft, probably written in Washington 10 days or two weeks before the dedication ceremonies, is written in ink on two sheets of paper without printed letterheads. It has been designated as a preliminary draft because it does not contain in the written text the two words "under God" which Lincoln most certainly used in the spoken rendition of the speech. These two words appear in the three copies the President prepared after arriving back in Washington and also the words 'under God" are included in the stenographic reports of what Lincoln said. The absence of the two words "under God" is our best evidence that it was drafted before the speech was delivered.

This draft of the speech has all the earmarks of a working copy. Its very appearance with as many as nine corrections indicates it was a revised abstract and not a final writing. It is the only one of the fifvefff copies written by Lincoln which is mutilated by so many interpolations.

The first four corrections consist of crossed out words with more appropriate ones written above them These are the substitutions Lincoln made: "Are" for "have," "met" for "come"; "the" for "A"; and "of" for "for." All four of the words substituted for the crossed out words are used in other copies, definitely implying that this was the first draft.

OTHER CORRECTIONS

The next correction was made by the use of a caret which was placed before the word "power" and above the caret the word "poor." In every other draft except this one the version is "our poor power." This seems to indicate that the improvement was made after the first writing of the address.

The other preliminary draft consisting of two different sheets in reality comprises two separate documents. One was written on executive mansion stationery, the other on a wide ruled paper. One was evidently prepared in Washington, the other at Gettysburg and this implies that they were written at different times.

Evidently the first sheet, carefully written in ink was supplemented originally by a second sheet of the same character as the last line on the first sheet ends abruptly in the middle of a sentence. Perhaps the President finished this sentence on another sheet of paper and also wrote the few remaining lines which concluded the address. The second sheet is lost. Whether it was inadvertently left at Washington or destroyed, having been rewritten at Gettysburg, is impossible to say.

PENCIL VERSION

It is not difficult to associate the first sheet with the second sheet written in pencil because the last three words in ink on the first sheet are crossed out with a pencil and a new transitional clause is written in pencil above the marked out words. Then Mr. Lincoln completed the address with a pencil on the wide ruled paper. In this way the two sheets were incorporated.

It is almost universally accepted that Lincoln wrote the first sheet in Washington and took it with him to Gettysburg. It is also generally accepted that he wrote the second sheet with pencil at Gettysburg as Nicolay states he went almost directly from the writing to the place where the ceremonies were to be held. The tradition also has wide circulation that Lincoln inadvertently left some paper associated with the address in Washington. If this was the second written page of the original that was mislaid, it was obviously necessary to rewrite all the second page after reaching Gettysburg.

FIRST DRAFT

There will always be a sharp division of opinion about these early versions. A few years ago Paul M. Angle assembled all five holograph copies of the oration described in the following way:

First draft, 29 lines. Written in Washington 10 days or two weeks before the dedication ceremonies. The fact that the conclusion is in pencil may indicate that Lincoln worked on the draft at two different times. However, John Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary, wrote that Lincoln during his speech "held in his hand the manuscript first draft of his address which he had finished only a short time before." This copy turned up in the papers of John Hay and was presented to the Library of Congress by his children.

Second draft, 33 lines. Written at Gettysburg on the morning of November 19, 1863. This is the copy that Lincoln held while he spoke This copy was immaculate as far as condition is concerned apparently never having been folded or carried in anyone's pocket. There are nine corrections in the text implying that it had been a working copy. This was also presented to the Library of Congress by the heirs of John Hay.

Third draft, 31 lines Edward Everett, who was the principal speaker at Gettysburg, wrote Lincoln in January, 1864, requesting a copy of the President's remarks to bind with his own lengthy oration for presentation to the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair at New York. Lincoln complied with the request and the two copies bound together, which were sent to one of the sponsors, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, sold for $1,000 Hon. Henry W. Keyes claimed that the purchaser was an uncle of his whom he does not name. Eventually the manuscripts were purchased by the school children of Illinois with the aid of Marshall Field. The Illinois State Historical Library is the custodian of this valuable acquisition.

FOURTH DRAFT

Fourth draft 31 lines. George Bancroft, the historian, wrote to Lincoln in the spring of 1864 for a copy of the address which might be lithographed with a collection of other writings and then sold at the Maryland Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair to be held in Baltimore. When the copy arrived it was found to be unsuitable for lithographer's use, having no caption or signature. After receiving from Lincoln a second copy, Bancroft kept the earlier one for himself and this has been known as the first Bancroft copy. This copy was eventually presented to Cornell University



Fifth draft, 37 lines. The second copy prepared for Bancroft by the President found its way into the hand of Col. Alexander Bliss who with J. P Kennedy issued and had charge of the sale at the Baltimore Fair of the lithograph book called Autograph Leaves of Our Country's Authors. This publication contained a facsimile of Lincoln's final draft of the address. This is the copy certified by the War Department.

There is also a tradition that Lincoln gave a copy of the address to his Gettysburg host Judge David Wills. In 1953 the Blumhaven Library at Frankford, Philadelphia, offered $5,000 to any person who would produce the document for unrestricted examination and which could be certified as genuine by a unanimous vote of five named Lincoln students. No one came forward.

"LEGISLATION AND ADJUDICATION MUST FOLLOW, AND

"Their (our American ancestors') was the task—and nobly they performed it — to possess themselves, and through themselves us, of this goodly land, and to uprear upon its hills and its valleys a political edifice of liberty and equal rights; 'tis ours only to transmit these—the former unprofaned by the foot of an invader, the latter undecayed by the lapse of time and untorn by usurpation —to the latest generation that fate shall permit the world to know."

. . . On American inheritance, Jan. 27, 1837

Weishaar Bros., Inc.

37 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

CONFORM TO, THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY"

"IT IS BAD TO BE POOR. I SHALL GO TO THE WALL FOR BREAD AND MEAT

Happy is the land whose leader in a time of great trial can speak for the silent and the inarticulate; who can find words for their noblest intentions and give meaning to their suffering and bereavement!

Happy is America to have had—and to have—Abraham Lincoln; to have heard for a century the simple words he spoke at Gettysburg ringing in her memory until those words have become the Credo of the republic!

"Government of the people, by the people, for the people"—a creed often wilfully betrayed, but forever in the nation's consciousness—and on her conscience.

Back Mountain
Civil War Round Table

Dallas, Pennsylvania

IF I NEGLECT MY BUSINESS THIS YEAR AS WELL AS LAST"

"THE LOSS OF ENEMIES

"It is most cheering and encouraging for me to know that in the efforts which I have made, and am making, for the restoration of a righteous peace to our country, I am upheld and sustained by the good wishes and prayers of God's people. No one is more deeply than myself aware that without His favor our highest wisdom is but as foolishness, and that our most strenuous efforts would avail nothing in the shadow of His displeasure. . . ."

. . . Many words of wisdom were spoken by Lincoln. His speeches, debates, letters, and anecdotes have been preserved for all times. On the 100th Anniversary of his most famous speech—his Gettysburg Address, we proudly join in paying honor to this great American.

Teeter Stone, Inc.

Gettysburg, Pa.

DOES NOT COMPENSATE FOR THE LOSS OF FRIENDS"

Learned Much About Manners From His Wife

Mary Todd Lincoln has been given credit for Lincoln's culture, which so impressed Edward Everett at a banquet at the Wills home in Gettysburg on the eve of the dedicatory program that he remarked later: "In gentlemanly appearance, manners and conversation the President was the peer of any man at the table." The banquet was attended by foreign ministers, cabinet members, governors and senators.

Lincoln was 28 years of age when he reached Springfield, with little or no training in the behavior of polite society. It is doubtful if Lincoln ever met a more highly cultured woman than the one he was to marry within three years after they met.

"It was in the home atmosphere which she created about him where he first learned about those little niceties in circles of refinements. Here also he took under her informal tutorage a required course in the fundamentals of liberal arts. Mary helped him to mend his manner and to mind his P's and Q's in a new order of refinement which he had never experienced before," said Lincoln Lore on May 10, 1954.

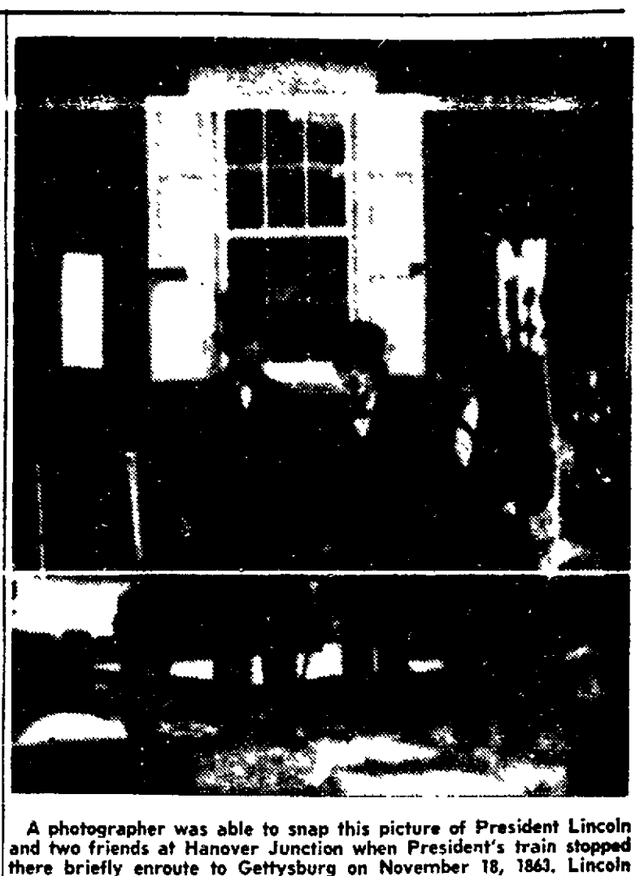
In 1855, Mrs Lyman Trumbull, wife of the Illinois senator, wrote to friends at home, "I have seen a great many prominent women since I came here, but I have not met anyone . . . as pretty a talker as Mary Lincoln." To be a fine conversationalist was one of the most desirable attainments for women among the social graces of that day.

Cooper Speech Boomed Lincoln

Until his appearance February 27, 1860, as the principal speaker at Cooper Institute at the invitation of the Young Men's Republican Union of New York City, Abraham Lincoln was considered merely as vice presidential material. The speech brought him before the people of the East in a most favorable light and actually put him on the track for the Presidency.

The organization was founded in 1856 as the "Fremont and Dayton Central Union," and was dedicated to promote freedom through the first Republican campaign. They were young men "without ambition for political place or pecuniary reward," and in the 1856 election distributed tickets, guarded ticket booths and printed and circulated publications for the cause of the Union.

In January 1960, the group held a course of public meetings in which the names of Lincoln, Clay, Blair, Sherman and Sumner were prominent. During the campaign the organization circulated over 4,000,000 pages of documents, including 864,000 pages of Lincoln's Cooper Institute speech.



A photographer was able to snap this picture of President Lincoln and two friends at Hanover Junction when President's train stopped there briefly enroute to Gettysburg on November 18, 1863. Lincoln delivered "a few appropriate remarks" the following day in ceremonies dedicating the Gettysburg National Cemetery. This photo was taken from a Times enlargement of the original photograph.

"COMPROMISES OF PRINCIPLE BREAK DOWN

To an acquaintance who was surprised by the lucidity and simplicity of his speeches, and who asked where he had been educated, Lincoln replied: "I never went to school more than six months in my life, but I can say this: that among my earliest recollections I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way I could not understand. I do not think I ever got angry at anything else in my life; but that always disturbed my temper, and has ever since. . . ."

His famous Gettysburg Address expresses clearly the simplicity of his speeches. We proudly join the Nation in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this great speech.

Adams County Democratic Committee

Fred G. Klunk, Chairman Marie Harbaugh, Vice Chairman

UNDER THEIR OWN WEIGHT"



Abraham Lincoln was born in the above log cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809.

Had Many Friends In Bloomington, Ill.

Bloomington, Ill., was the residence of Lincoln's most influential friends, who set the stage for a series of political events that eventually placed Lincoln in the President's chair. He made many appearances in Bloomington between his first trip in May, 1838, and May, 1865, when the train bearing his remains passed through Bloomington enroute to Springfield. By 5 o'clock in the morning of May 4, 1865, 5,000 of his friends had assembled at the depot where the train stopped for a few moments. An arch had been built over the tracks with the inscription, "Go To Thy Rest."

"We fell that all legal distinction between individuals of the same community founded on any such circumstance as color, origin, and the like are hostile to the genius of our institutions and incompatible with the true history of American liberty." Lincoln — May 31, 1841.

Signed Land Grant College Act In '62

Abraham Lincoln signed the Federal Land Grant College Act in 1862 Pennsylvania State College is said to have been the first institution established under this act.

To memoralize this episode a 12-foot mural has been created on the stair wall of the Old Main Building on the PSU campus. The central figure is Abraham Lincoln and at his side a youth is portrayed planting a symbolic fruit tree. Other figures represent occupational tasks and professions featured by these early land grant institutions. The Penn State mural was done by Henry Varnum Poor.

One of the best known Lincoln murals is in the state capitol in Harrisburg Lincoln stands with bowed head on an elevated platform Beside the platform are standing soldiers, widows, orphans, politicians and citizens. It was done by Violet Oakley.

"THE CAUSE OF CIVIL LIBERTY MUST NOT BE SURRENDERED

On November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln dedicated the National Cemetery. His famous words are known to all mankind. With the unity that came out of this unforgettable strife 100 years ago, came additional prosperity and happiness to this country. It is for us to continue "cultivating the spirit that animated our forefathers, cherishing that fraternal spirit which has so long characterized us as a nation, excluding passion, ill temper, and precipitate action on all occasions . . . we shall number millions of happy and prosperous people."

We are pleased to join the nation in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's immortal address.

Meadow Valley Abattoir, Inc.

Biglerville Road Gettysburg, Pa.

AT THE END OF ONE, OR EVEN ONE HUNDRED DEFEATS"

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®



The above photograph of Baltimore St., Gettysburg, was taken on the morning of November 19, 1863. It was taken from a spot in the vicinity of the Jennie Wade residence and looks north. It shows a small crowd of spectators at the intersection of Baltimore St. and the Emmitsburg Rd. (now Steinwehr Ave.). In the approximate center is a military unit approaching the intersection. President Lincoln is believed to be the mounted figure in back of the unit, although he is not definitely identified. The two-story structure at the left is said to be the former Winebrenner tannery with its smokestack adjoining.

Programme of Arrangements and Order of Exercises

FOR THE INAUGURATION

OF THE

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG,

ON THE 19TH OF NOVEMBER, 1863.

The military will form in Gettysburg at 9 o'clock a. m., on Carlisle street, north of the square, its right resting on the square, opposite McClellan's Hotel, under the direction of Major General Couch.

The State Marshals and Chief Marshal's aids will assemble in the public square at the same hour.

All civic bodies except the citizens of States will assemble, according to the foregoing printed programme, on York street at the same hour.

The delegation of Pennsylvania citizens will form on Chambersburg street, its right resting on the square, and the other citizen delegations, in their order, will form on the same street in rear of the Pennsylvania delegation.

The Marshals of the States are charged with the duty of forming their several delegations so that they will assume their appropriate positions when the main procession moves.

The head of the column will move at precisely 10 o'clock a. m.

The route will be up Baltimore street to the Emmittsburg road; thence to the junction of the Taneytown road; thence, by the latter road, to the Cemetery, where the military will form in line, as the General in command may order, for the purpose of saluting the President of the United States.

The military will then close up, and occupy the space on the left of the stand.

The civic procession will advance and occupy the area in front of the stand, the military leaving sufficient space between them and the line of graves for the civic procession to pass.

The ladies will occupy the right of the stand, and it is desirable that they be upon the ground as early as ten o'clock a. m.

The exercises will take place as soon as the military and civic bodies are in position, as follows:

Music.
Prayer.
Music.
ORATION.
Music.
DEDICATORY REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Dirge.
Benediction.

After the benediction the procession will be dismissed, and the State Marshals and special aids to the Chief Marshal will form on Baltimore street, and return to the Court-house in Gettysburg, where a meeting of the marshals will be held.

An appropriate salute will be fired in Gettysburg on the day of the celebration, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Couch.

WARD H. LAMON,
Marshal-in-Chief.

Gideon & Pearson, Printers, 511 Ninth st., Washington.

Lincoln Once Gave 17,000 Word Speech

While Lincoln is noted for the brevity of his speeches, at least one could be termed "lengthy."

It was a speech which he made on October 16, 1854, in Peoria, Ill., and was his reply to Stephen A. Douglas, who had just completed a speech which lasted for more than three hours. This was the first of the planned debates, and by agreement, Douglas was to have another hour after Lincoln concluded his rebuttal.

Douglas' speech lasted until after 5 o'clock, so Lincoln proposed that he would deliver his speech after supper. It contained 17,000 words, twice as many as any other of his recorded addresses.

The first attempt to make some recognition of the Gettysburg Address was advanced on January 25, 1897, when the House received a bill from the Senate calling for the erection of a statue of Lincoln at Gettysburg. That year an appropriation was made for a tablet at Gettysburg containing the famous address.

Abraham Lincoln, King Among Men

One day, after Lincoln became a congressman, he was walking along the street, when he saw a little girl at a gate, crying. "What is the matter?" asked Mr. Lincoln. The little girl explained that she was going on a journey, no one had come for her trunk and she was afraid she would lose the train. "How big is the trunk?" was the next question, as the tall man pushed through the gate.

When he saw it, Mr. Lincoln shouldered it, and very soon was striding down the street with the little girl trotting behind him. "Just like him," said people, when they heard the story.

A still more touching tale is told of him during the hard days of the war. He was visiting at a hospital one afternoon and stopped to speak to a boy of sixteen, wounded mortally and near his end. Mr. Lincoln, taking the thin, white hand, said, "My poor boy, what can I do for you?"

With a beseeching look, the little fellow turned his eyes up to the homely, kindly face, and asked, "Won't you write to my mother for me?"

"That I will," answered the President, and calling for a pen, ink and paper, he seated himself and wrote a long letter. When it was finished the President rose, saying:

"I will mail this as soon as I get back from the office. Now, is there anything else I can do for you?"

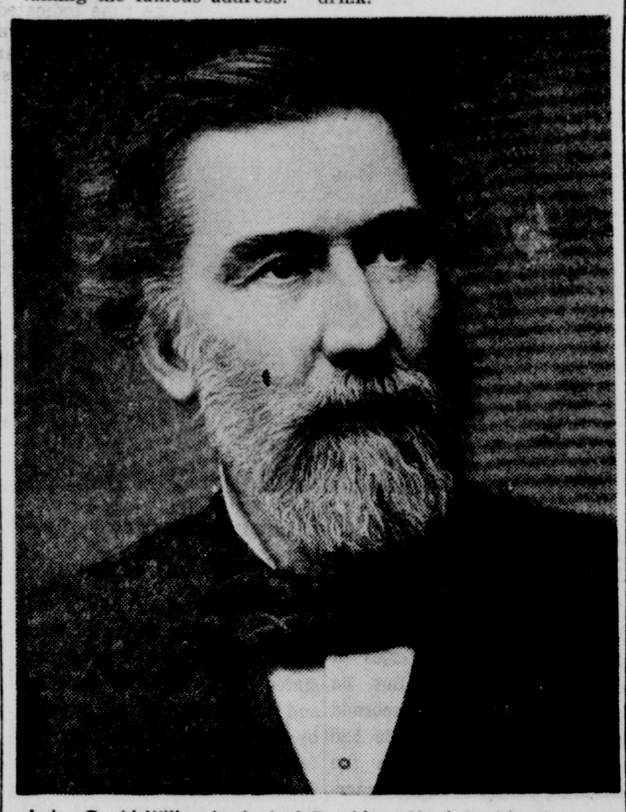
In some way the boy had come to know that it was the President. And so, looking at him in a most appealing way, he asked:

"Won't you remain with me till it's all over? It won't be long, and I do want to hold on to your hand."

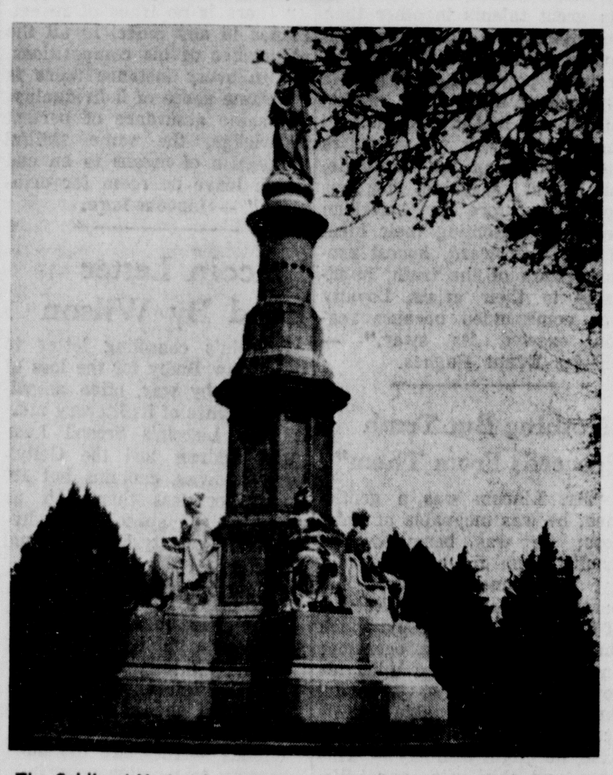
That was too much for the great-hearted President to resist. The tears came to his eyes, and he sat down by him and took hold of his hand. The little fellow did not move nor speak a word. This was some time before four o'clock, and it was long after six when the end came.

But the President sat there as if he had been the boy's father. When the end came he bent over and folded the lad's hands over the breast, and then looked very sorrowfully at the pale, thin face. The tears streamed down his cheeks unheeded.

It was also like Lincoln to keep a promise when he had made one. While wine-drinking was the fashion all about him, Mr. Lincoln always respected his dear mother's wish that he should close his lips to all strong drink.



Judge David Wills who invited President Abraham Lincoln to deliver "a few appropriate words" at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, November 19, 1863.



The Soldiers' National monument in the Gettysburg National Cemetery which marks the spot where Lincoln stood when he delivered his deathless Gettysburg Address.

"IT IS MY DUTY TO CARE EQUALLY

"I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating mankind. . . . I am for those means which will give the greatest good to the greatest number."

Our Daughters of Charity, nursing the soldiers of the Blue and the Gray on the Battlefields of Gettysburg, were in contact with Mr. Lincoln as they performed acts of mercy, alleviating the suffering of the wounded and dying.

It is most fitting that we join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and to pay tribute to this great American on this occasion.

Saint Joseph College

Emmitsburg, Md.

FOR THE GOOD PEOPLE OF ALL THE STATES"

ORDER OF PROCESSION

FOR THE

INAUGURATION

OF THE

National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa.

ON THE 19TH NOVEMBER, 1863.

Military, under command of Major-General COUCH.
Major-General MEADE and Staff, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.
Aids. CHIEF MARSHAL. Aids.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Members of the Cabinet.
Assistant Secretaries of the Several Executive Departments.
General-in-Chief of the Army, and Staff.
Lieutenant-General SCOTT and Rear-Admiral STEWART.
Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Orator of the day, and the Chaplain.
Governors of the States, and their Staffs.
Commissioners of the States on the Inauguration of the Cemetery.
Bearers with the Flags of the States.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES and Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Members of the two Houses of Congress.
Officers of the two Houses of Congress.
Mayors of Cities.
Gettysburg Committee of Arrangements.
Officers and members of the United States Sanitary Commission.
Committees of Different Religious Bodies.
U. S. Military Telegraphic Corps.
Officers and Representatives of Adams Express Company.
Officers of different Telegraph Companies.
Hospital Corps of the Army.
Soldiers' Relief Associations.
Knights Templar.
Masonic Fraternity.
Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.
Other Benevolent Associations.
Literary, Scientific, and Industrial Associations.
The Press.
Officers and members of Loyal Leagues.
Fire Companies.
Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.
Citizens of other States.
Citizens of the District of Columbia.
Citizens of the several Territories.

Samuel Marshall of Shawneetown, Ill., sent Lincoln a check for legal services which reached him just an hour before his wedding to Mary Todd. Days later Lincoln acknowledged the receipt of the money and commented: "Nothing new here except my marrying, which to me is a matter of profound wonder."

"DO NOT MISTAKE THAT THE BALLOT IS STRONGER THAN THE BULLET"

Abraham Lincoln expresses his ambition in 1832 — Every man is said to have is peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say, for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellowmen, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. . . . If the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined."

His famous speech delivered on the Battlefields of Gettysburg a century ago shows his quality to express, simply and clearly, his thoughts and ideals. On the 100th Anniversary of this Address, we pay tribute to this great American.

Littlestown News Agency

Center Square Littlestown, Pa.

"WE ARE LIVING IN A TRYING TIME"

"THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT NEED THE SERVICES OF BOYS

"The inclination to exchange thoughts with one another is probably an original impulse of our nature. . . . To carry on such communications, some instrumentality is indispensable. Accordingly, speech—articulate sounds rattled off the tongue—was used by our first parents, and even by Adam before the creation of Eve. . . . From this it would appear that speech was not an invention of man, but rather the direct gift of his Creator."

Lincoln's gift for using proper speech was demonstrated in his Gettysburg Address a hundred years ago. We pay homage to him on this great occasion—the Centennial of his famous Address.

East End Planing Mill

340 E. Middle Street Gettysburg, Pa.

WHO DISOBEY THEIR PARENTS"

Rare Book Written By New York Newsman For Lincoln Campaign Of 1860 Owned By Local Couple; Author Describes Hardships Of Frontier, Rise To Prominence In Famed Douglas Debates

(Continued From Page 2)

ber 7; Quincy, October 13, and Alton, October 15 He added, "I agree to your suggestion that we shall alternately open and close the discussion I will speak at Ottawa one hour, you can reply, occupying an hour and a half, and I will then follow for half an hour At Freeport, you shall open the discussion and speak one hour, I will follow for an hour and a half and you can reply for a half hour. We will alternate in like manner at each successive place."

Lincoln replied from Springfield, July 31, 1858, "Yours of yesterday, naming places, times and terms for joint discussions between us, was received this morning. Although by the terms, as you propose, you take four openings and closes to my three, I accede, and thus close the arrangement. . . ."

PRESS ACCLAIM

Bartlett then notes "of the joint debates which followed this correspondence the press of the entire country has spoken and it is the highest praise of Mr. Lincoln to say, as the press everywhere said, that he held his ground in every encounter with Mr. Douglas, as a debater and as an orator. He had truth on his side to be sure, which is always a great advantage, but neither in repartee nor in argument did Mr. Douglas for once confuse or confute his opponent."

Bartlett quotes a description of the Galesburgh debate written by "an Illinois correspondent of a Boston journal, said to be the president of an Illinois college:"

"The men are entirely dissimilar. Mr. Douglas is a thick-set, finely-built, courageous man and has an air of self confidence that does not a little to inspire his supporters with hope. Mr. Lincoln is a tall, lank man, awkward, apparently diffident, and when not speaking has neither firmness in his countenance, nor fire in his eye. . . .

"RICH SILVERY VOICE"

"Mr. Lincoln has a rich silvery voice, enunciates with great distinctness, and has a fine command of language. He commended by a review of the points Mr. Douglas had made. In this he showed great tact, and his retorts, though gentlemanly, were sharp and reached to the core of the subject in dispute. While he gave but little time to the work of review, we did not feel that anything was omitted which deserved attention.

"He then proceeded to defend the Republican party. Here he charged Mr. Douglas with doing nothing for freedom; with disregarding the rights and interests of the colored man; and for about 40 minutes he spoke with a power that we have seldom heard equalled. There was a grandeur in his thoughts, a comprehensiveness in his arguments, and a binding force in his conclusions, which were perfectly irresistible. The vast throng was silent as death; every eye was fixed upon the speaker, and all gave him serious attention. He was the tall man eloquent; his countenance flowed with animation, and his eye glistened with an intelligence that made it lustrous. He was no longer awkward and ungainly; but graceful, bold, commanding.

DOUGLAS LISTENED

"Mr. Douglas had been quietly smoking up to this time; but here he forgot his cigar and listened with anxious attention. When he rose to reply he appeared excited, disturbed, and his second effort seemed to us vastly inferior to his first. Mr. Lincoln had given him a great task, and Mr. Douglas had not time to answer him, even if he had the ability."

Bartlett then devotes numerous pages to the details of the debates and the positions taken by Lincoln.

The fourth part of the book details the convention at Chicago which nominated Lincoln. He gives the Republican platform adopted by the convention. He lists the votes and nominations by the various state delegations. On the first ballot William H. Seward received 173½ votes, Lincoln 102 and Edward Bates, of Missouri, 48. On the second ballot Seward had 184½ votes, Lincoln 181. On the third ballot Lincoln had 230½, of 1½ less than needed for nomination. "Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts then rose and corrected the vote of Massachusetts, by changing four votes, and giving them to Lincoln, thus nominating him by 2½ majority. The convention immediately became wildly excited."

CHEER LINCOLN

Shortly thereafter a man "appeared in the hall bringing a large painting of Mr. Lincoln. The scene at th me beggars description; 11,000 people inside and 20,000 or 25,000 outside, were yelling and shouting at once. Two cannon sent forth roar after roar in quick succession. Delegates bore up the sticks and boards bearing the names and the vast multitude before the platform were waving hats and handkerchiefs. The whole scene was one of the wildest enthusiasm."

Bartlett notes that Lincoln received 354 of the 466 votes when various states were allowed to change their votes during the third tabulation. Seward still received 110½ votes. Then William M. Evarts moved that the vote be made unanimous for Lincoln and that was the final decision of the group.

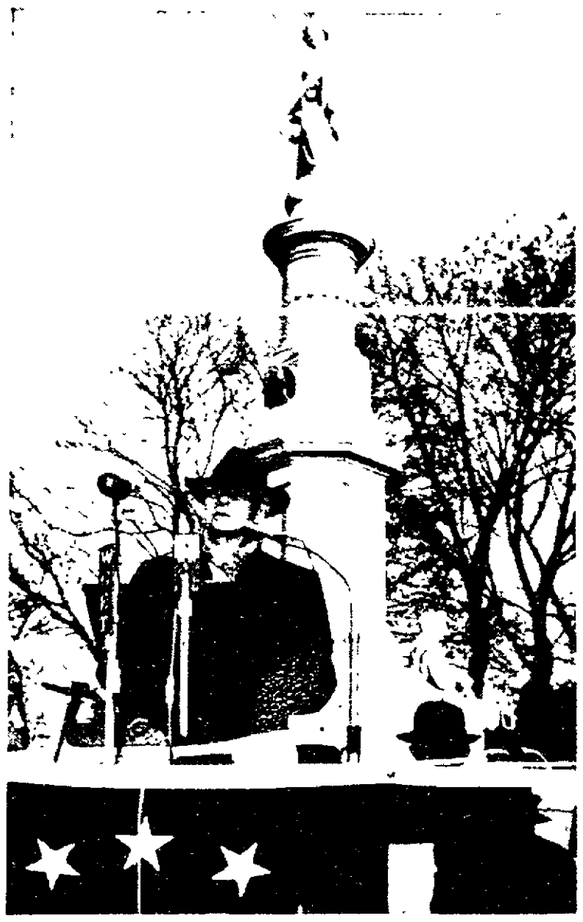
Bartlett then devotes a number of pages to newspaper editorials and stories finding Lincoln the finest of choices and concluded his book with a lengthy poem of which the following is an example:

"Our leader is one who, with
conquerless will,
Has climbed from the base to
the brow of the hill;
Undaunted in peril, unwavering
in strife
He has fought a good fight in
the Battle of Life
And we trust him as one who
come woe or come weal
Is as firm as the rock, and as
true as the steel,
Right loyal and brave, with no
stain on his crest,
Then hurrah, boys, for honest



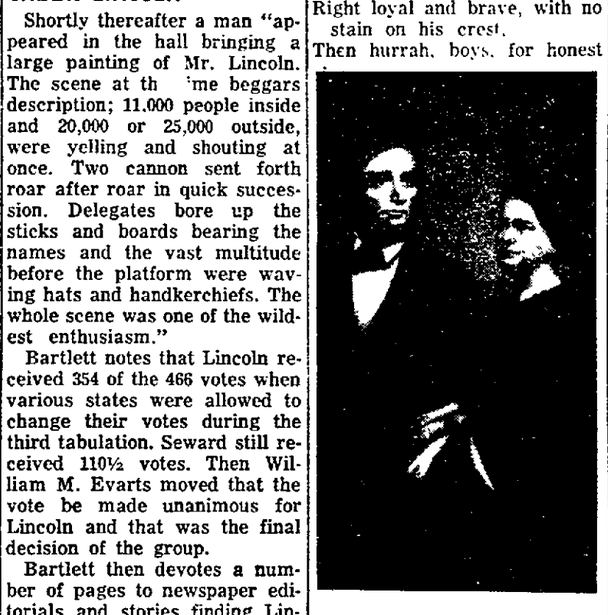
Abraham Lincoln 1860.

'Old Abe of the West!'
And fling out your banner, the
old starry banner
The signal of triumph for 'Abe
of the West!' "



Carl Sandburg, famous Lincoln biographer, is shown standing in front the Soldiers' National Monument in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, delivering an address on the 96th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

An early portrait of President and Mrs. Lincoln.



Lincoln Was An Expert Logician

"Lincoln was an expert logician. He brought to bear upon his opponents the batteries of remorseless logic. But he thought honestly and scorned the tricks of sophistry. He had a profound confidence in the reasoning judgment of the American people. He disdained all efforts to capture the populace by other means, or to employ his great talents in other than fair disputation. He treated opposing argument with an extraordinary power of analysis. He eviscerated the subject of discussion and laid it bare. He presented not abuse, not appeal to the emotions of the multitude, but cogent reasoning, and thus appeared before the American people representing their ideal of straightforward, honest representation of the truth, applicable to their crisis. Loyalty was commanded because reason exerted its sway." — Charles Evans Hughes.

"Nothing But Truth Proceeds From Them"

"Mr. Lincoln was a gentlemen, he was incapable of rudeness; he was benevolent in small things; and he had humility. In manners and personal bearing he gave the impression of fine blood, which could speak through his cheeks on occasion; and when one looked upon his towering frame, moving through the fashionable crowds at his receptions with awkward ease, he might well say — 'This form and this gait cannot lie, and nothing but truth can proceed from them." — Moncure D. Conway, excerpt from "Fortnightly Review," May 15, 1865.

Lincoln Literary Ability Well Known

Lincoln's literary ability has not escaped the notice of some American critiques. One of them states, "The Lincoln speeches and messages are all marked by the same original power and felicity. He used words as none of his contemporaries used them. His style was his own, and nobody could successfully imitate it.

"There is no trace of resemblance in any model in all the abundance of his compositions, but in every instance there is the same sense of individuality, the same assurance of perfect knowledge, the same skillful adaptation of means to an end which leave no room for criticism." — Lincoln Lore.

Lincoln Letter Used By Wilson

Lincoln's consoling letter to the widow Bixby for the loss of her sons by war, often associated because of its literary merit with Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address and the Gettysburg Address, contains but 136 words, or less than half as many as the speech he delivered in the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

Lincoln's first recorded toast was made early in 1837 at a public festival in Springfield, Ill., in honor of the legislature for the removal of the capitol. Lincoln's toast was: "All our friends — they are too numerous to mention now, individually, while there is no one of them who is not too dear to be forgotten or neglected."

Shuns Speech After Serenade

Lincoln's refusal to make a speech in response to a serenade at the Wills house in Gettysburg the night before he dedicated the cemetery was, in part, the result of an unhappy experience concerning an impromptu July 4 speech he made in Washington the day after the Battle of Gettysburg.

In describing the Confederate defeat he said they "turned tail" and ran.

The serenade speech was widely circulated and the Boston Morning Journal noted the applause to this particular phrase. However, the intellectuals of Boston took exception to this "crude figure of speech," and when reports reached Lincoln's ears he said, "Some people were very much outraged by that phrase which they thought improper, so I resolved to make no more impromptu speeches if I could help it."

In Gettysburg as he acknowledged the serenade, he remarked, "I have no speech to make. In my position it is somewhat important that I should not say anything foolish." He later remarked, "The hardest of all speeches which I have to make is an answer to a serenade. I never know what to say on such occasions."



Lincoln Used 83 Words In Sentence

Brevity was of utmost importance to Lincoln, and after once listening to a wordy speaker he was moved to remark:

"He can compress the most words into the smallest ideas of any man I have ever met."

A masterpiece of brevity was Lincoln's one-sentence reply to the committee of Congress' official notification that he had been re-elected to the presidency.

"With deep gratitude to my countrymen for this mark of their confidence; with a distrust of my own ability to perform the duty required under the most favorable circumstances, and now rendered doubly difficult by existing national perils; yet with a firm reliance on the strength of our free government, and the eventual loyalty of the people to the just principles upon which it is founded, and above all with the unshaken faith in the Supreme Ruler of nations, I accept this trust."

"An individual who undertakes to live by borrowing soon finds his original means devoured by interest and next, no one left to borrow from, so it must be with a government." Lincoln — March 4, 1843.

"That each one of you through this free government which we enjoyed have an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise and intelligence." Lincoln — August 22, 1864.

"I SHALL NOT DO MORE THAN I CAN

We are pleased to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Immortal Gettysburg Address.

This famous speech termed "a perfect piece of American eloquence,—noble, pathetic and appropriate," delivered by one our most famous countrymen—a truly great American!

Kennie's Food Market, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hoover

45 South Franklin Street Gettysburg, Pa.

BUT I SHALL DO ALL I CAN TO SAVE THE GOVERNMENT"

"A DROP OF HONEY CATCHES MORE FLIES THAN A GALLON OF GALL"

From a letter to Robert Allen in 1836:

"No one has needed favors more than I, and few, generally, have been less unwilling to accept them; but in this case favor to me would be injustice to the public, and therefore I must beg your pardon for declining it. That I once had the confidence of the people is sufficiently evident; and if I have since done anything, either by design or misadventure, which, if known, would subject me to a forfeiture of that confidence, he that knows of that thing, and conceals it, is a traitor to his country's interest."

We proudly join the nation in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's famous speech.

Dougherty and Hartley

Trading as Edward N. Stine

7 Baltimore Street Since 1892 Gettysburg, Pa.

"IT IS SAID THAT WE HAVE THE BEST GOVERNMENT THE WORLD EVER KNEW"

"WE WILL GROW STRONG BY CALMNESS AND MODERATION"

Abraham Lincoln once said, ". . . in every locality we should look beyond our noses; and at least say nothing on points where is is probable we shall disagree."

Lincoln was noted for his diplomacy, skill and wisdom. His guidance had weathered the nation through some of the darkest hours in American History.

Today, the Nation commemorates the 100th Anniversary of his Immortal Gettysburg Address. Investors Loan Corporation is proud to pay honor to his memory on this occasion.

Investors Loan Corporation

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

"ALL THAT I AM OR HOPE TO BE I OWE TO MY ANGEL MOTHER"

"THAT SOME SHOULD BE RICH SHOWS THAT OTHERS MAY BECOME RICH,

During this, the period of the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's delivery of his immortal Gettysburg Address, we pause, with the rest of the free world, in contemplation of the meaningfulness of his few short remarks. In those remarks lies the creed by which every free country can be guided in their endeavor to establish a government created and perpetuated by the governed.

The "great task remaining before us . . ." on this Dedication Day is to work toward the end that will make Lincoln's words meaningful to all mankind. Each one of us must "highly resolve," as the Great Emancipator said, "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom." We need that rebirth now as never before.

Hall Of Presidents

Gettysburg, Pa.

AND HENCE IS JUST ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE"

"IF ALL MEN WERE JUST, THERE STILL WOULD BE SOME

"Human nature will not change. . . . In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good.

"Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as a philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good, too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. Until now it was not known to the world that this was a possibility."

. . . Response to a serenade, Washington, D. C., in 1864.

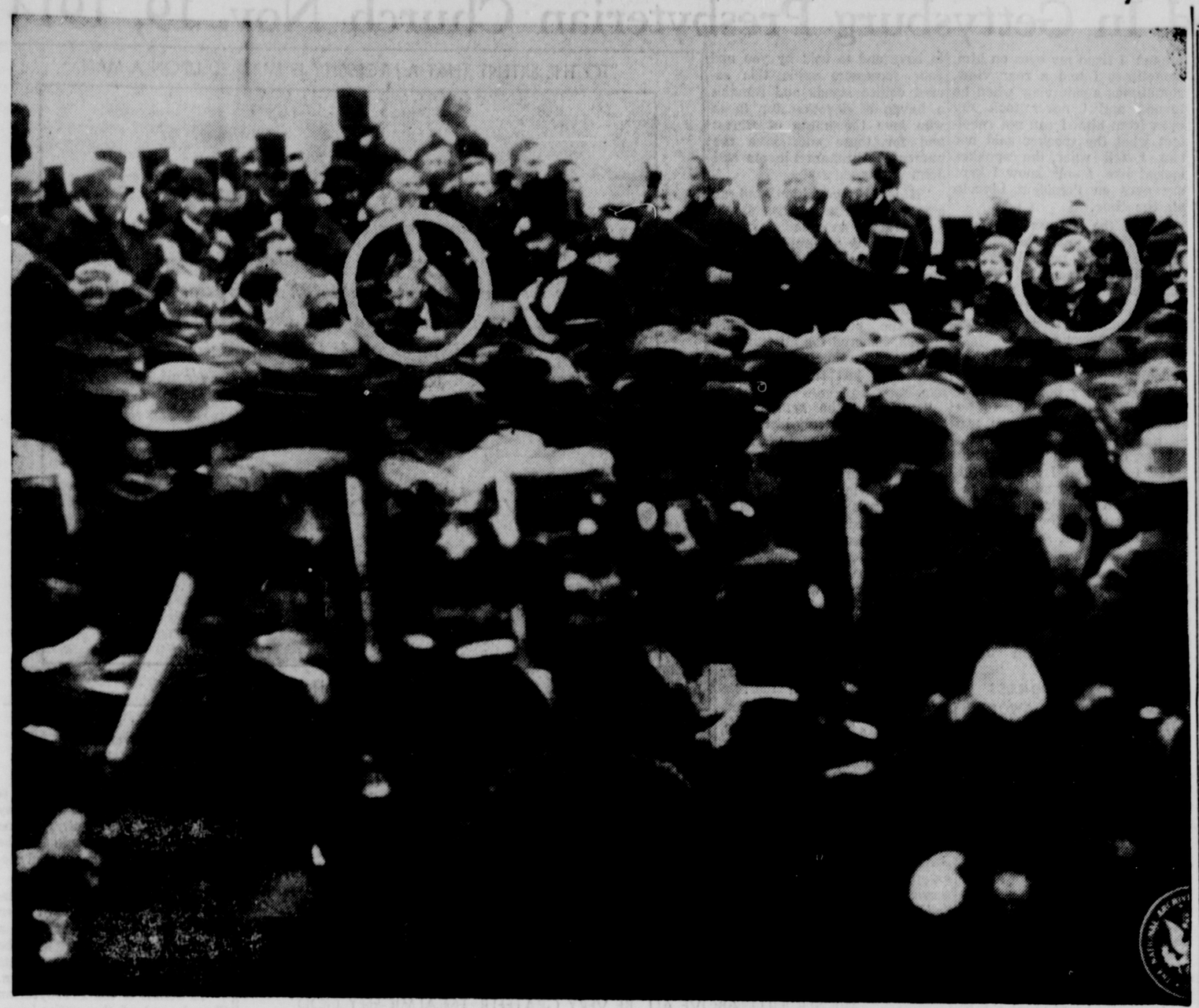
C. W. Holtz

Route 1 Gettysburg, Pa.

THOUGH NOT SO MUCH, NEED OF GOVERNMENT"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Abraham Lincoln Dedicates The Gettysburg National Cemetery



This is an enlargement of a small section of a long unpublished photograph taken by Matthew Brady, famous Civil War photographer, at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863, when President Abraham Lincoln delivered a "few appropriate remarks" at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery. Lincoln is the bareheaded man at left center, facing the camera, with head slightly bowed. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is the hatless man, in the upper right. The original glass negative is in the National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D. C.

Thursday, the 19th inst., was a great day in the history of Gettysburg — second only in interest to the eventful first, second and third days of July last.

The influx of strangers commenced on Monday, and the trains became heavier and heavier as the day of consecration approached. On Wednesday, Wednesday night and Thursday morning, trains arrived every few hours, swelling the crowd to immense proportions.

Day dawned on Thursday with an unclouded sky, giving assurance of lovely weather. The streets swarmed with people from all sections of the Union, the number variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand. Every available spot on the principal streets was occupied. The throng of ladies and gentlemen, the large turn-out of military in their best trim, the flags floating in the breeze at innumerable points — all contributed to the making up of a picture of rare and exciting interest.

10 A.M. FORMATION

About ten o'clock the line of the procession was formed, and moved forward to the grounds of the Cemetery in the following order: Marine Band, Second United States Artillery, United States Regular Cavalry, from Carlisle Barracks.

Major General Couch and Staff, General Stahl and Staff.

Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one hundred and twenty in number, under command of Col. B. Stickney.

Colonel Prevost, of Philadelphia, and Staff.

Battery A, Fifth United States Regulars.

Major-General Schenck and Staff.

Band of Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.

Fifth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment, under command of Colonel Murry.

THE PRESIDENT

The President of the United States, attended by Vice President Hamlin, Secretary Seward, of the State Department, Secretary Usher, of the Department of the Interior; Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, and Postmaster-General Blair, escorted by Chief Marshal Ward H. Lamon and Aids, Marshals and Marshals' Aids, Brigadier-General Wright, General Doubleday, and Brigadier-General Gibben, attendet by their Staffs.

Commissioners of the different States.

United States Sanitary Commission, numbering twenty men, under command of Dr. W. F. Sewall.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 124, of Gettysburg, numbering two hundred and fifty men, with the Gettysburg Encampment of the same Order.

Hanover Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 334, one hundred strong, with Odd Fellows from other places.

Baltimore Delegation, consisting of members of Councils of Baltimore and Civil Officials.

Birgfield's Band, of Philadelphia.

Faculty and Students of the College and Seminary.

Several hundred citizens, comprising delegations from the several States.

RIDE IN CARRIAGES

Carriages containing citizens from the different States and the surrounding country.

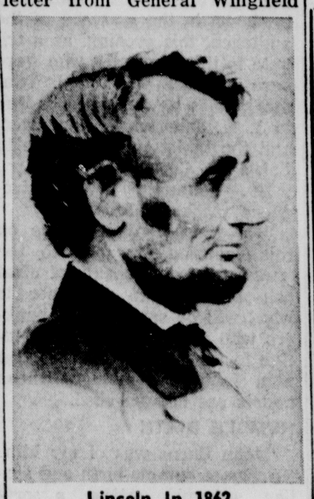
The procession started promptly at the time indicated, 10 o'clock, A.M. and moved over the route previously arranged. By the time the President, accompanied by the different members of the Cabinet, entered the Cemetery grounds, the stand erected in the center of the same was surrounded by at least twenty thousand citizens, several thousand of whom were congregated immediately in front of the stand, the immense crowd being interspersed with chief marshals, aids, and officers of different grades.

A cordon of soldiers were placed in the form of a circle outside of the crowd congregated near the stand and entirely surrounding it, beyond which thousands of citizens clustered in surging masses, endeavoring to get a glimpse at the stand.

PRESENT CHAPLAIN

After the favored ones were provided with seats on the stand, the Rev. Dr. Stockton, Chaplain of the United States Senate, was introduced, and offered a prayer to the throne of grace. The prayer of Dr. Stockton was delivered in the most impressive manner, and was listened to with breathless attention. At the close of the prayer the band played a dirge.

Marshal Lamon then read a letter from General Wingfield Scott, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the ceremonies of dedication.



Lincoln In 1862

Marshal Lamon next introduced the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, the Orator of the day.

The Chief Marshal then introduced the President of the United States, who, after the applause had subsided, spoke.

FOREIGN GUESTS

Among the distinguished personages here were, we understand, nine Foreign Ministers; Ex-Secretary Cameron; Gov. Curtin, Auditor General Slenker, Surveyor General Barr, State Treasurer McGrath, Adjutant General Russel, of Pennsylvania; Governor Seymour, of New York; Gov. Todd, of Ohio; Governor-elect Brough, of Ohio; Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Gov. Bradford, of Md.; Ex-Gov. Pierpont, of Western Virginia — and many others of lesser note.

by Gen. Couch were admirable Marshal Lamon alsoperformed his part well, as did D. Wills, Esq., the Agent of Gov. Curtin. Capt. McCurdy had the railroad as efficiently worked as was possible.

This report is not as full as we could desire, but is correct so far as it goes. Many matters of detail which would interest the readers of the Compiler do not receive mention today simply because we have not had the time to gather them. Our citizens for several days thought of little else than the proper entertainment of the throng of strangers, and we think they succeeded in satisfying every reasonable expectation in this particular.

The visitors, without exception, as far as we know, left with the best impressions of the accommodating and hospitable disposition of our people. We are safe in venturing the opinion that they saw little or nothing to justify the unfavorable impression sent abroad by a few letter-writing fools who came here immediately after the great battle of July last, which had devastated our neighborhood and left the people without the commonest means of subsistence for themselves.

All in all, the 19th of November, 1863, will stand out as memorable in the history of Gettysburg, which has acquired such sudden and world-wide fame.

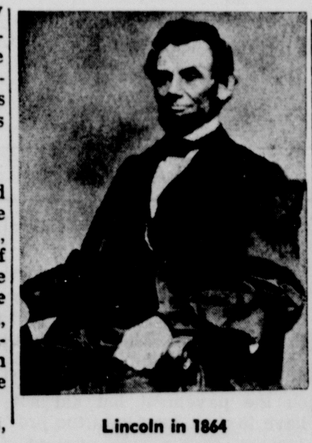
November 23, 1863
The Compiler

President Lincoln and party left late in the evening in a special car. Gov. Curtin and the Heads of Departments left later in the night. Other trains followed, taking away thousands of passengers.

FINE ARRANGEMENTS

On Friday morning the crowd of persons, notwithstanding the departures during the night, was still great, nearly all of whom spent the day visiting the various points of interest on the battlefield. Those, nearly all, left on Friday evening and Saturday morning, when the town settled down into its old-time quiet.

The military arrangements,



Lincoln in 1864

"THE BETTER PART OF ONE'S LIFE CONSISTS OF HIS FRIENDSHIPS"

"We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven; we have been preserved these many years in peace and prosperity; we have grown in numbers, wealth and power as no nation has ever grown. . . ."

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, we give thanks for the peace and prosperity we have enjoyed. We are now a united nation — a mighty nation!

Peace Light Inn & Tourist Court

Mummasburg Road Gettysburg, Pa

"LET US CONTINUE TO OBEY THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS"

"I WAS BORN, AND HAVE EVER REMAINED,

In two minutes Lincoln delivered simply, and in majestic phrases, his famous speech, directed to a tired and restless audience of 10,000 on the battlefield of Gettysburg — but unknowingly directed to an audience beyond the battlefield, beyond his years, beyond his century.

Those words speak as eloquently for the basic ideals of freedom and democracy in 1963 as they did in 1863.

We are happy to join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this great speech — Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Alwine Brick Company

New Oxford, Pa.

IN THE MOST HUMBLE WALKS OF LIFE"

"SLAVERY AND OPPRESSION MUST CEASE

On the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, "Let us strive to deserve, as far as mortals may, the continued care of Divine Providence, trusting that in future national emergencies He will not fail to provide us the instruments of safety and security."

Penn-Moc Shoe Corp.

Fairfield, Pa.

OR AMERICAN LIBERTY MUST PERISH"

"IF DESTRUCTION BE OUR LOT WE MUST

In a speech at Springfield, Ill., on December 20, 1839, Lincoln tells the anecdote of a witty Irish soldier, who was always boasting of his bravery, when no danger was near, but who invariably retreated without orders at the first charge of an engagement. Being asked by his captain why he did so, he replied: "Captain, I have as brave a heart as Julius Caesar ever had; but somehow or other, whenever danger approaches, my cowardly legs will run away with it."

Today, the entire Nation is observing the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Immortal Gettysburg Address. We are pleased to join in commemorating this occasion.

Fissel-Britcher Agency

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

OURSELVES BE ITS AUTHOR AND FINISHER"

"ADVANCEMENT – IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION –

"As a pilot I have used my best exercises to keep afloat our Ship of State, and shall be glad to resign my trust at the appointed time to another pilot more skillful and successful than I may prove. In every case and at all hazards the government must be perpetuated."

In whatever Lincoln undertook to do—from splitting rails to performing his duties as President—he tried to do the task superbly. This was demonstrated in his speech at the Consecration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg a century ago.

We pay tribute to this great man on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech.

Central Chemical Co.

Gettysburg, Pa.

IS THE ORDER OF THINGS IN A SOCIETY OF EQUALS"

Rare Book Written By New York Newsman For Lincoln Campaign Of 1860 Owned By Local Couple; Author Describes Hardships Of Frontier, Rise To Prominence In Famed Douglas Debates

"That Lincoln and Hamlin can be, and will be, elected to the places to which they have been nominated we have no manner of doubt," wrote D. W. Bartlett, Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post and New York Independent in June 1860.

The words summed up Bartlett's impression of the "Life and Public Services of Hon. Abraham Lincoln," a book he had written hurriedly in the effort to elect Lincoln. A copy of the 103-year-old book is in the possession of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Yoder, Gettysburg R. 3.

Printed by Derby and Jackson, 498 Broadway, the publication sold for 25 cents and inside the front cover Derby and Jackson advertised for "an army of agents" to sell the book as the "reliable and authentic edition." It noted there were many other lives of Lincoln being distributed "without a shadow of Authority."

AUTHORED OTHER BOOKS

The author was described not only a Washington correspondent but also the author of "Lives of Modern Agitators," "Life of Lady Jane Gray," "Joan of Arc," etc.

The author, writing from Washington, D. C., June 1, 1860, says in his preface: "But a single word is necessary. Every reader will easily understand that a campaign life of any man got up with dispatch is like neither Boswell's 'Johnson' nor Lockhart's 'Scot.' They were the work of years — this of days. But it is believed that this is an accurate life of Mr. Lincoln in every respect, and as such, we send it forth to take its share in the great work of making Abraham Lincoln next President of these United States."

Bartlett's book quotes an unnamed friend of Lincoln as describing his early life in this fashion: "The family reached their new home in Indiana about the time the State was admitted into the Union. The region in which they settled was rude and wild, and they endured, for some years, the hard experience of a frontier life, in which the struggle with nature for existence and security is to be maintained only by constant vigilance. Bears, wolves and other wild animals still infested the woods and young Lincoln acquired more skill in the use of the rifle than knowledge of books. . . . Hard work, and plenty of it, was the order of the day, varied, indeed by an occasional bear-hunt, a not unfrequent deer-chase or other wild sport. Of course, when young Lincoln came of age, he was not a scholar. He could read and write, and had some knowledge of arithmetic, but that was about all; and as known as the swiftest runner, the best jumper, and the strongest wrestler among his fellows; and when he reached manhood and his physical frame became developed the early settlers pronounced him the stoutest man in the State. . . . The deep snow which occurred in the winter of 1830-31 was one of the chief troubles endured by the early settlers of Central and Southern Illinois. Its consequences lasted through several years. The people were illy prepared to meet it, as the weather had been mild and pleasant — unprecedentedly so up to Christmas — when a snow storm set in which lasted two days; something never before known even among the traditions of the Indians, and never approached in the weather of any winter since . . . the average deposit of snow was never, previous to 1830, more than knee deep . . . while it was breast high all that winter, not in drifts, but over a whole section . . . cattle and horses perished, the winter wheat was killed, the meagre stocks of provisions ran out, and the most wealthy settlers came near starving, while some of the poorer ones actually did. It was in the midst of such scenes that young Abraham Lincoln attained his majority and commenced his career of bold and manly independence. It was this discipline that was to try the soul of the future President. Communications between house and house was often entirely obstructed for teams, so that the young and strong men had to do all the traveling on foot; carrying from one neighbor what of his store he could spare to another, and bringing back something in return sorely needed. Men living five, 10, 20 and 30 miles apart were called neighbors then. Young Lincoln was always ready to perform these acts of humanity, and foremost in the counsels of the settlers when their troubles seemed gathering like a thick cloud about them. . . . About this time the Whigs of the county conferred upon him a nomination for the Legislature."

CONTRADICTS DOUGLAS

Because Lincoln was accused by Douglas and others of having voted as a congressman against provisions for the U.S. soldiers in Mexico during the Mexican war an extensive treatment is given in the book to Lincoln's actual votes and resolutions in Congress to show that Lincoln, while publicly holding in resolutions he presented in Congress that the U.S. was the aggressor in the war, at the same time voted for all the supplies needed by the soldiers fighting the war.

Later in the book, in printing excerpts of the debate between Douglas and Lincoln, Bartlett quotes Lincoln as answering Douglas' charge by saying, "I think my friend, the Judge, is equally at fault when he charges me at the time when I was in Congress of having opposed our soldier, who were fighting in the Mexican War. . . . You remember I was an old Whig, and whenever the Democratic party tried to get me to vote that the war had been righteously begun by the President, I would not do it. But whenever they asked for any money, or land warrants, or anything to pay the soldiers there, during all that time, I gave the same vote that Judge Douglas did. You can think as you please as to whether that was consistent."

REPRINTS LETTERS

The book reprints the Douglas-Lincoln correspondence preceding the famed debates. July 24, 1858, at Chicago, Lincoln wrote to Douglas "Would it be agreeable to you to make an arrangement for you and myself to divide time, and address the same audiences the present canvass? Mr. Judd, who will hand you this, is authorized to receive your answer; and if agreeable to you to enter into the terms of such arrangement."

The same date Douglas wrote: "Hon. A. Lincoln, Your note of this date, in which you inquire if it would be agreeable to me to make an arrangement to divide the time, and address the same audiences during the present canvass, was handed me by Mr. Judd. Recent events have interposed difficulties in the way of such an arrangement.

"I went to Springfield last week for the purpose of conferring with the Democratic State Central Committee upon the mode of conducting the canvass and with them and under their advice, made a list of appointments covering the entire period until late in October. The people of the several localities have been notified of the times and places of the meetings. These appointments have all been made for Democratic meetings and arrangements have been made by which the Democratic candidates for Congress, for the Legislature and other offices will be present and address the people. It is evident therefore that these various candidates, in connection with myself, will occupy the whole time of the day and evening and leave no opportunity for other speeches.

THIRD CANDIDATE

"Besides there is another consideration which should be kept in mind. It has been suggested recently that an arrangement had been made to bring out a third candidate for the United States Senate, who with yourself, should canvass the State in opposition to me with no other purpose than to insure my defeat, by dividing the Democratic party for your benefit. If I should make this arrangement with you, it is more than probable that this other candidate, who has a common object with you, would desire to become a party to it, and claim the right to speak from the same stand; so that he and you, in concert, might be able to take the opening and closing speech in every case.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise, if it was your original intention to invite such an arrangement, that you should have waited until after I had made my appointments, inasmuch as we were both here in Chicago together for several days after my arrival, and again at Bloomington, Atlanta, Lincoln and Springfield. . . .

SUGGESTS ONE MEETING

"While under these circumstances I do not feel at liberty to make any arrangements which would deprive the Democratic candidates . . . from participating in the discussion at the various meetings designated by the Democratic State Central Committee, I will, in order to accommodate you, as far as it is in my power to do so, take the responsibility of making an arrangement with you for a discussion between us at one prominent point in each Congressional District except . . . where we have both spoken."

July 29, 1858, Lincoln replied: "Yours of the 24th in relation to an arrangement to divide time, and address the same audiences is received; and in apology for not sooner replying, allow me to say, that when I sat by you at dinner yesterday, I was not aware that you had answered my note, nor, certainly, that my own note had been presented to you. An hour after, I saw a copy of your answer in the Chicago Times and reaching home, I found the original awaiting me. Protesting that your insinuations of attempted unfairness on my part are unjust, and with the hope that you did no very considerately make them, I proceed to reply. . . ."

Lincoln then said he knew nothing of a possible third candidate, as reported in Douglas' letter to him.

AGREES ON LOCATIONS

He also held "as to your surprise that I did not sooner make the proposal to divide time with you, I can only say, I made it as soon as I resolved to make it. I did not know but that such proposal would come from you; I waited, respectfully, to see. . . . When your appointments were announced in the papers, extending only to the 21st of August, I for the first time, considered it certain that you would make no proposal to me, and then resolved that, if my friends concurred, I would make one to you. . . . I agree to an arrangement for us to speak at the seven places you have named and at your own times, provided you name the times at once, so that I, as well as you, can have to myself the time not covered by the arrangement. . . ."

July 30, 1858, Douglas wrote from Bement, Illinois, listing these times for the joint discussions: Ottawa, August 21; Freeport, August 27; Jonesboro, September 15; Charleston, September 19; Galesburgh, Octo-

(Continued On Page 3)



Robert Lincoln, son of the martyred President.

"IN ALL THAT THE PEOPLE CAN INDIVIDUALLY DO AS WELL FOR

"It is indeed most grateful to my feelings that the responsible position assigned me comes without conditions, save only such honorable ones as are fairly implied. I am not wanting in the purpose, though I may fail in the strength, to maintain my freedom from bad influences. . . . May the Almighty grant that the cause of truth, justice, and humanity shall in no wise suffer at my hands."

. . . From a letter written in 1860, after his nomination as President.

Wolfe's Restaurant

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

THEMSELVES, GOVERNMENT OUGHT NOT TO INTERFERE"

"IN EVERY CASE AND AT ALL HAZARDS THE

"The year that is drawing to its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature, that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God."

. . . Thanksgiving Proclamation, October 3, 1863. Basler 727.

Trailways

Union Bus Terminal

Gettysburg Pennsylvania

GOVERNMENT MUST BE PERPETUATED"

"ASSASSINATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS IS NOT AN AMERICAN CRIME"

Once when Lincoln was tired of a tedious courtroom wrangle in Rock Island, he wandered to the Mississippi River bank. There he found a small boy sitting. He asked the boy if he knew much about the river.

"I know all about it," the lad replied. "It was here before I was born and it has been here ever since."

Lincoln afterward told a friend he was glad to get where there was so much fact and so little opinion.

Centennial Cab Co.

Rear 39 York Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"ALL WE WANT IS TIME, PATIENCE AND A RELIANCE ON GOD

What Did Lincoln Say At Gettysburg?

The two weekly newspapers in Gettysburg published different versions of Mr. Lincoln's Address a few days after the dedication.

Below are the two versions.

The Adams Sentinel

November 24, 1863

"FOUR score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. (Applause). Now, we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. (Applause.) The world will little note nor long remember what we may say here; but it can never forget what they did here. (Applause.)

"It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. (Applause.) It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that those dead shall not have died in vain. (Applause.) That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that Governments of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. (Long continued applause.)"

The Compiler

November 23, 1863

"FOUR score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the prosposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing the question whether this nation or any nation so conceived, so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on the great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate it, on a portion of the field set apart as the final resting place of those who gave their lives for the nation's life; but the nation must live, and it is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"In a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground in reality. The number of men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor attempts to add to its consecration. The world will little know and nothing remember of what we see here, but we cannot forget what these brave men did here.

"We owe this offering to our dead. We imbribe increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave their last full measure of devotion; we here might resolve that they shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, for the people, and for all people, shall not perish from earth."

"IF I DO GET UP A LITTLE TEMPER

"You, as a portion of the great American people, need only to maintain your composure, stand up to your sober convictions of right, to your obligations to the Constitution, and act in accordance with these convictions, and the clouds now on the horizon will be dispelled, and we shall have a bright and glorious future."

Many clouds have passed over the horizon since those words were spoken. As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the most famous speech — Lincoln's Gettysburg Address — we are ever mindful of our blessings; of the bright and prosperous future that awaits all Americans who work and strive for it.

Gettysburg Construction Co.

Taneytown Road Gettysburg, Pa.

I HAVE NO SUFFICIENT TIME TO KEEP IT UP"

"MOST FOLKS ARE ABOUT AS HAPPY AS THEY

Lincoln's reply to Edward Everett, November 20, 1863 — "In our respective parts yesterday (at the Gettysburg Dedication), you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that in your judgment, the little I did say was not entirely a failure."

Littlestown Hardware & Foundry Co., Inc.

Littlestown, Pa.

MAKE UP THEIR MINDS TO BE"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Lincoln-Burns Event; Unique Ceremony; Citizens Relate Recollections; Memorial Tablets Unveiled In Gettysburg Presbyterian Church Nov. 19, 1914

First - hand accounts of phases of Abraham Lincoln's visit to Gettysburg and personal recollections of Gettysburg's citizen hero, John Burns, were recorded for posterity at a 51st anniversary celebration held at the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church on November 19, 1914.

The occasion was the presentation and unveiling of memorial tablets at the church commemorating the Lincoln and Burns event.

The Gettysburg Compiler recorded the anniversary event fully in its columns. The major part of that account follows:

The Fifty-first Anniversary of President Lincoln and John Burns attending the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, Pa., on the evening of November 19, 1863, when Lieutenant Governor-elect Anderson of Ohio, made an address in the church, was appropriately observed on Thursday evening, November 19, 1914. The tablets unveiled marking the pew in which Lincoln and Burns sat were donated by John White Johnston, of Rochester, N. Y., and the tablet on outside of church was presented by Col E. B. Cope. The church was crowded and there was a good representation of those who lived in the town fifty-one years ago and of a few who had attended the exercises at that time.

The exercises were opened by a solo, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by J S. Nicholas.

Rev. J. B. Baker, pastor of St. James Lutheran Church, offered prayer.

ADDRESS OF DR. T. C. BILLHEIMER

Dr. T. C. Billheimer made the first address on "Lincoln" at Gettysburg. In opening Dr. Billheimer stated that he would limit his remarks to the presence of President Lincoln in the Presbyterian Church, saying:

"It was on the afternoon of the day on which the address had been delivered I was standing on the pavement on the opposite side of the street when the procession came headed for this church. We had been told that President Lincoln and a few of the great men of Washington would be there. I stood on the pavement but did not have to wait long until the procession came. The only thing that has remained in my memory is President Lincoln and John Burns walking side by side up the street to this church.

"The President was a tall man and Mr Burns a small man and as they came along I was amused. I could not help being amused I laughed and laughed aloud Lincoln took enormous strides and Mr. Burns could not take strides like that. He could not keep step with the President.

"I instantly resolved that I would get into this church and I was not more than ten feet behind President Lincoln. Several pews had been reserved for the distinguished party. Mr. Lincoln went up the right or south aisle to allow three or four of his party to enter the pew, and then took the aisle seat John Burns sat beside President Lincoln. I sat several pews behind the President but on the other side of the aisle and in an aisle seat. My eyes were glued upon the President.

NEVER SAW PRESIDENT

"I had never seen a live President and never one like Lincoln, whose greatness was on every tongue. I fixed my eyes on him, sometimes I had a rear view, sometimes a side view when he turned and I never took my eyes from him. I can not recollect what the speaker said nor can I tell what the speaker looked like. I only know I kept my eyes on President Lincoln all the time.

"When the address was over the audience was asked to remain standing until President Lincoln and his party left the church. I stood up in my pew as this great man walked towards me and fixed my eyes on that marvelous face.

"I can vouch for the fact that President Lincoln was in this church that day because I saw him and what a man sees he can stand by. I think you are as near right in selecting the pew as can be In closing may I say I am glad I saw him. I am glad I was permitted to behold a man like President Lincoln. This is not the only time I saw Lincoln but somehow his presence here made an impression on me that has never left me."

Col. James K. P. Scott, of Gettysburg, the esteemed and honored friend of Lyman Whitney Allen, read a poem "John Burns of Gettysburg."

COL. COPE ADDRESS READ BY JUDGE SWOPE

Judge S. McC. Swope, representing Col. E B. Cope, who was unable to be present on account of illness, then read the letter presenting the Lincoln tablet on the outside of the church, as follows:

"I was not at Gettysburg when the National Cemetery was dedicated I had a small party of topographers here August, September and October, 1863. So we just missed the dedication.

"The President attended this church on that occasion and many of the members and others thought it proper that a tablet should be put up to state this. I consulted with the pastor and some of the congregation. and as a representative of the session prepared a design for a tablet with inscription, which, with some changes, was approved. I had this cast in bronze. and put on the front of the building.

"I take pleasure in presenting this tablet to the church."

E. B. Cope

(Col. Cope enlisted June 4, 1861, in Co. A, 1st Penna. Reserve Division and was promoted to sergeant about 1862 and transferred three months later to Co. C 5th U.S. Regular Artillery. He returned to the original Division, then detailed by order of Gen Halleck to the Topographical Engineer Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Served under Gen. Warren, Chief of Engineers. Promoted to captain and A.D.C on Warren's staff, who was put in command of the 5th Corps, and served in that capacity until Maj. Roebling resigned to build the Brooklyn Bridge when he was given his rank and place, i.e., major and A.D.C., and about the close of the war was given the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel. He was mustered out July, 1865. His commission bears the name of Abraham Lincoln. He came to Gettysburg in July, 1893, as chief engineer of the Gettysburg National Park.)

UNVEIL TABLETS

The organist played softly the music of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" while two little girls, Martha Bell and Katherine Hill, dressed in white and with red, white and blue ribbons, unveiled the flag, with autumnal foliage, from the Lincoln and Burns memorial tablets on the pew in the church.

Rev. F. E. Taylor, pastor of the Presbyterian Church said the interest of this community is shown in the presence of the audience, this evening, as a tribute to the great men who were here fifty-one years ago. That the pew is now marked is due to J. W. Johnston of Rochester, and the tablet on the outside to Col. E. B. Cope.

Mr. Johnston, being introduced, spoke as follows:

"No poor words of mine on this occasion can add to the truth, nor to the beauty of what has already been said, nor to what will be said by the speakers who are to follow me, relative to the greatness of the two men in whose memory these tablets are now unveiled.

HUMBLE BIRTH

"John Burns was of my kith. He was of humble birth and station, a humble artisan, a servant of this little town, which, by his heroism at an hour of the country's greatest need, he helped to make celebrated and known to the ends of the earth. Incidentally, he also helped to make the name 'Gettysburg' synonymous with the thought of the perpetuation of the union of these American States.

"It is with all the fullness of my heart, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, that I bestow upon you, as the representatives of this congregation, these tablets to have and to hold by you and your successors while this sacred edifice stands and remains a haven of devotion for those who love the name of Christ and for those who love the names of Abraham Lincoln and John Burns.

"It is in recognition and as a mark of the great President's democracy; in the acknowledgement of a simple act of kindness on his part; also, in appreciation of Lincoln's unbounded love for his fellow man, that these memorials now pass into the possession of this church, honored for all time by the great emancipator's presence here just fifty-one years ago.

"In taking the arm of the humble, yet the truly brave and ever patriotic, John Burns and in sitting beside him in the pew now appropriately marked — after having spoken his immortal words at the cemetery of the honored dead — Abraham Lincoln, the man of the people, the man of God, again subscribed to his faith in the creed of another Burns, who said in words more enduring than letters of bronze:

"For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that!"

ACCEPTS TABLETS

"On Thursday, November 19, 1914, we commemorate the meeting held in this building, and attended by President Lincoln and his staff, accompanied by the patriot, John Burns, on Thursday, November 19, 1863.

"But for the initiative of Mr. David Wills, we would not be assembled for this significant service. As president of the Soliders' National Cemetery Association at Gettysburg, Judge Wills had charge of all the arrangements for the dedication of the cemetery, and it was on his official invitation that President Lincoln came to Gettysburg on that occasion.

"Judge Wills suggested and was largely instrumental in bringing to fruition the patriotic meeting which was held in this church on the day of the dedication of the cemetery.

"He entertained President Lincoln in his home on Centre Square, and arranged that Mr. Lincoln attend this meeting here.

FITTING TRIBUTE

"Grateful acknowledgment of these facts is owed Judge Wills and we mention them as a fitting tribute to him.

"During the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg special services were held in this church and on the happy suggestion of Dr. C. B. Stauffer, then chairman of the Trustees, the silk flag presented to the Sunday School by the State Convention of the Women's Relief Corps was used to mark the pew occupied by President Lincoln at the meeting in '63.

"Mr. J. W. Johnston, of Rochester, N. Y., an enthusiastic student and lecturer on this battle, was one of the many attendants on that occasion, and evidently carried away a patriotic idea. The pastor of the church participated with others, on request of Mr. Johnston, in a memorial service at the grave of John Burns on last July 2nd, just fifty-one years after his heroism at the great battle.

TABLET FOR PEW

"For this service Mr. Johnston wrote his friend, Mr. J. Louis Sowers, offering through him to the pastor and congregation of this church a memorial tablet for the Lincoln memorial pew. This offer revived an idea which had been frequently discussed by local friends of the church — that of placing a Lincoln tablet on the front of the church. After the marker to the Cavalry hospitals, now in place on the front terrace, was assured, at a meeting of Session the placing of a tablet near the entrance door of the church was earnestly considered. All thought it should be done. Col. E. B. Cope announced that he would place it, and in due time the tablet, the gift of Col. Cope, was erected. It bears this inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Occupied a Seat in this Church
November 19, 1863
On the Day He Dedicated the
National Cemetery and Made
His Immortal Address.

"This tablet had just been placed when Mr. Johnston's offer came to us. I need not tell you that his proferred gift was heartily accepted.

"In the correspondence which followed, the idea grew in Mr. Johnston's mind. First he offered a tablet to mark the panel of the Lincoln pew, then a tablet to the memory of John Burns, and, later, a second plate to Mr. Lincoln, marking the back of the pew. Accordingly we unveil three tablets in the church this evening. One on the back of the pew bears these words:

THE LINCOLN PEW

"A large tablet on the panel of the end of the pew carries the inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Sat in this Pew at a Patriotic
Service held on the Evening of
the Day He Dedicated the
National Cemetery

A third tablet marks the seat occupied by John Burns, and declares:

JOHN BURNS
Scottish American Patriot
A Hero of the Battle of
Gettysburg
Was Here Signally Honored by
the Great President
Abraham Lincoln and John
Burns
walked arm in arm to patriotic
held in this edifice on the
evening
of Nov. 19th, 1863. They sat
together in this pew.

"The unanimous sentiment of this congregation and, I may say, of this community, is one of abounding gratitude to the generous and disinterested donors of these memorials.

"The position taken by President Lincoln, pew 64, has been fixed after a canvass and a careful consideration by the trustees of all the statements that have been made to them.

"In behalf of the Presbyterian Church and of the entire community I accept these memorial tablets, the gift of Col. E. B. Cope and Mr. J. W. Johnston, and express the most hearty appreciation of the people at Gettysburg for these abiding memorials to our martyred and exalted President and to a patriot hero here so highly honored."

J. S. Nicholas then sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

JUDGE McCLEAN SPEAKS

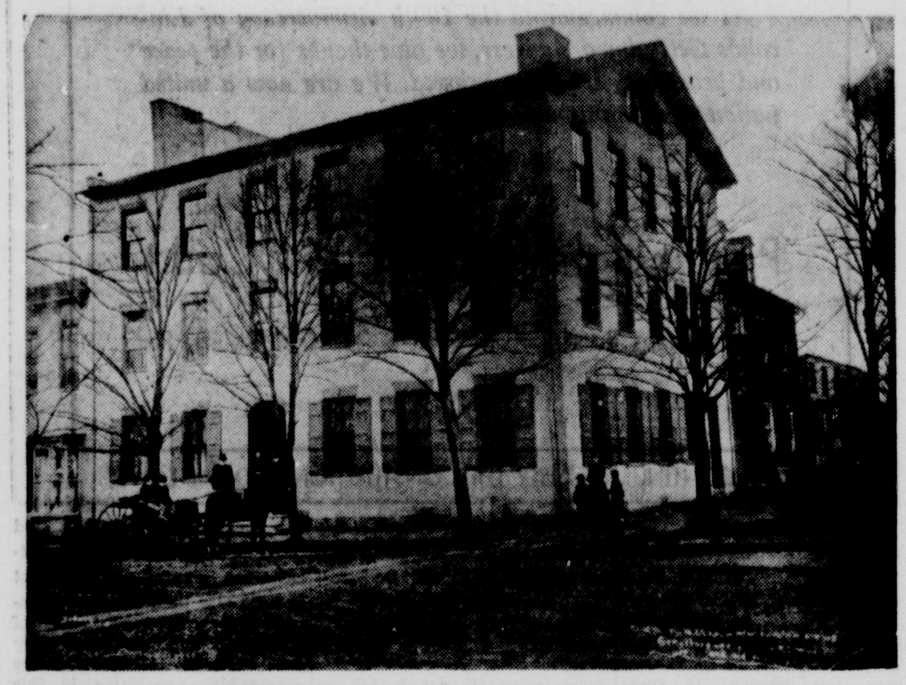
"John Burns was born in New Jersey in 1794, came to Pennsylvania, followed the trade of shoemaker, was elected one of the two constables of the borough of Gettysburg, Marsh 20, 1857, and made his regular quarterly returns to the Court of Quarter Sessions. Several of his returns as constable were exhibited showing his signature. Some of the characteristics of Burns as being a man without humor, and the butt of many jokes of his fellow townsmen were referred to.

"Passing over the important event of his participation as a civilian in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, and of his accompanying President Lincoln to the meeting held in this church on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 19th, 1863, we find that he made his last will and testament in writing, bearing date the 13th day of Jan., 1872; that his death occurred shortly after that date, within thirty days, his will being probated on the 7th day of February, 1872, before the Register of Wills of Adams County, his will being witnessed by David A. Buehler and Robert McCurdy.

"PATRIOT"

"His wife, Barbara, had predeceased him about four years, and she was some five years his junior in age. He and his

(Continued On Page 7)



The residence of Judge David Wills on "the Diamond" (now Lincoln Square named by The Gettysburg Times a number of years ago) where Lincoln was a guest on the night of November 18, 1863.

"TO THE EXTENT THAT A NECESSITY IS IMPOSED UPON A MAN

Lincoln's Address delivered on the Battlefields of Gettysburg a century ago was termed as "a perfect gem, deep in feeling, compact in thought and expression."

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech we are mindful of the wisdom and ideals of Lincoln. It is for all of us to rededicate ourselves to the principles set forth by Lincoln a century ago.

Floyd Miller Service Station

Buford Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.

HE MUST SUBMIT TO IT"

"LET THE FRIENDS OF THE GOVERNMENT FIRST SAVE

Lincoln's humility is reflected in the story that he always shined his own shoes, and continued to do so in the White House. When a member of his Cabinet remarked, "Mr. Lincoln, gentlemen don't black their own boots," the President asked: "Whose boots do they black?"

The Nation is commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg Address. We join in paying tribute to our great 16th President, whose wit, wisdom and ideals have been passed down to this generation.

Bob's "66" Service

Steinwehr Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THEN ADMINISTER IT TO THEIR LIKING"

". . WE SHOULD, ABOVE ALL, BE VERY GRATEFUL TO ALMIGHTY GOD"

"I hold if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating, and none of the work, He would have made them with mouths only, and no hands; and if He had ever made another class that He had intended should do all the work and none of the eating, He would have made them without mouths and all with hands."

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, we are mindful of his philosophy and his many words of wisdom. We pay honor today to this truly great American!

H & H Pontiac Sales & Service

125 South Washington Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"TRUE DEMOCRACY MAKES NO INQUIRY ABOUT THE COLOR OF THE SKIN"

"I AM . . OPPOSED TO THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

President Lincoln's dedicatory remarks at the National Cemetery will always be recognized as a "perfect speech, delivered in humility and eloquence, yet pathetic and appropriate."

After the speech, a newspaper reported "more than any other single event will this glorious dedication nerve the heroes to a deeper resolution of the living to conquer at all costs."

We join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this famous Gettysburg Address.

The Shoe Box

Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Reuning

7 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

BEING USED TO PAY THE FIDDLER"

" . . A JUST GOD, IN HIS OWN GOOD TIME,

Abraham Lincoln's tribute to Washington:

"Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. . . . To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and, in its naked, deathless splendor, leave it shining on."

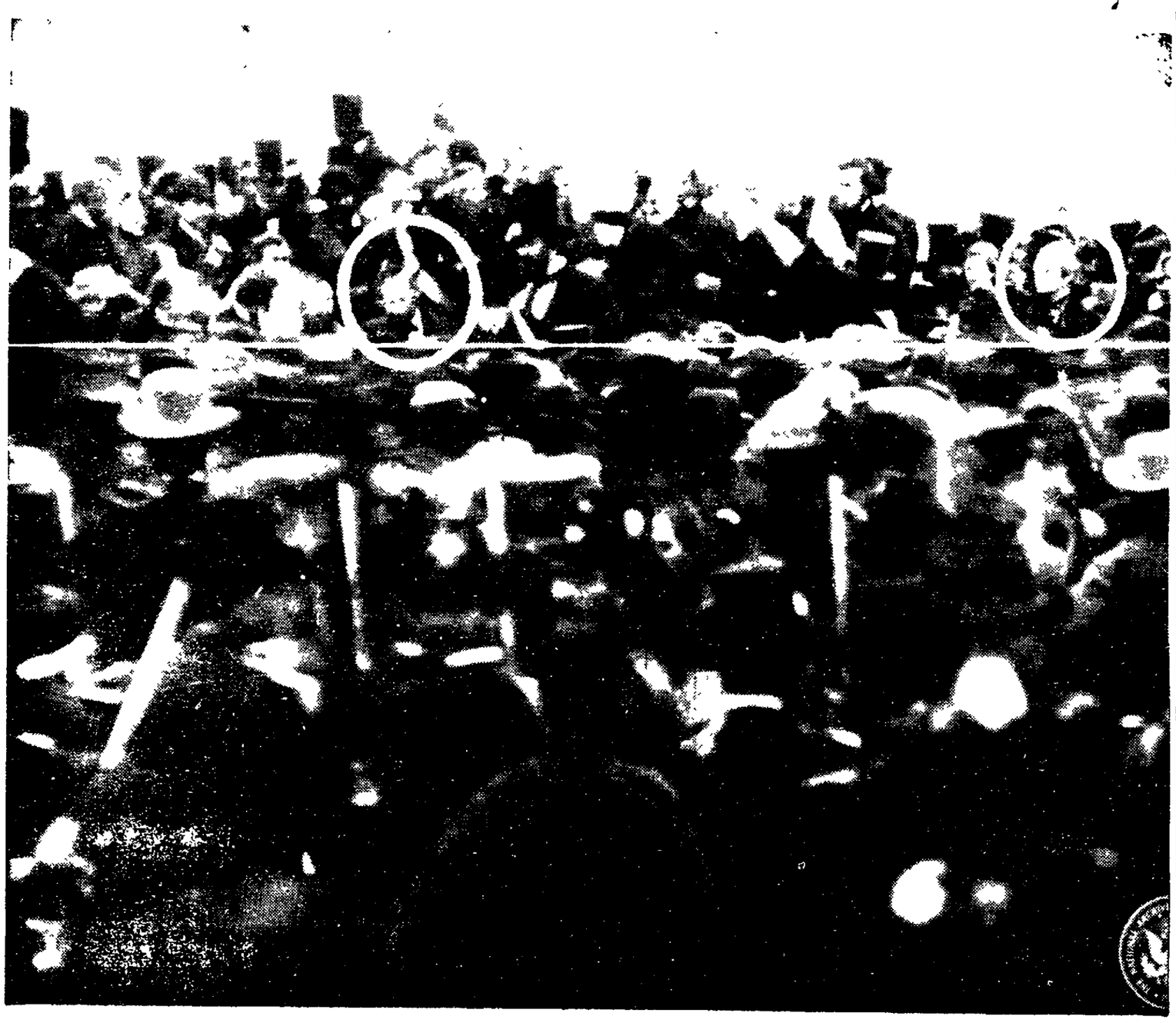
The name of Abraham Lincoln will shine on, too, as long as time exists. On the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address, we pay honor to this great man.

Pittenturf's Funeral Home

York Springs, Pa.

WILL GIVE US THE RIGHTFUL RESULT"

Abraham Lincoln Dedicates The Gettysburg National Cemetery



This is an enlargement of a small section of a long unpublished photograph taken by Matthew Brady, famous Civil War photographer, at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863, when President Abraham Lincoln delivered a "few appropriate remarks" at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery. Lincoln is the bareheaded man at left center, facing the camera, with head slightly bowed. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is the hatless man, in the upper right. The original glass negative is in the National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D. C.

"THE BETTER PART OF ONE'S LIFE CONSISTS OF HIS FRIENDSHIPS"

"We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven; we have been preserved these many years in peace and prosperity; we have grown in numbers, wealth and power as no nation has ever grown. . . ."

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, we give thanks for the peace and prosperity we have enjoyed. We are now a united nation — a mighty nation!

Peace Light Inn & Tourist Court

Mummasburg Road Gettysburg, Pa

"LET US CONTINUE TO OBEY THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS"

Thursday, the 19th inst., was a great day in the history of Gettysburg — second only in interest to the eventful first, second and third days of July last.

The influx of strangers commenced on Monday, and the trains became heavier and heavier as the day of consecration approached. On Wednesday, Wednesday night and Thursday morning, trains arrived every few hours, swelling the crowd to immense proportions.

Day dawned on Thursday with an unclouded sky, giving assurance of lovely weather. The streets swarmed with people from all sections of the Union, the number variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand. Every available spot on the principal streets was occupied. The throng of ladies and gentlemen, the large turn-out of military in their best trim, the flags floating in the breeze at innumerable points — all contributed to the making up of a picture of rare and exciting interest.

10 A.M. FORMATION

About ten o'clock the line of the procession was formed, and moved forward to the grounds of the Cemetery in the following order Marine Band, Second United States Artillery, United States Regular Cavalry, from Carlisle Barracks.

Major General Couch and Staff, General Stahl and Staff.

Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one hundred and twenty in number, under command of Col. B. Stickney.

Colonel Prevost, of Philadelphia, and Staff.

Battery A, Fifth United States Regulars.

Major-General Schenck and Staff.

Band of Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.

Fifth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment, under command of Colonel Murry.

THE PRESIDENT

The President of the United States, attended by Vice President Hamlin, Secretary Seward, of the State Department, Secretary Usher, of the Department of the Interior: Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, and Postmaster-General Blair, escorted by Chief Marshal Ward H. Lamon and Aids, Marshals and Marshals' Aids, Brigadier-General Wright, General Doubleday, and Brigadier-General Gibben, attendet by their Staffs.

Commissioners of the different States.

United States Sanitary Commission, numbering twenty men, under command of Dr. W. F. Sewall.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 124, of Gettysburg, numbering two hundred and fifty men, with the Gettysburg Encampment of the same Order.

Hanover Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 334, one hundred strong, with Odd Fellows from other places.

Baltimore Delegation, consisting of members of Councils of Baltimore and Civil Officials.

Birgfield's Band, of Philadelphia.

Faculty and Students of the College and Seminary.

Several hundred citizens, comprising delegations from the several States.

RIDE IN CARRIAGES

Carriages containing citizens from the different States and the surrounding country.

The procession started promptly at the time indicated, 10 o'clock, A.M. and moved over the route previously arranged. By the time the President, accompanied by the different members of the Cabinet, entered the Cemetery grounds, the stand erected in the center of the same was surrounded by at least twenty thousand citizens, several thousand of whom were congregated immediately in front of the stand, the immense crowd being interspersed with chief marshals, aids, and officers of different grades.

A cordon of soldiers were placed in the form of a circle outside of the crowd congregated near the stand and entirely surrounding it, beyond which thousands of citizens clustered in surging masses, endeavoring to get a glimpse at the stand.

PRESENT CHAPLAIN

After the favored ones were provided with seats on the stand, the Rev. Dr. Stockton, Chaplain of the United States Senate, was introduced, and offered a prayer to the throne of grace. The prayer of Dr. Stockton was delivered in the most impressive manner, and was listened to with breathless attention. At the close of the prayer the band played a dirge.

Marshal Lamon then read a letter from General Wingfield Scott, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the ceremonies of dedication.



Lincoln In 1862

Marshal Lamon next introduced the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, the Orator of the day.

The Chief Marshal then introduced the President of the United States, who, after the applause had subsided, spoke.

FOREIGN GUESTS

Among the distinguished personages here were, we understand, nine Foreign Ministers; Ex-Secretary Cameron; Gov. Curtin, Auditor General Slenker, Surveyor General Barr, State Treasurer McGrath, Adjutant General Russel, of Pennsylvania; Governor Seymour, of New York; Gov. Todd. of Ohio; Governor-elect Brough, of Ohio; Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Gov. Bradford, of Md.; Ex-Gov. Pierpont, of Western Virginia — and many others of lesser note.

by Gen. Couch were admirable Marshal Lamon alsoperformed his part well, as did D. Wills, Esq., the Agent of Gov. Curtin. Capt. McCurdy had the railroad as efficiently worked as was possible.

This report is not as full as we could desire, but is correct so far as it goes. Many matters of detail which would interest the readers of the Compiler do not receive mention today simply because we have not had the time to gather them. Our citizens for several days thought of little else than the proper entertainment of the throng of strangers, and we think they succeeded in satisfying every reasonable expectation in this particular.

The visitors, without exception, as far as we know, left with the best impressions of the accommodating and hospitable disposition of our people. We are safe in venturing the opinion that they saw little or nothing to justify the unfavorable impression sent abroad by a few letter-writing fools who came here immediately after the great battle of July last, which had devastated our neighborhood and left the people without the commonest means of subsistence for themselves.

All in all, the 19th of November, 1863, will stand out as memorable in the history of Gettysburg, which has acquired such sudden and world-wide fame.

November 23, 1863
The Compiler

"SLAVERY AND OPPRESSION MUST CEASE

On the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, "Let us strive to deserve, as far as mortals may, the continued care of Divine Providence, trusting that in future national emergencies He will not fail to provide us the instruments of safety and security."

Penn-Moc Shoe Corp.

Fairfield, Pa.

OR AMERICAN LIBERTY MUST PERISH"

"I WAS BORN, AND HAVE EVER REMAINED,

In two minutes Lincoln delivered simply, and in majestic phrases, his famous speech, directed to a tired and restless audience of 10,000 on the battlefield of Gettysburg — but unknowingly directed to an audience beyond the battlefield, beyond his years, beyond his century.

Those words speak as eloquently for the basic ideals of freedom and democracy in 1963 as they did in 1863.

We are happy to join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this great speech — Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Alwine Brick Company

New Oxford, Pa.

IN THE MOST HUMBLE WALKS OF LIFE"

IF DESTRUCTION BE OUR LOT WE MUST

In a speech at Springfield, Ill., on December 20, 1839, Lincoln tells the anecdote of a witty Irish soldier, who was always boasting of his bravery, when no danger was near, but who invariably retreated without orders at the first charge of an engagement. Being asked by his captain why he did so, he replied: "Captain, I have as brave a heart as Julius Caesar ever had; but somehow or other, whenever danger approaches, my cowardly legs will run away with it."

Today, the entire Nation is observing the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Immortal Gettysburg Address. We are pleased to join in commemorating this occasion.

Fissel-Britcher Agency

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

OURSELVES BE ITS AUTHOR AND FINISHER"

"ADVANCEMENT – IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION –

"As a pilot I have used my best exercises to keep afloat our Ship of State, and shall be glad to resign my trust at the appointed time to another pilot more skillful and successful than I may prove. In every case and at all hazards the government must be perpetuated."

In whatever Lincoln undertook to do—from splitting rails to performing his duties as President—he tried to do the task superbly. This was demonstrated in his speech at the Consecration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg a century ago.

We pay tribute to this great man on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech.

Central Chemical Co.

Gettysburg, Pa.

IS THE ORDER OF THINGS IN A SOCIETY OF EQUALS"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Mr. Lincoln And Mr. Burns Thrill Crowd Enroute To Church Services

(Continued From Page 6)

wife are both buried on the southern slope of our beautiful city of the dead, and our Post No. 9, GAR, erected over their graves a becoming granite monument, having on its base the significant and appropriate word 'Patriot.' His estate according to the inventory and appraisement thereof is as follows:

1—One gun	$ 5.00
2—Cane	3.00
3—Stove	4.00
4—Bedstead	1.00
5—Box books	.25
6—46 acres real estate in Mt. Pleasant Township at $33 per acre	$1,518.00
	$1,531.25

"His entire personal estate being of the value of $13.25.

BEQUEATHS $800

"By his will he bequeathed to Mary Jane Wilson, daughter of his adopted daughter, Martha, and living at the date of his will with Henry Chritzman in Gettysburg, the sum of $800, and providing that should this girl die without marrying or before she becomes twenty-one years of age, the bequest is to become void and the legacy is to revert to this estate, and then he gives all his estate to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Gettysburg to be appropriated by them as they may deem best, in advancing and promoting the cause of religion in connection with the Methodist Church.

"Of this will he appointed Robert Martin of Gettysburg the executor, and authorized him to sell all his real and personal estate at public or private sale as he may deem best.

"The Methodist Church could not have received the legacy of $800 under the law on account of the short interval between the making of the will and the death of the testator. The $800 was distributed to Mary Jane Wilson who in 1875 was a minor under the age of fourteen years and Robert D. Armor was appointed her trustee by the Orphan's Court of this county.

DIED IN 1872

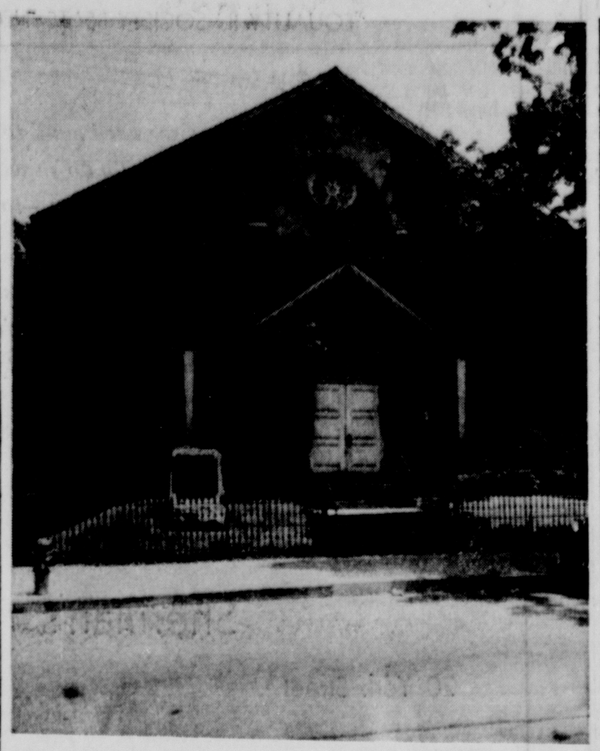
"The death of John L. Burns occurred at the residence of a nephew, Mr. Hagarman, near Bonneauville, this county on Sunday morning, February 4, 1872, from pneumonia, after a short attack. His body was interred in the Evergreen Cemetery on Monday with the honors of war, the Gettysburg Zouaves turning out on the occasion. His age was about seventy-eight years. He came to this country more than forty years before his death and married here. His connection with the Battle of Getytsburg served to 'spread his fame throughout the land' and it becoming known that he was without means, brought him many contributions, aggregating several thousand dollars.

"Residents of Gettysburg and vicinity photographed at the unveiling of the memorials, who in several instances recalled the visit of Abraham Lincoln to Gettysburg in 1863, were as follows:

REMINISCENCES

"Mr. Oliver H. Benner, Mrs Annie E. Cobean, Mr. Henry Dustman, Mrs. John Hamilton, Miss Mary Kendlehart, Mrs. Jacob Kitzmiller, Mrs. Theo. MacAlister, Hon. Wm. McClean, Rev. Robert MacLean, Miss Kate McCreary, Mr. James McIlhenny, Mr. Wm. A. McIlhenny, Mr. Oscar D. MacMillan, Mr. John E. Pitzer, Mr. David Plank, Mr. Samuel D. Reck, Mrs. Ellen Rupp, Miss Amanda Sandoe, Mr. Daniel A. Skelly, Mrs. I. S. Stonesifer, Mrs. Wm. Tawney."

Reminiscences closed the meeting by residents of Gettysburg who remembered the exercises at the dedication at the National Cemetery, Nov 9th, 1863, and the patriotic services at the church following, when Abraham Lincoln, the President, signally honored John Burns, the man, and John Burns, the soldier. The first was a letter from Hon. Wm. T. Ziegler, read by Prof. J. Louis Sowers:



The Gettysburg Presbyterian Church where President Lincoln and John Burns worshipped the night before the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

CAPT. ZIEGLER'S LETTER

"I sincerely thank you for your kind invitation to be with you tonight but after my recent severe illness, I deem it best not to venture out after night unless it be absolutely necessary.

"The object of your meeting is a noble one. The Church at Alexandria, Va., and St. Michael's Church at Charleston, S.C., point with pride to the pew where the father of our country sat and worshipped God. So in centuries to come, the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg will point with pride to the pew in which Abraham Lincoln sat, and thanked God for our victory at Gettysburg.

"Too much cannot be said in eulogy of this great man, whom God had raised up in the wilderness of a new nation for the special purpose to restore our nation and place it on a foundation that cost the blood of a half million men to build, and where let us hope it will forever stand.

"WE ARE COMING"

"I am glad in my soul that away back more than fifty-three years ago, I answered his first appeal for three year volunteers, and helped to shout back to him, 'We are coming Father Abraham, 300 000 strong.'

"Your work tonight is a worthy tribute to a great and good man, whom we are all so proud of.

"So far as John Burns is concerned, I am proud that he was a citizen of our town, and I believe every person living here feels just as I do, and if I were with you tonight, I know no words I could utter in the praise of this Hero of Gettysburg, more suitable at this time, than to read to you what Gen. Doubleday said of him in his official report of the first day's battle on July 1st, 1863.

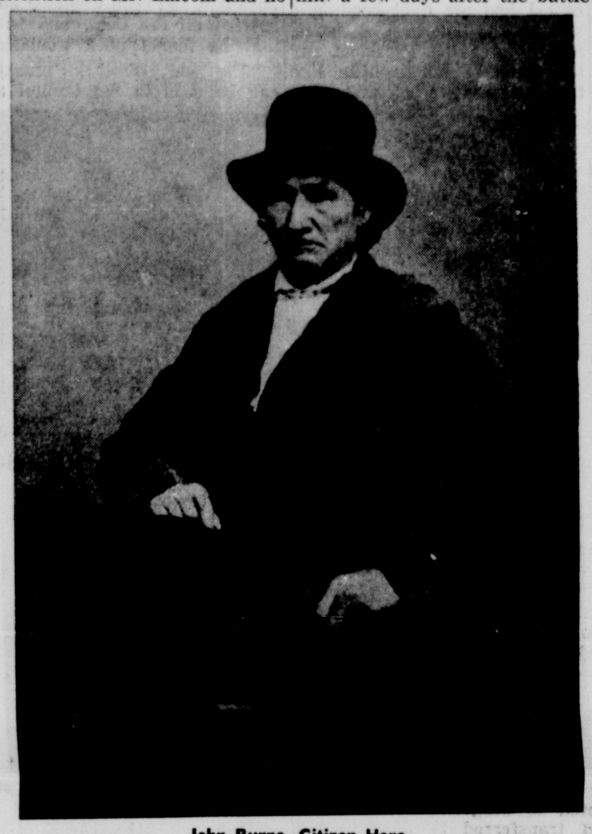
"Concerning John Burns, he said: 'My thanks are specially due to a citizen of Gettysburg, named John Burns who, although over seventy years of age, shouldered his musket and offered his services to Col. Wistar of the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Col Wistar advised him to fight in the woods as there was more shelter there but he preferred to join our line of skirmishers in the open field.

"When the troops retired he fought with the Iron Brigade. He was wounded in three places."

"To Brigadier General S. Williams, Asst. Adjutant General, Headquarters Army of the Potomac." With much respect, I am, Very truly yours, W. T. Ziegler."

HON. WM. H. TIPTON

"I do not think that I should consume any of the valuable time that appears to be so limited, and especially when there are others here whose reminiscenses would be more interesting. Owing to my youth and inexperience I was incapable of fully appreciating the important events that were transpiring, but my eagerness to see and hear the President — whom I regarded as much above all other men, and second only to the Almighty — centered all my attention on Mr. Lincoln and no word or movement of his escaped my attention.



John Burns, Citizen Hero

"I had heard that Mr. Lincoln was the homeliest man in the country, but when my eyes beheld that sad but kindly countenance, those strong rugged features seemed handsome to me. I did not see him come to this church nor did I see him here. While leaning out of the window of our business place, and almost immediately above him, I heard the few remarks he made from the steps of Judge Wills' home on the evening of Nov. 18. I saw him ride to the cemetery; and heard his great address and my recollection is that there was but slight applause at its conclusion. Mr. Lincoln's sad face and the solemnity of the occasion seemed to forbid any excessive demonstration.

KNEW JOHN BURNS

"John Burns I knew from early childhood, and enjoyed many of the pranks that were played upon him by the workmen in the various carriage building shops. With the other mischievous boys of that time I did my share of lively sprinting when the old borough Constable detected us at our pranks.

"I saw John Burns start out the old road with his flintlock and powder horn on the morning of July 1, 1863. With a party of boys I had started for Seminary Ridge and we were standing opposite his home at the house now occupied by David McGuigan. I recollect that in the party with others were Harry Schick, Wesley Kitzmiller, Alex Baugher and possibly Geo. Ziegler and Charles Sheads. The two latter I know were with us when we skedaddled back to town after the battle opened.

"John Burns became very abusive to Joseph Broadhead, a one-eyed neighbor of his, insisting on his getting a gun and going along and upon his refusal called him a 'coward — chicken - hearted.' Miss Mary Slentz hearing Burns came out of her home next door and rebuked him for his abuse of Broadhead and advised him to stay home. When he started out he may have worn a blue coat, but we did not see it as he wore a long linen duster. The white hat is a myth; he wore a high-crowned felt hat. The last of that particular pattern that I can now recall was worn by Alexander Cobean, which was doubtless familiar to many who are here.

"I assisted in photographing him a few days after the battle at his home, and after he was convalescent, at the studio. A few years later I got to know him well. We associated in an organization to which we both belonged, the Sons of Temperance. He was a zealous advocate of the temperance cause. On that early day in February, '72, I saw five or six sleighs that formed his funeral cortege come slowly up York street and pass out Baltimore street to Evergreen Cemetery where the Zouaves were in waiting to give him a military funeral. I thank you and will not consume more of your time." Hon. Wm. H. Tipton, Ex-Member Pa. Legislature.

THEODORE MacALISTER

"I knew John Burns, and, along with other half grown boys of the town and vicinity, annoyed him frequently when he was acting as a guardian of the peace. He had his peculiarities — nearly all men have. Now his eccentricities are almost forgotten, and he will always be remembered as a patriot. Twice he tried to enlist in the service of his country but was rejected for the reason that he was too old. When he did have a chance to fight for the perpetuity of the Union he did not hesitate, but faced the enemy heroically until he was wounded in several places. I am glad to say that I did as much as any one to place the granite monument over his grave. We raised all the funds we could from the membership of our Post of the G.A.R.; then I solicited subscriptions from some of our citizens, and although not receiving the amount we wished to collect I was greeted kindly, until I interested one of our comparatively rich citizens.

"He laughed me to scorn, and said, 'I can't give anything for this purpose. Why, I knew old John Burns. He was a very peculiar old fellow.' Then I quietly remarked to him, 'Yes, nearly everyone has some peculiarities. Some few of our people said many peculiar things about all those who were battling manfully for an everlasting union and for universal freedom. But this old hero's peculiarity led him to seize his musket and fight valiantly for this righteous cause until he fell wounded."

DID NOT HEAR LINCOLN

"I folded up my paper and added this remark: 'I thought, perhaps, since you have grown very old you might wish to perform this one small patriotic deed before you go hence.' Then he would have chipped in, but I declined to tarry any longer.

"I was not present to hear Lincoln deliver the greatest brief address ever uttered in our language, because I had a previous engagement far up the Shenandoah Valley. I have heard highly educated men say who did hear him that it made no impression upon them.

"When I secured a newspaper containing his address, I retired to my quiet nook in the grove in which we were encamped and there and then read and re-read it until committed to memory — and then recited it to a squad of my comrades — and this was my comment then and has never changed since: 'Magnificent, but not flawless,' for in that address he says, 'what was said there and then would soon be forgotten.' And this classic of his will never die.

MET LINCOLN

"Oh, yes, I met Lincoln. After the sanguinary battle of Antietam. Our command, the 1st Battalion of Maryland Cavalry, fell back to Frederick City, Md., to recruit our depleted ranks, as we did twice afterwards, before the end came. A small detachment of this command was ordered to Point of Rocks on the Potomac, and on returning our commanding officer, Lieut. H. S. MacNair, stopped on entering Frederick, to talk to some friends. We moved on up Market street towards camp. President Lincoln had visited the battlefield of Antietam. We saw another small detachment file out of Patrick street and approach us. When we met at the depot we recognized Lincoln. He and several others dismounted, and all entered the train there waiting except the President, who remained upon the rear platform and we without an officer swung into line facing him within a rod, with heads uncovered.

Standing upon that platform we saw the saddest countenance and the most care-worn looking man we had ever looked upon. But he straightened up his giant form and with a more cheerful expression, wiping out as it were some of the wrinkles of care from his face, spoke thus to us:

" 'Comrades,' you can hardly imagine what a thrill passed through our hearts when he uttered this single word, coming as it did from the President and Commander-in-Chief of all our armies. 'Comrades, my heart has felt like bursting asunder at the saddest of all sights which I ever beheld, in the valleys over yonder mountains. But your friend and my friend, Major Steiner, cheered me up somewhat by just now telling me of the heroic service you and your command have so recently performed. This train will now move. I cannot talk to you further. I can only shake hands with this comrade for you all, and thank you, and say God bless and keep each one of you.'

"And then and there I felt the grip of that mighty hand which thrilled me like an electric shock. In my young manhood I sometimes felt ashamed of these brawny hands, but never since this one was covered all over by the hand of the man whose memory now all men delight to honor.

"Fellow countrymen, I have since been called upon to pass

(Continued on Page 8)

"I AM UPHELD AND SUSTAINED BY THE GOOD WISHES

"How miserably things seem to be arranged in this world! If we have no friends, we have no pleasure; and if we have them, we are sure to lose them, and be doubly pained by the loss."

Few persons have had the gift of expressing himself like Lincoln. Each speech seemed to have a very special meaning, filled with wisdom, and spoken diplomatically.

On the 100th Anniversary of his most famous speech —his Gettysburg Address—we pay tribute to this great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln.

Hunt Avenue, Inc.

Littlestown Road Gettysburg, Pa.

AND PRAYERS OF GOD'S PEOPLE"

"DESTROY THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY AND YOU PLANT SEEDS OF DESPOTISM"

"Everything I say, necessarily, in consequence of my position, goes into print. If it is foolish, it does not do me or the nation any good. If I make any mistakes it may do myself and the nation harm."

Our leaders of today should follow Lincoln's philosophy and choose their words wisely, thus helping this great nation "... so conceived and so dedicated ..." to remain strong, progressive and united.

We honor Lincoln on the 100th Anniversary of his immortal Gettysburg Address.

Estep's

34 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"FREEDOM HAS GIVEN US 150,000 MEN, RAISED ON SOUTHERN SOIL"

"WE MUCH PREFER STANDING WITH OLD FRIENDS

On November 2, 1863, David Wills, a Gettysburg lawyer, invited President Lincoln to "formally set apart these grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks."

Lincoln's speech at the consecration of the National Cemetery was indeed appropriate, deep in feeling and expression, and will forever live in the hearts of his countrymen!

We are pleased to join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this Immortal Gettysburg Address.

AAA Motor Club
AAA Travel Agency

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

TO BEING DRIVEN TO FORM NEW ONES"

"I BEG YOU TO BELIEVE THAT

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has increased in popularity through the years. His famous words spoken on the fields of Gettysburg have been translated into countless languages, have appeared on postage stamps and appropriate memorials.

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech, we pay honor to the memory of this great man.

Gettysburg Glass Co.

322 East Water Street Gettysburg, Pa.

AS SURELY AS YOU HAVE DONE YOUR BEST, SO HAVE I"

"WE MUST LAY ASIDE OUR PREJUDICES AND MARCH

After the dedication of the National Cemetery 100 years ago, the speeches of Everett and Lincoln were referred to as "illustrative of the difference between elocution and true oratory, between what is said and what is felt."

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address will never be forgotten. It was indeed true oratory, and will live as long as life exists!

Martin Optical Co.

118 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER IN THE GREAT ARMY OF FREEDOM"



The above photograph of Baltimore St., Gettysburg was taken on the morning of November 19, 1863. It was taken from a spot in the vicinity of the Jennie Wade residence and looks north. It shows a small crowd of spectators at the intersection of Baltimore St. and the Emmitsburg Rd. (now Steinwehr Ave.). In the approximate center is a military unit approaching the intersection. President Lincoln is believed to be the mounted figure in back of the unit, although he is not definitely identified. The two-story structure at the left is said to be the former Winebrenner tannery with its smokestack adjoining.

Programme of Arrangements and Order of Exercises

FOR THE INAUGURATION

OF THE

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG,

ON THE 19TH OF NOVEMBER, 1863.

The military will form in Gettysburg at 9 o'clock a. m., on Carlisle street, north of the square, its right resting on the square, opposite McClellan's Hotel, under the direction of Major General Couch.

The State Marshals and Chief Marshal's aids will assemble in the public square at the same hour.

All civic bodies except the citizens of States will assemble, according to the foregoing printed programme, on York street at the same hour.

The delegation of Pennsylvania citizens will form on Chambersburg street, its right resting on the square, and the other citizen delegations, in their order, will form on the same street in rear of the Pennsylvania delegation.

The Marshals of the States are charged with the duty of forming their several delegations so that they will assume their appropriate positions when the main procession moves.

The head of the column will move at precisely 10 o'clock a. m.

The route will be up Baltimore street to the Emmittsburg road; thence to the junction of the Taneytown road; thence, by the latter road, to the Cemetery, where the military will form in line, as the General in command may order, for the purpose of saluting the President of the United States.

The military will then close up, and occupy the space on the left of the stand.

The civic procession will advance and occupy the area in front of the stand, the military leaving sufficient space between them and the line of graves for the civic procession to pass.

The ladies will occupy the right of the stand, and it is desirable that they be upon the ground as early as ten o'clock a. m.

The exercises will take place as soon as the military and civic bodies are in position, as follows:

Music.
Prayer.
Music.
ORATION.
Music.
DEDICATORY REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Dirge.
Benediction.

After the benediction the procession will be dismissed, and the State Marshals and special aids to the Chief Marshal will form on Baltimore street, and return to the Court-house in Gettysburg, where a meeting of the marshals will be held.

An appropriate salute will be fired in Gettysburg on the day of the celebration, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Couch.

WARD H. LAMON
Marshal-in-Chief.

Gibson & Pearson, Printers, 311 Ninth st., Washington.

Abraham Lincoln, King Among Men

One day, after Lincoln be-

walking along the street, when he saw a little girl at a gate, crying. "What is the matter?" asked Mr. Lincoln. The little girl explained that she was going on a journey, no one had come for her trunk and she was afraid she would lose the train.

"How big is the trunk?" was the next question as the tall man pushed through the gate.

When he saw it Mr. Lincoln shouldered it and very soon was striding down the street with the little girl trotting behind him. "Just like him," said people, when they heard the story.

A still more touching tale is told of him during the hard days of the war. He was visiting at a hospital one afternoon and stopped to speak to a boy of sixteen, wounded mortally and near his end. Mr. Lincoln, taking the thin, white hand, said, 'My poor boy, what can I do for you?"

With a beseeching look, the little fellow turned his eyes up to the homely, kindly face, and asked, 'Won't you write to my mother for me?"

"That I will," answered the President, and calling for a pen, ink and paper, he seated himself and wrote a long letter. When it was finished the President rose, saying

"I will mail this as soon as I get back from the office. Now, is there anything else I can do for you?"

In some way the boy had come to know that it was the President. And so looking at him in a most appealing way, he asked:

"Won't you remain with me till it's all over? It won't be long, and I do want to hold on to your hand."

That was too much for the great-hearted President to resist. The tears came to his eyes, and he sat down by him and took hold of his hand. The little fellow did not move nor speak a word. This was some time before four o'clock, and it was long after six when the end came.

But the President sat there as if he had been the boy's father. When the end came he bent over and folded the lad's hands over the breast, and then looked very sorrowfully at the pale, thin face. The tears streamed down his cheeks unheeded.

It was also like Lincoln to keep a promise when he had made one. While wine-drinking was the fashion all about him, Mr. Lincoln always respected his dear mother's wish that he should close his lips to all strong drink.

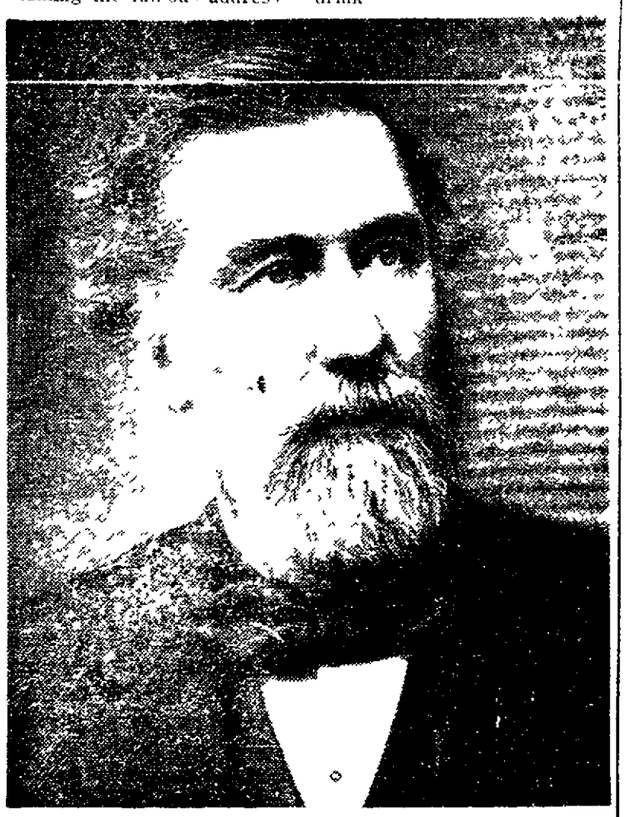
Lincoln Once Gave 17,000 Word Speech

While Lincoln is noted for the brevity of his speeches at least one could be termed "lengthy."

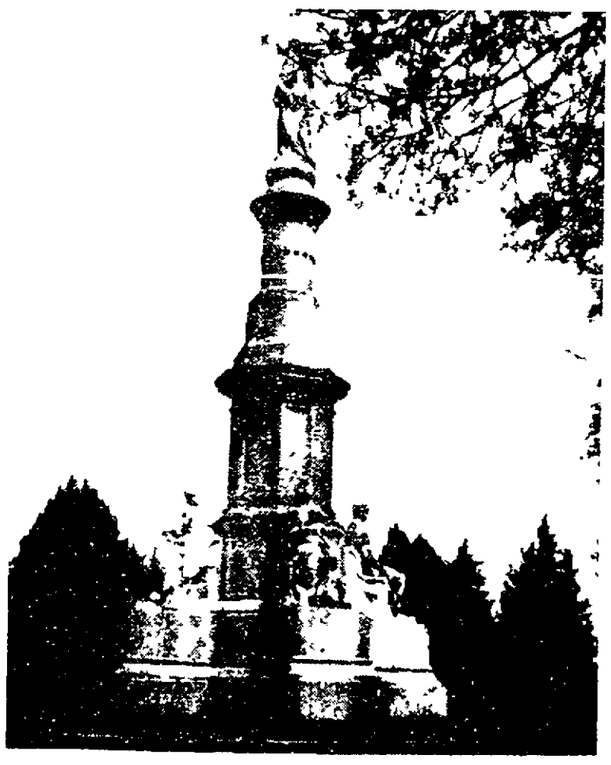
It was a speech which he made on October 16, 1854, in Peoria, Ill., and was his reply to Stephen A. Douglas who had just completed a speech which lasted for more than three hours. This was the first of the planned debates, and by agreement, Douglas was to have another hour after Lincoln concluded his rebuttal.

Douglas' speech lasted until after 5 o'clock, so Lincoln proposed that he would deliver his speech after supper. It contained 17,000 words, twice as many as any other of his recorded addresses.

The first attempt to make some recognition of the Gettysburg Address was advanced on January 25, 1897, when the House received a bill from the Senate calling for the erection of a statue of Lincoln at Gettysburg. That year an appropriation was made for a tablet at Gettysburg containing the famous address.



Judge David Wills who invited President Abraham Lincoln to deliver "a few appropriate words" at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, November 19, 1863.



The Soldiers' National monument in the Gettysburg National Cemetery which marks the spot where Lincoln stood when he delivered his deathless Gettysburg Address.

"IT IS MY DUTY TO CARE EQUALLY

"I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating mankind. . . . I am for those means which will give the greatest good to the greatest number."

Our Daughters of Charity, nursing the soldiers of the Blue and the Gray on the Battlefields of Gettysburg, were in contact with Mr. Lincoln as they performed acts of mercy, alleviating the suffering of the wounded and dying.

It is most fitting that we join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and to pay tribute to this great American on this occasion.

Saint Joseph College

Emmitsburg, Md.

FOR THE GOOD PEOPLE OF ALL THE STATES

ORDER OF PROCESSION

FOR THE

INAUGURATION

OF THE

National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa.

ON THE 19TH NOVEMBER, 1863.

Military, under command of Major-General COUCH.
Major-General MEADE and Staff, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.
Aids. CHIEF MARSHAL. Aids.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Members of the Cabinet.
Assistant Secretaries of the Several Executive Departments.
General-in-Chief of the Army, and Staff.
Lieutenant-General SCOTT and Rear-Admiral STEWART.
Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Orator of the day, and the Chaplain.
Governors of the States, and their Staffs.
Commissioners of the States on the Inauguration of the Cemetery.
Bearers with the Flags of the States.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES and Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Members of the two Houses of Congress.
Officers of the two Houses of Congress.
Mayors of Cities.
Gettysburg Committee of Arrangements.
Officers and members of the United States Sanitary Commission.
Committees of Different Religious Bodies.
U. S. Military Telegraphic Corps.
Officers and Representatives of Adams Express Company.
Officers of different Telegraph Companies.
Hospital Corps of the Army.
Soldiers' Relief Associations.
Knights Templar.
Masonic Fraternity.
Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.
Other Benevolent Associations.
Literary, Scientific, and Industrial Associations.
The Press.
Officers and members of Loyal Leagues.
Fire Companies.
Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.
Citizens of other States.
Citizens of the District of Columbia.
Citizens of the several Territories.

Samuel Marshall of Shawneetown, Ill., sent Lincoln a check for legal services which reached him just an hour before his wedding to Mary Todd. Days later Lincoln acknowledged the receipt of the money and commented: "Nothing new here except my marrying, which to me is a matter of profound wonder."

"DO NOT MISTAKE THAT THE BALLOT IS STRONGER THAN THE BULLET

Abraham Lincoln expressed his conviction in 1832 — [illegible] to have a peculiar emotion. Whether [illegible] or not, I can say for one, that I place no other [illegible] as one of being fully entitled to any fellowship [illegible]. . . . [illegible] I can think of no occasion [illegible] to keep [illegible] with Abraham Lincoln [illegible].

He was [illegible] Battlefields of Gettysburg [illegible] has ample [illegible] to express simply and correctly his [illegible] ideals. On the 100th Anniversary of his address we pay tribute to this great [illegible].

Littlestown News Agency

Center Square Littlestown, Pa.

WE ARE LIVING IN A TRYING TIME

"THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT NEED THE SERVICES OF BOYS

"The inclination to exchange thoughts with one another is probably an original impulse of our nature. . . . To carry on such communications, some instrumentality is indispensable. Accordingly, speech—articulate sounds rattled off the tongue—was used by our first parents, and even by Adam before the creation of Eve. . . . From this it would appear that speech was not an invention of man, but rather the direct gift of his Creator."

Lincoln's gift for using proper speech was demonstrated in his Gettysburg Address a hundred years ago. We pay homage to him on this great occasion—the Centennial of his famous Address.

East End Planing Mill

340 E. Middle Street Gettysburg, Pa

WHO DISOBEY THEIR PARENTS'

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"His Presence Here Made An Impression On Me That Has Never Left Me"

(Continued from Page 7)

through many fearful and trying scenes on bloody battlefield; on the starving slopes of Andersonville; in life and death struggles with the Red Men of the northern plains, after the war was over; through trials and temptations which required a still higher type of courage to resist, but that grip nerved my arm, and steeled heart, and will (God helping me) keep me true, and these hands clean until the sods will now soon cover them.

"Oh 'twere worth ten years of mortal strife
To feel that grasp, and cheer his burdened life.

SAW GREAT TEARS

"The train moved off, and as I again fell into my position at the head of that small line, I saw great tears on the bronzed cheeks of those comrades, and as we were wheeled into column the one who rode at my side, Martin L. Diehl, one of the very bravest boys of this old Battalion, said with quavering voice, not in a spirit of profanity, 'My God, I would charge into the gates of hell for that man.' This soldier was not with Lincoln politically but in patriotic loyalty a true brother. I only repeat this expression of my comrade to illustrate the wonderful influence this most illustratious character of the Nineteenth century had over men.

"Some men talk with their mouths. This man's heart was in all he said, and his chief characteristic was his unfaltering, steadfast honesty. Oh, what a millenial wave would roll across this now mighty nation if all the millions of our people would follow in his footsteps and highly resolve to dedicate themselves to this noble proposition — to live henceforth honestly in thought, word and deed

"The generation who knew him, freedom's martyr, and especially those who responded to his call for defenders in that darkest period of our national history, are fast falling out of the ranks of mortality. Our once full ranks would now make but a tottering skirmish line. Oh, that we may all close our earthly career worthy to clasp the hand of our country's Great Heart over on the shining shore.

HONOR AND GLORY

"For yet a little while longer let us 'quit ourselves like men, be strong for the right' as God gives us to see the right. True to ourselves, to our neighbors, to our country, and to our God. Then it will be ours to share in the far greater privilege, honor and glory of meeting and worshiping face to face, that other still more glorious Martyr for our redemption on the eternal camping grounds, and as we go halting down to the brink of the river may our last song be to the dear Old Flag:

" 'Wave on, old Glory — wave
on till the day
When earth's last oppressor
lies under the sod
Then fade like the stars of the
morning away,
In the glorious light of the kingdom of God.'

"And may our last prayer with fleeting breath be: Oh, thou Almighty Commander of the Universe, hasten the day when all our millions of people will joyfully own and acknowledge the Prince of Peace, King of the crownless land."

W. A. McILHENNY

"What I have to say is not very interesting to anyone but in the first place I always felt proud of the fact that I cast my first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. I also had the pleasure of shaking his hand on two occasions.

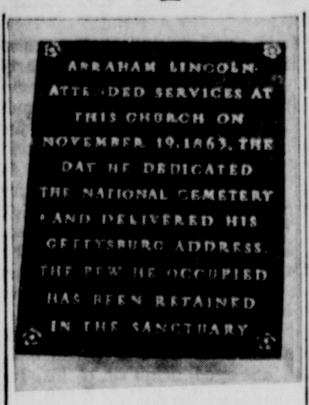
"The next morning after Col. Miles, commanding at Harpers' Ferry, decided to surrender, the cavalry force at that place asked permission to make an attempt to make their way out at night before the surrender. He reluctantly gave his consent. We got out without losing a man and captured a Confederate wagon train of sixty-five wagons loaded with ammunition. Our Battalion was ordered to take the wagon train to Chambersburg. Next day the battle of Antietam was fought. We were then ordered to Frederick City, Md., where our colonel was made provost marshal. It is said that Mr. Lincoln was very anxious for the success of our army at Antietam and went down on his knees and offered up a prayer to God, our Great Commander for the success of our arms, and that he made a vow that if God gave us victory he would issue his proclamation for the emancipation of slaves in the rebellious States.

"Mr. Lincoln determined to visit General McClellan to learn the completeness of the victory. One day I was walking up the main street of Frederick City and looking out the street I saw two men riding on horseback, followed by a great crowd of shouting citizens. When they drew closer I found it was Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan. We all knew that Mr. Lincoln was always anxious to grasp the hand of the humblest private in his army. I ran out in the street and reached up my hand and shook hands with him. I think I yet can feel the grip of those long bony fingers.

"About the 1st of November, 1863, our battalion had a little difficulty with the Rebel General Imboden's forces up the Shenandoah Valley and I happened to be in the direction that one of his men wanted to shoot and I received a musket ball through my right shoulder. I always thought that fellow didn't care whether he killed me or not, but I was thankful that I got off as well as I did. After lying in the hospital for a few days I applied for a furlough until I was fit for duty again. Consequently I was at home when Mr. Lincoln delivered his memorable speech.



The Lincoln Pew in the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church which Abraham Lincoln occupied at services on the night of November 18, 1863.



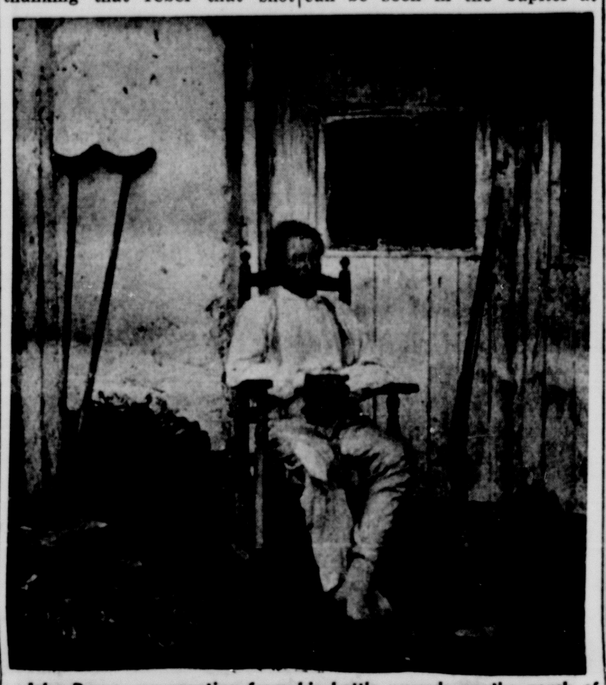
ALL YOUNG MEN

"You know when we enlisted in 1861 we were all young men, from 18 to 22 years of age, and besides leaving our fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, we all had our sweethearts at home. Of course, everybody wanted to attend the dedication of the National Cemetery and very naturally I wanted to bring my best girl to this great event. She and my sister and I shook hands with Mr. Lincoln and Gov. Curtin in the Wills house where they were holding a reception. (This best girl that I speak of is now Mrs. McIlhenny.) I had my right hand in a sling at the time and, of course, had to give the President my left hand. I felt a little like thanking that rebel that shot upon his pocket, said he had bullets in there. The arrangement for the powder was a large cow horn with a cord tied at each end of it, and hung on his shoulder. This made him a peculiar looking soldier, and no doubt was quite an attraction. The colonel advised him to go over into the woods as it would not be so dangerous there.

"His reply was: 'Well, I suppose if you fellows can stay here I can too.' Then he went to the left of the regiment between the MacPherson building and the woods and there fought till the line retired to the ridge east of the buildings. Then he advanced in the woods to the Seventh Wisconsin, Col. Robinson's regiment, and there fought until he was wounded in three places. His wounds were not serious, and he lived till 1872.

"His monument says he was born 1794 and died 1872. The tree stands just east of the regimental monument that has a knot on it about two feet up from the ground which he fought behind until he was wounded in three places, and which he set his old flintlock musket against when his ammunition became exhausted. The Seventh Wisconsin boys furnished him a gun of one of their boys that had been wounded and carried off the field, and with that he fought until wounded.

"The old flintlock musket can be seen in the Capitol at



John Burns recuperating from his battle wounds on the porch of his Gettysburg home.

me for giving he this opportunity of meeting this great man. I afterwards saw him and heard him deliver his speech in the National Cemetery. Mr. Lincoln and his speech will never be obliterated from the memory of the American people.

"I remember Mr. John Burns very well and saw him many times, but was not so intimately acquainted with him as some others were."

JOHN E. PITZER

John E. Pitzer remembered his first sight of John Burns when eight years old and he met him at the Black Horse Tavern. Mr. Pitzer said:

"John Burns deserved to be known as the Hero of Gettysburg. He shouldered his old flintlock musket and followed Col. Langhorn Wistar's 50th Pa. Regiment and as the regiment was nearing the line of battle some of the boys noticing Burns following and not knowing what he might be after, called the colonel's attention to him. The colonel turned and to him said:

" 'Old man, where are you going?' His reply was: 'I came out to help fight the Rebels.' He sized him up and said: 'Why, you have no ammunition to fight with that gun.' 'Oh, yes,' he said, and placing his hand Harrisburg.

"John E. Pitzer, Color Sergt., 165th Pa. Regt. Member of Post 9, G.A.R., Gettysburg, Pa."

MISS McCREARY

"The vocal music at the dedication of the National Cemetery was furnished by the Patriotic Glee Club of Baltimore, Mr. Wilson Horner, leader. The club came on the evening of the 18th of November, 1863, and the town was so full of strangers that they couldn't find a place to lodge so Mr. Horner brought the whole club to our house, the home where Mr. Tipton has his photograph gallery. That was my father's house, and that is where we lived. We furnished them breakfast next morning. They slept on the floor of the parlor; had comforts and pillows for beds. The family slept on the third story that night.

"Mr. Horner, leader of the Glee Club, held a small U.S. flag in his hand, and waved it to keep time to the music. After the exercises at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery he handed me the flag, because we entertained him.

"Mr. Lincoln rode on horseback, on his return to the Wills home. I went up Baltimore street with my father to see the President, Abraham Lincoln. Father touched his cadet cap to



Lincoln; he wore the cap because he was a militia colonel. Lincoln bowed and smiled. He did not look melancholy. So many say he looked sad, but he did not look sad when he bowed and smiled to me and my father.

RETAINED FLAG

"I have had this flag in my possession for fifty-one years. Mr. Horner, leader of the club, has since died. The flag he presented to me is of priceless and precious memory and shall remain in my possession as long as I live.

"At the conclusion of exercises the audience sang the doxology and Dr. E. A. Wagner delivered the benediction.

"As the congregation passed out of the church, they gathered in front of the edifice and James B. Aumen, acting for Col. E. B. Cope, the donor, unveiled the Lincoln tablet on front of the church."

"I HAVE ALWAYS PLUCKED A THISTLE AND PLANTED A FLOWER

Lincoln expressed these thoughts in a speech at Peoria, Illinois, in 1854: "Finally I insist that if there is anything that is the duty of the whole people to never intrust to hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions."

His famous Gettysburg Address is recognized and memorized by all Americans. We are pleased to join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this great speech consecrating the National Cemetery.

Howard Johnson Restaurant

445 Steinwehr Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.

WHERE I THOUGHT A FLOWER WOULD GROW"

"LABOR IS LIKE ANY OTHER COMMODITY.

"I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live. . . ."

We are filled with emotion as we reverently pay tribute to this great American—Abraham Lincoln—as we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of his immortal Address delivered on the battlefields of Gettysburg a century ago!

Glenn E. Simpson
Northern Home Sales

Gettysburg Route 6 Penna.

INCREASE THE DEMAND AND YOU INCREASE THE PRICE"

"EQUALITY IN SOCIETY BEATS INEQUALITY"

"I do not mean to say we are bound to follow implicitly in whatever our fathers did. To do so would be to discard all the lights of current experience—to reject all progress, all improvement."

As Lincoln delivers his famous Gettysburg Address he says simply, ". . . Our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty. . . ."

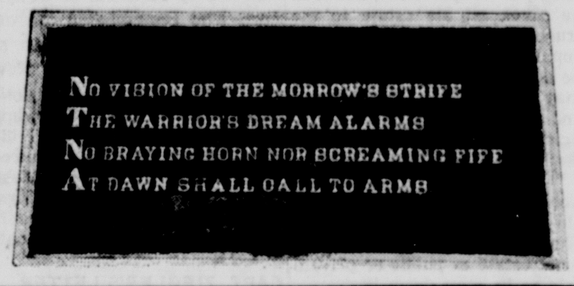
To our forefathers, and to the great Lincoln, we pay tribute as we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address.

Sherman's

20 York Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"LET US REVERE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"

When the question of a national memorial to Lincoln began to be agitated with more fervor, the building of a Memorial Highway from Washington to Gettysburg was urged. Later on a resolution was offered to construct a Lincoln Memorial Highway from Boston to San Francisco.



"LET US PROCEED IN THE GREAT TASK

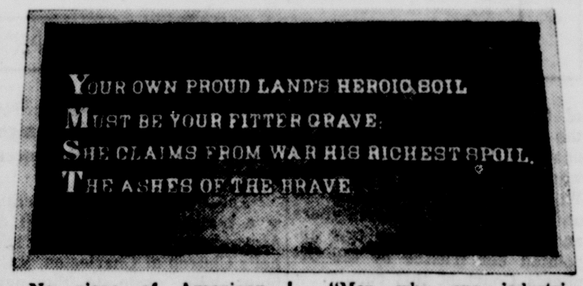
Each passing year the memory of Abraham Lincoln blossoms and blooms into ever brilliant and impressive greatness . . . it has never faded. On the occasion of the centennial observance of his Gettysburg Address we speak for all members of Elkdom in acclaiming once again his accomplishments and attainments while serving as the sixteenth President of the United States.

Gettysburg Lodge No. 1045
Benevolent and Protective
Order of Elks
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

WHICH EVENTS HAVE DEVOLVED UPON US"



Lincoln in 1861



No piece of American money displayed the profile of an historical character until the impersonal Indian head was replaced by the likeness of Abraham Lincoln in 1909, the centennial year of his birth.

"Men who are industrious and sober and honest in the pursuit of their own interests should after a while accumulate capital and after that should be allowed to enjoy it in peace." Lincoln — September 7, 1859.

"I DO NOT DENY THE POSSIBILITY THAT PEOPLE MAY ERR IN AN ELECTION;

"I am slow to learn and slow to forget that which I have learned. My mind is like a piece of steel—very hard to scratch anything on it, and almost impossible, after you get it there, to rub it out."

In his early year Lincoln studied many hours at night, and retained what he learned. His timeless words—in letters, speeches, debates—have been studied by students the world over.

His Gettysburg Address is his most famous speech. We are pleased to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln on the 100th Anniversary of this great masterpiece.

AG Food Stores
of Adams County

BUT IF THEY DO, THE TRUE (REMEDY) IS IN THE NEXT ELECTION"

Mr. Lincoln And Mr. Burns Thrill Crowd Enroute To Church Services

(Continued From Page 6)

wife are both buried on the southern slope of our beautiful city of the dead, and our Post No. 9, GAR, erected over their graves a becoming granite monument, having on its base the significant and appropriate word 'Patriot.' His estate according to the inventory and appraisement thereof is as follows:

1—One gun	$ 5.00
2—Cane	3.00
3—Stove	4.00
4—Bedstead	1.00
5—Box books	.25
6—46 acres real estate in Mt. Pleasant Township at $33 per acre	$1,518.00
	$1,531.25

"His entire personal estate being of the value of $13.25.

BEQUEATHS $800

"By his will he bequeathed to Mary Jane Wilson, daughter of his adopted daughter, Martha, and living at the date of his will with Henry Chritzman in Gettysburg, the sum of $800, and providing that should this girl die without marrying or before she becomes twenty-one years of age, the bequest is to become void and the legacy is to revert to this estate, and then he gives all his estate to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Gettysburg to be appropriated by them as they may deem best, in advancing and promoting the cause of religion in connection with the Methodist Church.

"Of this will he appointed Robert Martin of Gettysburg the executor, and authorized him to sell all his real and personal estate at public or private sale as he may deem best.

"The Methodist Church could not have received the legacy of $800 under the law on account of the short interval between the making of the will and the death of the testator. The $800 was distributed to Mary Jane Wilson who in 1875 was a minor under the age of fourteen years and Robert D. Armor was appointed her trustee by the Orphan's Court of this county.

DIED IN 1872

"The death of John L. Burns occurred at the residence of a nephew, Mr. Hagarman, near Bonneauville, this county on Sunday morning, February 4, 1872, from pneumonia, after a short attack. His body was interred in the Evergreen Cemetery on Monday with the honors of war, the Gettysburg Zouaves turning out on the occasion. His age was about seventy-eight years He came to this country more than forty years before his death and married here. His connection with the Battle of Getytsburg served to 'spread his fame throughout the land' and it becoming known that he was without means, brought him many contributions, aggregating several thousand dollars.

"Residents of Gettysburg and vicinity photographed at the unveiling of the memorials, who in several instances recalled the visit of Abraham Lincoln to Gettysburg in 1863, were as follows:

REMINISCENCES

"Mr. Oliver H. Benner, Mrs Annie E. Cobean, Mr. Henry Dustman, Mrs. John Hamilton Miss Mary Kendlehart, Mrs. Jacob Kitzmiller, Mrs. Theo. MacAlister, Hon. Wm. McClean, Rev. Robert MacLean, Miss Kate McCreary, Mr. James McIlhenny, Mr. Wm. A. McIlhenny, Mr. Oscar D. MacMillan, Mr. John E. Pitzer, Mr. David Plank, Mr. Samuel D. Reck Mrs. Ellen Rupp Miss Amanda Sandoe, Mr. Daniel A. Skelly Mrs. I. S. Stonesifer, Mrs. Wm. Tawney."

Reminiscences closed the meeting by residents of Gettysburg who remembered the exercises at the dedication at the National Cemetery, Nov 9th, 1863, and the patriotic services at the church following, when Abraham Lincoln, the President, signally honored John Burns, the man, and John Burns, the soldier. The first was a letter from Hon Wm. T. Ziegler, read by Prof. J. Louis Sowers:

CAPT. ZIEGLER'S LETTER

"I sincerely thank you for your kind invitation to be with you tonight but after my recent severe illness, I deem it best not to venture out after night unless it be absolutely necessary.

"The object of your meeting is a noble one The Church at Alexandria, Va , and St. Michael's Church at Charleston, S.C , point with pride to the pew where the father of our country sat and worshipped God. So in centuries to come, the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg will point with pride to the pew in which Abraham Lincoln sat, and thanked God for our victory at Gettysburg

"Too much cannot be said in eulogy of this great man, whom God had raised up in the wilderness of a new nation for the special purpose to restore our nation and place it on a foundation that cost the blood of a half million men to build, and where let us hope it will forever stand.

"WE ARE COMING"

"I am glad in my soul that away back more than fifty-three years ago, I answered his first appeal for three year volunteers, and helped to shout back to him, 'We are coming Father Abraham, 300 000 strong.'

"Your work tonight is a worthy tribute to a great and good man, whom we are all so proud of.

"So far as John Burns is concerned, I am proud that he was a citizen of our town, and I believe every person living here feels just as I do, and if I were with you tonight, I know no words I could utter in the praise of this Hero of Gettysburg, more suitable at this time, than to read to you what Gen. Doubleday said of him in his official report of the first day's battle on July 1st, 1863.

"Concerning John Burns, he said: 'My thanks are specially due to a citizen of Gettysburg, named John Burns who, although over seventy years of age, shouldered his musket and offered his services to Col. Wistar of the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers Col Wistar advised him to fight in the woods as there was more shelter there but he preferred to join our line of skirmishers in the open field

"When the troops retired he fought with the Iron Brigade He was wounded in three places."

"To Brigadier General S. Williams, Asst Adjutant General, Headquarters Army of the Potomac." With much respect, I am, Very truly yours, W. T. Ziegler."

HON. WM. H. TIPTON

"I do not think that I should consume any of the valuable time that appears to be so limited, and especially when there are others here whose reminiscenses would be more interesting. Owing to my youth and inexperience I was incapable of fully appreciating the important events that were transpiring, but my eagerness to see and hear the President — whom I regarded as much above all other men, and second only to the Almighty — centered all my attention on Mr Lincoln and no word or movement of his escaped my attention.

"I had heard that Mr. Lincoln was the homeliest man in the country, but when my eyes beheld that sad but kindly countenance, those strong rugged features seemed handsome to me I did not see him come to this church nor did I see him here. While leaning out of the window of our business place, and almost immediately above him, I heard the few remarks he made from the steps of Judge Wills' home on the evening of Nov. 18. I saw him ride to the cemetery; and heard his great address and my recollection is that there was but slight applause at its conclusion. Mr. Lincoln's sad face and the solemnity of the occasion seemed to forbid any excessive demonstration.

KNEW JOHN BURNS

"John Burns I knew from early childhood, and enjoyed many of the pranks that were played upon him by the workmen in the various carriage building shops With the other mischievous boys of that time I did my share of lively sprinting when the old borough Constable detected us at our pranks

"I saw John Burns start out the old road with his flintlock and powder horn on the morning of July 1, 1863 With a party of boys I had started for Seminary Ridge and we were standing opposite his home at the house now occupied by David McGuigan I recollect that in the party with others were Harry Schick, Wesley Kitzmiller, Alex Baugher and possibly Geo. Ziegler and Charles Sheads. The two latter I know were with us when we skedaddled back to town after the battle opened.

"John Burns became very abusive to Joseph Broadhead, a one-eyed neighbor of his, insisting on his getting a gun and going along and upon his refusal called him a 'coward — chicken - hearted.' Miss Mary Slentz hearing Burns came out of her home next door and rebuked him for his abuse of Broadhead and advised him to stay home. When he started out he may have worn a blue coat, but we did not see it as he wore a long linen duster. The white hat is a myth; he wore a high-crowned felt hat. The last of that particular pattern that I can now recall was worn by Alexander Cobean, which was doubtless familiar to many who are here.

"I assisted in photographing him a few days after the battle



The Gettysburg Presbyterian Church where President Lincoln and John Burns worshipped the night before the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.



John Burns, Citizen Hero

at his home, and after he was convalescent, at the studio. A few years later I got to know him well. We associated in an organization to which we both belonged, the Sons of Temperance. He was a zealous advocate of the temperance cause. On that early day in February, '72, I saw five or six sleighs that formed his funeral cortege come slowly up York street and pass out Baltimore street to Evergreen Cemetery where the Zouaves were in waiting to give him a military funeral. I thank you and will not consume more of your time." Hon. Wm. H. Tipton, Ex-Member Pa. Legislature.

THEODORE MacALISTER

"I knew John Burns, and, along with other half grown boys of the town and vicinity, annoyed him frequently when he was acting as a guardian of the peace He had his peculiarities — nearly all men have. Now his eccentricities are almost forgotten, and he will always be remembered as a patriot Twice he tried to enlist in the service of his country but was rejected for the reason that he was too old When he did have a chance to fight for the perpetuity of the Union he did not hesitate, but faced the enemy heroically until he was wounded in several places. I am glad to say that I did as much as any one to place the granite monument over his grave. We raised all the funds we could from the membership of our Post of the G A R ; then I solicited subscriptions from some of our citizens, and although not receiving the amount we wished to collect I was greeted kindly, until I interested one of our comparatively rich citizens.

"He laughed me to scorn, and said, 'I can't give anything for this purpose Why, I knew old John Burns He was a very peculiar old fellow ' Then I quietly remarked to him, 'Yes, nearly everyone has some peculiarities. Some few of our people said many peculiar things about all those who were battling manfully for an everlasting union and for universal freedom. But this old hero's peculiarity led him to seize his musket and fight valiantly for this righteous cause until he fell wounded "

DID NOT HEAR LINCOLN

"I folded up my paper and added this remark: 'I thought, perhaps, since you have grown very old you might wish to perform this one small patriotic deed before you go hence.' Then he would have ch'oped in, but I declined to tarry any longer.

"I was not present to hear Lincoln deliver the greatest brief address ever uttered in our language, because I had a previous engagement far up the Shenandoah Valley. I have heard highly educated men say who did hear him that it made no impression upon them.

"When I secured a newspaper containing his address, I retired to my quiet nook in the grove in which we were encamped and there and then read and re-read it until committed to memory — and then recited it to a squad of my comrades — and this was my comment then and has never changed since: 'Magnificent, but not flawless,' for in that address he says, 'what was said there and then would soon be forgotten.' And this classic of his will never die.

MET LINCOLN

"Oh, yes, I met Lincoln. After the sanguinary battle of Antietam. Our command, the 1st Battalion of Maryland Cavalry, fell back to Frederick City, Md., to recruit our depleted ranks, as we did twice afterwards, before the end came. A small detachment of this command was ordered to Point of Rocks on the Potomac, and on returning our commanding officer, Lieut. H. S. MacNair, stopped on entering Frederick, to talk to some friends. We moved on up Market street towards camp. President Lincoln had visited the battlefield of Antietam. We saw another small detachment file out of Patrick street and approach us. When we met at the depot we recognized Lincoln. He and several others dismounted, and all entered the train there waiting except the President, who remained upon the rear platform and we without an officer swung into line facing him within a rod, with heads uncovered.

Standing upon that platform we saw the saddest countenance and the most care-worn looking man we had ever looked upon. But he straightened up his giant form and with a more cheerful expression, wiping out as it were some of the wrinkles of care from his face, spoke thus to us:

" 'Comrades,' you can hardly imagine what a thrill passed through our hearts when he uttered this single word, coming as it did from the President and Commander-in-Chief of all our armies. 'Comrades, my heart has felt like bursting asunder at the saddest of all sights which I ever beheld, in the valleys over yonder mountains. But your friend and my friend, Major Steiner, cheered me up somewhat by just now telling me of the heroic service you and your command have so recently performed. This train will now move. I cannot talk to you further. I can only shake hands with this comrade for you all, and thank you, and say God bless and keep each one of you.'

"And then and there I felt the grip of that mighty hand which thrilled me like an electric shock. In my young manhood I sometimes felt ashamed of these brawny hands, but never since this one was covered all over by the hand of the man whose memory now all men delight to honor.

"Fellow countrymen, I have since been called upon to pass

(Continued on Page 8)

"I AM UPHELD AND SUSTAINED BY THE GOOD WISHES

"How miserably things seem to be arranged in this world! If we have no friends, we have no pleasure; and if we have them, we are sure to lose them, and be doubly pained by the loss."

Few persons have had the gift of expressing himself like Lincoln. Each speech seemed to have a very special meaning, filled with wisdom, and spoken diplomatically.

On the 100th Anniversary of his most famous speech —his Gettysburg Address—we pay tribute to this great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln.

Hunt Avenue, Inc.

Littlestown Road Gettysburg, Pa.

AND PRAYERS OF GOD'S PEOPLE"

"DESTROY THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY AND YOU PLANT SEEDS OF DESPOTISM"

"Everything I say, necessarily, in consequence of my position, goes into print. If it is foolish, it does not do me or the nation any good. If I make any mistakes it may do myself and the nation harm."

Our leaders of today should follow Lincoln's philosophy and choose their words wisely, thus helping this great nation "... so conceived and so dedicated ..." to remain strong, progressive and united.

We honor Lincoln on the 100th Anniversary of his immortal Gettysburg Address.

Estep's

34 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"FREEDOM HAS GIVEN US 150,000 MEN, RAISED ON SOUTHERN SOIL"

"WE MUCH PREFER STANDING WITH OLD FRIENDS

On November 2, 1863, David Wills, a Gettysburg lawyer, invited President Lincoln to "formally set apart these grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks."

Lincoln's speech at the consecration of the National Cemetery was indeed appropriate, deep in feeling and expression, and will forever live in the hearts of his countrymen!

We are pleased to join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this Immortal Gettysburg Address.

AAA Motor Club
AAA Travel Agency

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

TO BEING DRIVEN TO FORM NEW ONES"

"I BEG YOU TO BELIEVE THAT

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has increased in popularity through the years. His famous words spoken on the fields of Gettysburg have been translated into countless languages, have appeared on postage stamps and appropriate memorials.

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech, we pay honor to the memory of this great man.

Gettysburg Glass Co.

322 East Water Street Gettysburg, Pa.

AS SURELY AS YOU HAVE DONE YOUR BEST, SO HAVE I'

"WE MUST LAY ASIDE OUR PREJUDICES AND MARCH

After the dedication of the National Cemetery 100 years ago, the speeches of Everett and Lincoln were referred to as "illustrative of the difference between elocution and true oratory, between what is said and what is felt."

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address will never be forgotten. It was indeed true oratory, and will live as long as life exists!

Martin Optical Co.

118 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER IN THE GREAT ARMY OF FREEDOM"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® ... ... NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Assassination Of The President Of The United States

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WAS SHOT WHILE ATTENDING FORD'S THEATRE TONIGHT. IT IS FEARED THAT THE WOUNDS ARE MORTAL.

THE PARTICULARS

WASHINGTON, D. C.: President Abraham Lincoln was shot while attending a performance in Ford's Theater this evening. His assailant shot him in the head while Lincoln sat in a box.

A few friends accompanied President and Mrs. Lincoln.

It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present but that gentleman instead took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them.

During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, the sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaimed "Sic Semper Tyrannis" and immediately leaped from the box, which was of the second tier, to the stage beneath and ran across to the opposite side, thus making his escape, amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot — then all present rose to their feet rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him! Hang him!"

WILD EXCITEMENT

The excitement was one of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush towards the Presidential box, when cries were heard: "Stand back. Give him air! Has any one stimulants?"

On a hasty examination, it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temple bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out.

He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the Army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.



Ford's Theater in Washington, D. C., where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on the night of April 14, 1865.

BLOOD ON CHAIR

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting: Also, on the partition and on the floor. A common single barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed.

An immense crowd gathered in front of it all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise.

The shock to the community was terrible.

CABINET AT BEDSIDE

At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Carber, Governor Oglesby, General Meigs, Colonel Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Haines and his medical associates, were around his bedside. The President is in a dying condition at midnight.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible and breathing slowly, the blood oozing from the wound at the back of his head.

The Surgeons were exhausting every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

SEWARD ATTACKED

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentlemen's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based upon truth. Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible account could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with a particular direction concerning the medicine.

PRESSES DEMAND

He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the Chamber. The man pushed the servant aside and walked quickly towards the Secretary's room and was there met by Mr. Frederick W. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant.

What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster in the United States army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries.

FLEES ON HORSE

The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door and rode off before an alarm could be sounded just in the same manner as the assassin of the President. It is believed the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal nor those of the others, although both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles, and other prominent officers of the government, called at Secretary Seward's house to enquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President, proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard also stationed there — many persons evidently supposing that he would be brought to his home.

CITY AROUSED

The entire city tonight presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation and the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears.

The military authorities have despatched mounted patrols in every direction in order, if possible, to arrest the assassin; while the metropolitan police are alike vigilant for the same purpose.

The attack, both at the theatre and at Secretary Seward's house, took place at about the same hour (10 o'clock), thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen. Some evidences of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in possession of the police.

Vice President Johnson is in the city, and his hotel quarters are guarded by troops.

Reprinted from The Compiler
April 17, 1865

BOOTH KILLED

Washington, April 27th — 9:30 a.m. — Major General Dix, New York: J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased from the swamp in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Garrett's Farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Colonel Baker's force.

The rear of the barn in which they took refuge was fired. Booth in making his escape was shot through the head and killed, lingering about three hours, and Harrold was captured.

Booth's body and Harrold are now here.

Port Royal, Va., near which place Booth and Harrold were taken, is on the South side of the Rappahannock, about twenty miles below Fredericksburg. The belief heretofore entertained that Booth, after committing his crime, took refuge in the southern counties of Maryland, with a view to crossing the Potomac into Virginia, is now confirmed.

TRACED TO BARN

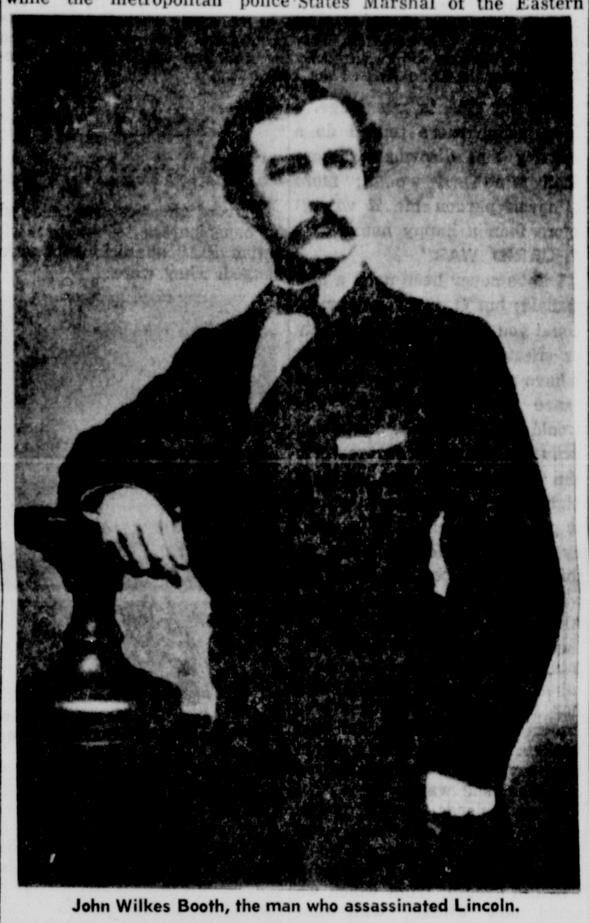
Yesterday morning a squadron of the 15th New York Cavalry traced Booth and Harrold to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal, near Fredericksburg, Va. The barn was surrounded and a demand was made for surrender, which Harrold was in favor of doing, but upon Booth calling him a coward, he refused to surrender.

The barn was then set on fire, and getting too hot, Harrold again presented himself, and put his hands through the door to be handcuffed. While this was going on, Booth fired on the soldiers, upon which a sergeant fired at nim, the ball taking effect in the head, killing him. Harrold was taken alive, and he and Booth's body were brought to the Washington Navy Yard last night.

THREATENED FIGHT

Booth was discovered in the barn by the cavalry, and declared his intention never to surrender, and said he would fight the whole squad, consisting of twenty-eight men, if he would be permitted to place himself twenty yards distant. The scouting party were under command of Lieutenant Edward P. Doughterty.

Booth was on a crutch and was lame. He lived two hours, whispering blasphemies against the government and sending a message to his mother. At the time he was shot it is said that he was leaning on one crutch, and preparing to shoot at his captors again.



John Wilkes Booth, the man who assassinated Lincoln.

Reprinted from The Compiler
May 1, 1865

THE ASSASSIN

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM J. WILKES BOOTH

The following verbatim copy of a letter in writing, which is the hand writing of John Wilkes Booth, the murderer of Mr. Lincoln, has been furnished us by Hon. William Millward, United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. It was handed over to that officer by John S. Clarke, who is a brother - in - law of Mr. Booth. The history connected with it is somewhat peculiar.

In November, 1864, the paper was deposited with Mr. Clarke by Booth, in a sealed envelope, "for safe keeping," Mr. Clark being ignorant of its contents. In January last Booth called at Mr. Clarke's house, asked for the package, and it was given up to him. It is now supposed that at that time he took out the paper and added to it his signature, which appears to be in different ink from that used in the body of the letter, and also from the language employed could not have been put to it originally. Afterward he returned the package to Mr. Clarke again for safe keeping, sealed and bearing the superscription "J. Wilkes Booth."

PAPERS PRESERVED

The inclosure was preserved by the family without suspicion of its nature. After the afflicting information of the assassination of the president, which came upon the family of Mr. Clarke with crushing force, it was considered proper to open the envelope. There were found in it the following paper, with some seven thirty United States bonds, and certificates of shares in oil companies. Mr. Clarke promptly handed over the paper to Marshal Millward, in whose custody it now remains. From a perusal of this paper it seems to have been prepared by Booth as a vindication of some desperate act which he had in contemplation; and from the language used it is probable that it was a plot to abduct the President and carry him off to Virginia. If this was meditated it failed, and from making a prisoner of the President up to his assassination was an easy step for a man of perverted principles. The letter is as follows:

———

———, —, 1864

My Dear Sir: You may use this as you think best. But as some may wish to know when, who and why, and as I know not how to direct, I give it (in the words of your master) To Whom it May Concern:

Right or wrong, God judge me, not man. For be my motive good or bad, of one thing I am sure, the lasting condemnation of the North.

"LOVE PEACE"

I love peace more than life. Have loved the Union beyond expression. For four years have I waited, hoped and prayed for the dark clouds to break, and for a restoration of our former sunshine. To wait longer would be a crime. All hope for peace is dead. My prayers have proved as idle as my hopes. God's will be done. I go to see and share the bitter end.

I have ever held the South were right. The very nomination of Abraham Lincoln, four years ago spoke plainly, war — war upon Southern rights and institutions. His election proved it. "Await an overt act." Yes, till you are bound fealty soever, to act as his conscience may approve.

"HATE TYRANNY"

People of the North! to hate tyranny, to love liberty and justice, to strike at wrong and oppression, was the teaching of our fathers. The study of our early history will not let me forget it, and may it never.

This country was formed for the white not for the black man. And looking upon African slavery from the same stand-point held by the noble framers of our Constitution, I, for one, have ever considered it one of the greatest blessings (both for themselves and us) that God ever bestowed upon a favored nation. Witness heretofore our wealth and power, witness their elevation and enlightenment above their race elsewhere. I have lived among it most of my life, and have seen less harsh treatment from master to man than I have beheld in the North from father to son. Yet, heaven knows, no one would be willing to do more for the negro race than I, could I but see a way to still better their condition.

But Lincoln's policy is only preparing the way for their total annihilation. The South are not, nor have they been fighting for the continuance of slavery. The first battle of Bull Run did away with that idea. Their causes since for war have been as noble and greater far than those that urged our fathers on. Even should we allow they were

(Continued On Page 10)

"WHAT I DEAL WITH IS TOO VAST FOR MALICIOUS DEALING"

Carl Sandburg said he was "both steel and velvet, hard as a rock and as soft as drifting fog."

And thus it is that the image of Lincoln is brighter and internationally more significant on this 100th Anniversary today than it has ever been. We are proud to salute his great memory.

Lightner's Floor Service

Paul C. Lightner

417 South Queen Street — Littlestown, Pa.

"I CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY MEN SHOULD BE SO EAGER FOR MONEY"

"HUMAN NATURE . . . IS GOD'S DECREE

As a lawyer, Lincoln refused to take any case he didn't believe in. In one instance, he said to a fellow-lawyer who had asked him to go in on a case:

"You'll have to get some other fellow to win this case for you. I couldn't do it. All the time while standing talking to the jury I'd be thinking, 'Lincoln, you're a liar,' and I believe I should forget myself and say it out loud."

Dairy Queen

Lincolnway East — Gettysburg, Pa.

AND CAN NEVER BE REVERSED"

"HUMAN ACTION CAN BE MODIFIED TO SOME

"The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incomptatible things, called by the same name—liberty."

From an address in Baltimore in 1864.

Colonial Motel

157 Carlisle Street — Gettysburg, Pa.

EXTENT, BUT HUMAN NATURE CANNOT BE CHANGED"

"WHAT KILLS THE SKUNK IS THE PUBLICITY IT GIVES ITSELF"

Lincoln's thoughts on the aim and hope of the Declaration of Independence: "Our principle, however baffled or delayed, will finally triumph, I do not permit myself to doubt. Men will pass away—die, die politically and naturally; but the principle will live and live forever. Organizations rallied around that principle may, by their own dereliction, go to pieces, thereby losing all their time and labor; but the principle will remain, and will reproduce another, and another, till the final triumph will come."

Eastern Greyhound Lines

West Railroad Street — Gettysburg, Pa.

"I LIKE TO SEE A MAN PROUD OF THE PLACE IN WHICH HE LIVES"

"IF A MAN HAD MORE THAN ONE LIFE I THINK A

Lincoln said of Prayers: "I have been driven many times upon my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom and that of all about me seemed insufficient for that day."

Lincoln spoke humbly and reverently as he dedicated the National Cemetery 100 years ago. We are proud to pay homage to this great President as we join our fellow citizens commemorating the Centennial of this great Speech.

Motter's Store

G. Edwin Motter

Gardners — Penna.

LITTLE HANGING WOULD NOT HURT THIS ONE"

The Lincoln-Burns Event; Unique Ceremony; Citizens Relate Recollections; Memorial Tablets Unveiled In Gettysburg Presbyterian Church Nov. 19, 1914

First - hand accounts of phases of Abraham Lincoln's visit to Gettysburg and personal recollections of Gettysburg's citizen hero, John Burns, were recorded for posterity at a 51st anniversary celebration held at the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church on November 19, 1914.

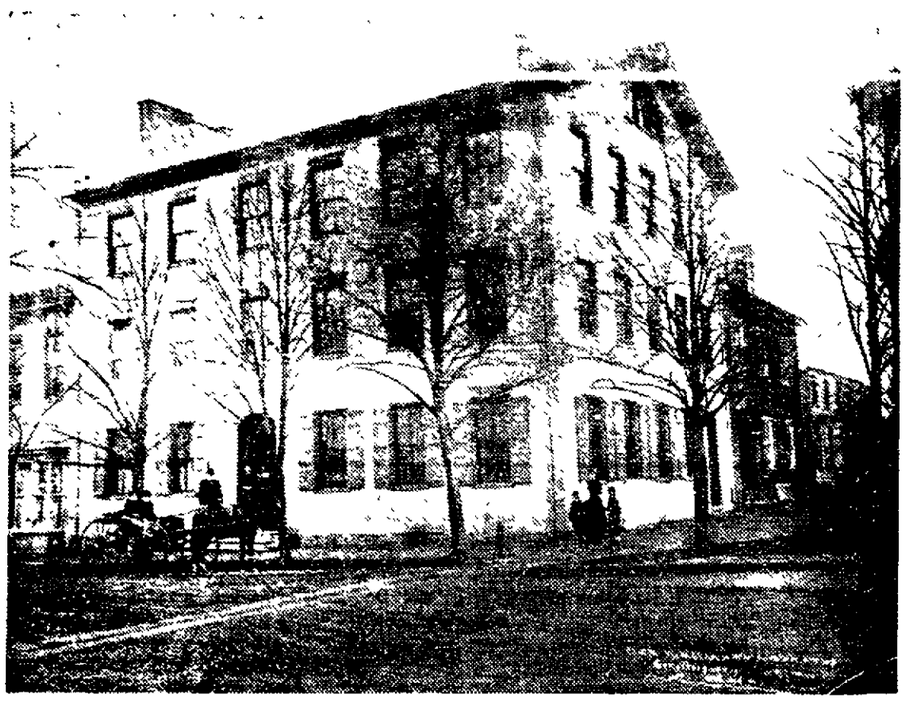
The occasion was the presentation and unveiling of memorial tablets at the church commemorating the Lincoln and Burns event.

The Gettysburg Compiler recorded the anniversary event fully in its columns. The major part of that account follows:

The Fifty-first Anniversary of President Lincoln and John Burns attending the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, Pa., on the evening of November 19, 1863, when Lieutenant Governor-elect Anderson of Ohio, made an address in the church, was appropriately observed on Thursday evening, November 19, 1914. The tablets unveiled marking the pew in which Lincoln and Burns sat were donated by John White Johnston, of Rochester, N. Y., and the tablet on outside of church was presented by Col E B. Cope. The church was crowded and there was a good representation of those who lived in the town fifty-one years ago and of a few who had attended the exercises at that time.

The exercises were opened by a solo, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by J S. Nicholas

Rev. J. B. Baker, pastor of St. James Lutheran Church offered prayer.



The residence of Judge David Wills on "the Diamond" (now Lincoln Square named by The Gettysburg Times a number of years ago) where Lincoln was a guest on the night of November 18, 1863.

ADDRESS OF DR. T. C. BILLHEIMER

Dr. T. C. Billheimer made the first address on "Lincoln" at Gettysburg. In opening Dr. Billheimer stated that he would limit his remarks to the presence of President Lincoln in the Presbyterian Church, saying:

"It was on the afternoon of the day on which the address had been delivered I was standing on the pavement on the opposite side of the street when the procession came headed for this church. We had been told that President Lincoln and a few of the great men of Washington would be there. I stood on the pavement but did not have to wait long until the procession came The only thing that has remained in my memory is President Lincoln and John Burns walking side by side up the street to this church

"The President was a tall man and Mr Burns a small man and as they came along I was amused. I could not help being amused I laughed and laughed aloud Lincoln took enormous strides and Mr. Burns could not take strides like that. He could not keep step with the President.

"I instantly resolved that I would get into this church and I was not more than ten feet behind President Lincoln. Several pews had been reserved for the distinguished party. Mr. Lincoln went up the right or south aisle to allow three or four of his party to enter the pew, and then took the aisle seat John Burns sat beside President Lincoln I sat several pews behind the President but on the other side of the aisle and in an aisle seat. My eyes were glued upon the President.

NEVER SAW PRESIDENT

"I had never seen a live President and never one like Lincoln, whose greatness was on every tongue. I fixed my eyes on him, sometimes I had a rear view, sometimes a side view when he turned and I never took my eyes from him. I can not recollect what the speaker said nor can I tell what the speaker looked like. I only know I kept my eyes on President Lincoln all the time.

"When the address was over the audience was asked to remain standing until President Lincoln and his party left the church. I stood up in my pew as this great man walked towards me and fixed my eyes on that marvelous face.

"I can vouch for the fact that President Lincoln was in this church that day because I saw him and what a man sees he can stand by. I think you are as near right in selecting the pew as can be In closing may I say I am glad I saw him. I am glad I was permitted to behold a man like President Lincoln. This is not the only time I saw Lincoln but somehow his presence here made an impression on me that has never left me."

Col. James K. P. Scott, of Gettysburg, the esteemed and honored friend of Lyman Whitney Allen, read a poem "John Burns of Gettysburg."

COL. COPE ADDRESS READ BY JUDGE SWOPE

Judge S. McC. Swope, representing Col. E B. Cope, who was unable to be present on account of illness, then read the letter presenting the Lincoln tablet on the outside of the church, as follows:

"I was not at Gettysburg when the National Cemetery was dedicated I had a small party of topographers here August, September and October, 1863. So we just missed the dedication.

"The President attended this church on that occasion and many of the members and others thought it proper that a tablet should be put up to state this. I consulted with the pastor and some of the congregation. and as a representative of the session prepared a design for a tablet with inscription, which, with some changes, was approved I had this cast in bronze, and put on the front of the building.

"I take pleasure in presenting this tablet to the church."

E. B. Cope

(Col. Cope enlisted June 4, 1861, in Co. A, 1st Penna. Reserve Division and was promoted to sergeant about 1862 and transferred three months later to Co. C 5th U.S. Regular Artillery. He returned to the original Division, then detailed by order of Gen Halleck to the Topographical Engineer Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Served under Gen. Warren, Chief of Engineers. Promoted to captain and A.D.C on Warren's staff, who was put in command of the 5th Corps, and served in that capacity until Maj. Roebling resigned to build the Brooklyn Bridge when he was given his rank and place, i.e., major and A.D.C., and about the close of the war was given the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel. He was mustered out July, 1865. His commission bears the name of Abraham Lincoln. He came to Gettysburg in July, 1893, as chief engineer of the Gettysburg National Park.)

UNVEIL TABLETS

The organist played softly the music of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" while two little girls, Martha Bell and Katherine Hill, dressed in white and with red, white and blue ribbons, unveiled the flag, with autumnal foliage, from the Lincoln and Burns memorial tablets on the pew in the church.

Rev. F. E. Taylor, pastor of the Presbyterian Church said the interest of this community is shown in the presence of the audience, this evening, as a tribute to the great men who were here fifty-one years ago. That the pew is now marked is due to J. W. Johnston of Rochester, and the tablet on the outside to Col. E. B. Cope.

Mr. Johnston, being introduced, spoke as follows:

"No poor words of mine on this occasion can add to the truth, nor to the beauty of what has already been said, nor to what will be said by the speakers who are to follow me, relative to the greatness of the two men in whose memory these tablets are now unveiled.

HUMBLE BIRTH

"John Burns was of my kith. He was of humble birth and station. a humble artisan, a servant of this little town, which, by his heroism at an hour of the country's greatest need, he helped to make celebrated and known to the ends of the earth. Incidentally, he also helped to make the name 'Gettysburg' synonymous with the thought of the perpetuation of the union of these American States.

"It is with all the fullness of my heart, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, that I bestow upon you, as the representatives of this congregation, these tablets to have and to hold by you and your successors while this sacred edifice stands and remains a haven of devotion for those who love the name of Christ and for those who love the names of Abraham Lincoln and John Burns.

"It is in recognition and as a mark of the great President's democracy; in the acknowledgement of a simple act of kindness on his part; also, in appreciation of Lincoln's unbounded love for his fellow man, that these memorials now pass into the possession of this church, honored for all time by the great emancipator's presence here just fifty-one years ago.

"In taking the arm of the humble, yet the truly brave and ever patriotic, John Burns and in sitting beside him in the pew now appropriately marked — after having spoken his immortal words at the cemetery of the honored dead — Abraham Lincoln, the man of the people, the man of God, again subscribed to his faith in the creed of another Burns, who said in words more enduring than letters of bronze:

"For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that!"

ACCEPTS TABLETS

"On Thursday, November 19, 1914, we commemorate the meeting held in this building, and attended by President Lincoln and his staff, accompanied by the patriot, John Burns, on Thursday, November 19, 1863.

"But for the initiative of Mr. David Wills, we would not be assembled for this significant service. As president of the Soliders' National Cemetery Association at Gettysburg, Judge Wills had charge of all the arrangements for the dedication of the cemetery, and it was on his official invitation that President Lincoln came to Gettysburg on that occasion.

"Judge Wills suggested and was largely instrumental in bringing to fruition the patriotic meeting which was held in this church on the day of the dedication of the cemetery.

"He entertained President Lincoln in his home on Centre Square, and arranged that Mr. Lincoln attend this meeting here.

FITTING TRIBUTE

"Grateful acknowledgment of these facts is owed Judge Wills and we mention them as a fitting tribute to him.

"During the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg special services were held in this church and on the happy suggestion of Dr. C. B. Stauffer, then chairman of the Trustees, the silk flag presented to the Sunday School by the State Convention of the Women's Relief Corps was used to mark the pew occupied by President Lincoln at the meeting in '63.

"Mr. J. W. Johnston, of Rochester, N. Y., an enthusiastic student and lecturer on this battle, was one of the many attendants on that occasion, and evidently carried away a patriotic idea. The pastor of the church participated with others, on request of Mr. Johnston, in a memorial service at the grave of John Burns on last July 2nd, just fifty-one years after his heroism at the great battle.

TABLET FOR PEW

"For this service Mr. Johnston wrote his friend, Mr. J. Louis Sowers, offering through him to the pastor and congregation of this church a memorial tablet for the Lincoln memorial pew. This offer revived an idea which had been frequently discussed by local friends of the church — that of placing a Lincoln tablet on the front of the church. After the marker to the Cavalry hospitals, now in place on the front terrace, was assured, at a meeting of Session the placing of a tablet near the entrance door of the church was earnestly considered. All thought it should be done. Col. E. B. Cope announced that he would place it, and in due time the tablet, the gift of Col. Cope, was erected. It bears this inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Occupied a Seat in this Church
November 19, 1863
On the Day He Dedicated the
National Cemetery and Made
His Immortal Address.

"This tablet had just been placed when Mr. Johnston's offer came to us. I need not tell you that his proferred gift was heartily accepted.

"In the correspondence which followed, the idea grew in Mr. Johnston's mind. First he offered a tablet to mark the panel of the Lincoln pew, then a tablet to the memory of John Burns, and, later, a second plate to Mr. Lincoln, marking the back of the pew. Accordingly we unveil three tablets in the church this evening. One on the back of the pew bears these words:

THE LINCOLN PEW

"A large tablet on the panel of the end of the pew carries the inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Sat in this Pew at a Patriotic
Service held on the Evening of
the Day He Dedicated the
National Cemetery

A third tablet marks the seat occupied by John Burns, and declares:

JOHN BURNS
Scottish American Patriot
A Hero of the Battle of
Gettysburg
Was Here Signally Honored by
the Great President
Abraham Lincoln and John
Burns
walked arm in arm to patriotic
Service held in this edifice on the
evening
of Nov. 19th, 1863. They sat
together in this pew.

"The unanimous sentiment of this congregation and, I may say, of this community, is one of abounding gratitude to the generous and disinterested donors of these memorials.

"The position taken by President Lincoln, pew 64, has been fixed after a canvass and a careful consideration by the trustees of all the statements that have been made to them.

"In behalf of the Presbyterian Church and of the entire community I accept these memorial tablets, the gift of Col. E. B. Cope and Mr. J. W. Johnston, and express the most hearty appreciation of the people at Gettysburg for these abiding memorials to our martyred and exalted President and to a patriot hero here so highly honored."

J. S. Nicholas then sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

JUDGE McCLEAN SPEAKS

"John Burns was born in New Jersey in 1794, came to Pennsylvania, followed the trade of shoemaker, was elected one of the two constables of the borough of Gettysburg, March 20, 1857, and made his regular quarterly returns to the Court of Quarter Sessions. Several of his returns as constable were exhibited showing his signature. Some of the characteristics of Burns as being a man without humor, and the butt of many jokes of his fellow townsmen were referred to.

"Passing over the important event of his participation as a civilian in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, and of his accompanying President Lincoln to the meeting held in this church on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 19th, 1863, we find that he made his last will and testament in writing, bearing date the 13th day of Jan., 1872; that his death occurred shortly after that date, within thirty days, his will being probated on the 7th day of February, 1872, before the Register of Wills of Adams County, his will being witnessed by David A. Buehler and Robert McCurdy.

"PATRIOT"

"His wife, Barbara, had predeceased him about four years, and she was some five years his junior in age. He and his

(Continued On Page 7)

"TO THE EXTENT THAT A NECESSITY IS IMPOSED UPON A MAN

Lincoln's Address delivered on the Battlefields of Gettysburg a century ago was termed as "a perfect gem, deep in feeling, compact in thought and expression."

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech we are mindful of the wisdom and ideals of Lincoln. It is for all of us to rededicate ourselves to the principles set forth by Lincoln a century ago.

Floyd Miller Service Station

Buford Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.

HE MUST SUBMIT TO IT"

"LET THE FRIENDS OF THE GOVERNMENT FIRST SAVE

Lincoln's humility is reflected in the story that he always shined his own shoes, and continued to do so in the White House. When a member of his Cabinet remarked, "Mr. Lincoln, gentlemen don't black their own boots," the President asked: "Whose boots do they black?"

The Nation is commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg Address. We join in paying tribute to our great 16th President, whose wit, wisdom and ideals have been passed down to this generation.

Bob's "66" Service

Steinwehr Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THEN ADMINISTER IT TO THEIR LIKING"

". . WE SHOULD, ABOVE ALL, BE VERY GRATEFUL TO ALMIGHTY GOD"

"I hold if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating, and none of the work, He would have made them with mouths only, and no hands; and if He had ever made another class that He had intended should do all the work and none of the eating, He would have made them without mouths and all with hands."

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, we are mindful of his philosophy and his many words of wisdom. We pay honor today to this truly great American!

H & H Pontiac Sales & Service

125 South Washington Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"TRUE DEMOCRACY MAKES NO INQUIRY ABOUT THE COLOR OF THE SKIN"

"I AM OPPOSED TO THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

President Lincoln's dedicatory remarks at the National Cemetery will always be recognized as a "perfect speech, delivered in humility and eloquence, yet pathetic and appropriate."

After the speech, a newspaper reported "more than any other single event will this glorious dedication nerve the heroes to a deeper resolution of the living to conquer at all costs."

We join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this famous Gettysburg Address.

The Shoe Box

Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Reuning

7 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

BEING USED TO PAY THE FIDDLER"

". . A JUST GOD, IN HIS OWN GOOD TIME,

Abraham Lincoln's tribute to Washington:

"Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. . . . To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and, in its naked, deathless splendor, leave it shining on."

The name of Abraham Lincoln will shine on, too, as long as time exists. On the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address, we pay honor to this great man.

Pittenturf's Funeral Home

York Springs, Pa.

WILL GIVE US THE RIGHTFUL RESULT"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® ---- ---- NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"Now He Belongs To The Ages"



A Bachelder-Chappel painting of the Lincoln deathbed scene brings together cabinet members, heads of military forces, friends and wives in the room where the President died on April 15, 1865. The artist's conception shows 46 people in the room when the end came to the Great Emancipator. This photograph was released to The Times by Brown University Library and was taken from the McLellan Lincoln Collection of the University.

Bullet Wound Proves Fatal

(Continued From Page 9)

wrong at the beginning of this contest, cruelty and injustice have made the wrong become the right, and they stand now (before the wonder and admiration of the world) as a noble band of patriotic heroes. Hereafter, reading of their deeds, Thermopylae will be forgotten.

"MY DUTY"

When I aided in the capture and execution of John Brown (who was a murderer on our western border, and who was fairly tried and convicted, before an impartial judge and jury, of treason, and who, by the way, has since been made a god), I was proud of my little share in the transaction, for I deemed it my duty, and that I was helping our common country to perform an act of justice. But what was a crime in poor John Brown is now considered (by themselves) as the greatest and only virtue of the whole Republican party. Strange transmigration. Vice to become a virtue, simply because more indulge in it.

I thought then, as now, that the Abolitionists were the only traitors in the land, and that the entire party deserved the same fate as poor old Brown, not because they wished to abolish slavery, but on account of the means they have ever endeavored to use to effect that abolition. If Brown were living, I doubt whether he himself would set slavery against the Union. Most, or many, in the North do, and openly curse the Union, if the South are to return and retain a single right guaranteed to them by every tie which we once revered as sacred. The South can make no choice. It is either extermination or slavery for themselves (worse than death) to draw from. I know my choice.

I have also studied hard to discover upon what grounds the right of a State to secede has been denied, when our very name United States, and the Declaration of Independence both provide for secession. But there is no time for words. I write in haste. I know how foolish I shall be deemed for undertaking such a step as this, where, on the one side, I have many friends and everything to make me happy, where my profession alone has gained me an income of more than twenty thousand dollars a year, and where my great personal ambition in my profession has such a great field for labor. On the other hand, the South have never bestowed upon me one kind word; a place now where I have no friends except beneath the sod; a place where I must either become a private soldier or a beggar. To give up all of the former for the latter, besides my mother and sisters, whom I love so dearly (although they so widely differ with me in opinion) seems insane; but God is my judge. I love justice more than I do a country that disowns it; more than fame and wealth; more (Heaven pardon me if wrong) more than a happy home.

"HORRID WAR"

I have never been upon a battlefield; but O, my countrymen, could you all but see the reality or effects of this horrid war, as I have seen them in every State (save Virginia), I know you would think like me, and would pray the Almighty to create in the Northern mind a sense of right and justice (even should it possess no seasoning of mercy), and that He would dry up this sea of blood between us, which is daily growing wider. Alas! poor country, is she to meet her threatened doom? Four years ago, I would have given a thousand lives to see her remain (as I had always known her) powerful and unbroken. And even now I would hold my life as naught, to see her what she was.

O my friends, if the fearful scenes of the past four years had never been enacted, or if what has been had been but a frightful dream, from which we could now awake, with what overflowing hearts could we bless our God and pray for his continued favor. How I have loved the old flag can never now be known. A few years since and the entire world could boast of none so pure and spotless.

"BLOODY DEEDS"

But I have of late been seeing and hearing of the bloody deeds of which she has been made the emblem, and would shudder to think how changed she has grown. O how I have longed to see her break from the mist of blood and death that circles round her folds, spoiling her beauty and tarnishing her honor. But no, day by day has she been dragged deeper and deeper into cruelty and oppression, till now (in my eyes) her once bright red stripes look like bloody gashes on the face of Heaven. I look now upon my early admiration of her glories as a dream. My love (as things stand today) is for the South alone. Nor do I deem it a dishonor in attempting to make for her a prisoner of this man, to whom she owes so much of misery. If success attends me, I go penniless to her side. They say she has found that "last ditch" which the North have so long derided, and been endeavoring to force her in forgetting they are our brothers, and that it's impolite to goad an enemy to madness. Should I reach her in



safety and find it true, I will proudly beg permission to triumph or die in that same "ditch" by her side.

A Confederate, doing duty on his own responsibility.
J. Wilkes Booth.

Reprinted from The Compiler
May 1, 1865

4 Hanged For Assassination

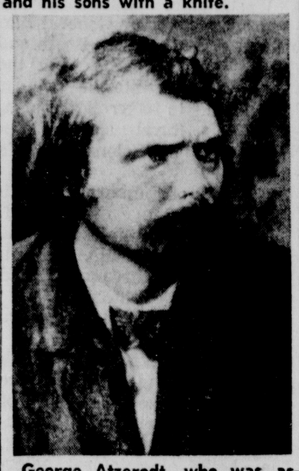
Four of the persons arrested as conspirators in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln were hanged. They were:



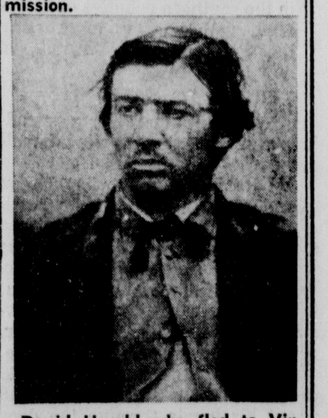
Mrs. Mary G. Surrat who insisted she was innocent up to her hanging.



Lewis Paine, a half-witted giant, who attacked Secretary Seward and his sons with a knife.



George Atzerodt, who was assigned to kill Vice President Johnson but failed to complete his mission.



David Herold who fled to Virginia with Booth.

Photos Stir Scholars Of Lincoln Life

One of the most persistent arguments between Lincoln students is the authenticity of certain early photographs of Lincoln.

One is deeply impressed by the marked contrast between the portraits of Lincoln as a nominee for the Presidency in 1860 and those taken just before his death in 1865. It appears as if 25 years had passed instead of five.

The addition of a beard brought about an understandable change in his appearance, but the transformation which took place during his five years in the Presidency was so marked that students have questioned the authenticity of earlier daguerreotypes.

A word-picture of Lincoln was written for the Masonic Trowell, Springfield, shortly after Lincoln's death. Harmon G. Reynolds, editor, said that he had known Lincoln since 1840 and in his editorial described him:

"The people are accustomed to look upon Lincoln as he appeared when elected President. The pictures and photographs that meet the eye everywhere, even when flattering him, by no means do justice to his appearance in early manhood. The first time we saw him to know him he rose to address the House. His figure was tall and his face was sufficiently full to relieve the prominences so noticeable in later life. Although dark, yet his face was fresh almost to floridness, his eye brilliant and sparkling; his hair was heavy and well-dressed and greatly added to his appearance. No man in the House seemed to care so little for dress, and yet no one dressed in better taste. Humor, mercy and talent were ineffaceably delineated upon his countenance."

"We must inquire what it is that has given us so much prosperity. . . . This cause is, that every man can make himself." Lincoln — August, 27, 1856.

"The legitimate object of government is to do for the people what needs to be done but which they cannot, by individual effort, do at all, or do so well, for themselves." Lincoln — July 1, 1854.

Lincoln Credited Humor To Father

Lincoln is considered by many historians as the outstanding humorist among presidents, and a panel in the Lincoln Foundation, where the full-length figures of six American humorists, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, James Whitcomb Riley, Josh Billings, Artemus Ward and Lincoln are displayed, is the statement "If I did not laugh, I should die," credited to Lincoln.

The monograph displays a portrait of Lincoln with this citation: "Abraham Lincoln's story telling powers was part of his Kentucky birthright," a reminder of Lincoln's own admonition, "From his father came that knack of story telling which has made him so delightful among acquaintances and so irresistable in his stump and forensic drolleries." Lincoln often prefaced his humor with, "As my father used to say," then would follow some pioneer witticism coming from the elder Lincoln. Lincoln and his father were very close for 21 years.

"PUBLIC OPINION IN THIS COUNTRY IS EVERYTHING"

"If you go to mixing in a mix-up, you only make the muddle worse."

This philosophy of Abraham Lincoln's is as true today as it was in 1862. We humbly pay tribute to this great American on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Codori & Miller Memorials

Rear 46 York Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"YOUR HISSES WILL NOT BLOW DOWN THE WALLS OF JUSTICE"

"IT IS NOT ENTIRELY SAFE . . . TO ALLOW

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Immortal Gettysburg Address, let us pay honor to this great American and to our forefathers who sacrificed and died, so that this Nation might be strong, progressive and powerful, and ". . . shall not perish from the earth."

Cullison's Sales

Rear 331 South Washington Street Gettysburg, Pa.

MISREPRESENTATION TO GO UNCONTRADICTED"

"LAUGHTER IS JOYOUS, BEAUTIFUL, UNIVERSAL EVERGREEN OF LIFE"

For one hundred long years the memory of the martyred Abraham Lincoln, the greatest President this country has ever known, grows and expands with grateful remembrance wherever mankind breathes freedom. On this historic occasion we are thankful of the privilege to join with countless millions in reverent salute to his memory.

Fantasyland

Route 116 Gettysburg, Pa.

"IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES MAY AND MUST BE FLEXIBLE"

"READY WE ALL ARE TO CRY OUT AND ASCRIBE

It is with great pride and humility that we join the rest of the nation in paying tribute to a great American, Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his famous Address delivered on the battlefields of Gettysburg a century ago.

This immortal Address increases in greatness as it is passed on from generation to generation!

Lincoln Motor Lodge

10 E. Lincoln Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.

MOTIVES WHEN OUR TOES ARE PINCHED"

"LET US BE SURE THAT, IN GIVING PRAISE TO CERTAIN

The spirit of Lincoln pervades our land but nowhere more so than where he spoke to us from the field of Gettysburg one hundred years ago. Everyone who memorizes the Gettysburg Address is giving tribute to the man who carried a nation on his shoulders through four, war-weary years.

If the States were created in 1776, it was not until 1865 and Abraham Lincoln that the Union of States became a fact. Lincoln gave us a united country that was free to grow and be "the last, best hope of earth," a beacon to freedom-loving people everywhere.

Civil War Round Table
of Buffalo, New York

INDIVIDUALS, WE DO NO INJUSTICE TO OTHERS"

Assassination Of The President Of The United States

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WAS SHOT WHILE ATTENDING FORD'S THEATRE TONIGHT. IT IS FEARED THAT THE WOUNDS ARE MORTAL.

THE PARTICULARS

WASHINGTON, D. C.: President Abraham Lincoln was shot while attending a performance in Ford's Theater this evening. His assailant shot him in the head while Lincoln sat in a box.

A few friends accompanied President and Mrs. Lincoln.

It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present but that gentleman instead took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them.

During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, the sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaimed "Sic Semper Tyrannis" and immediately leaped from the box, which was of the second tier, to the stage beneath and ran across to the opposite side, thus making his escape, amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot — then all present rose to their feet rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him! Hang him!"

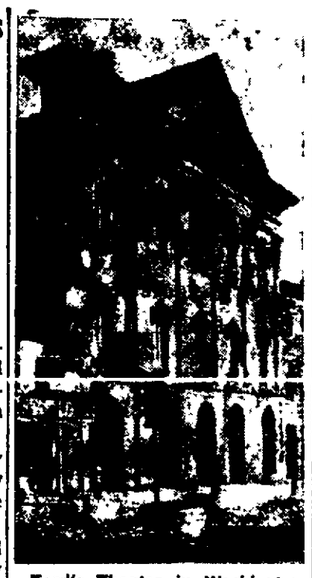
WILD EXCITEMENT

The excitement was one of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush towards the Presidential box, when cries were heard: "Stand back. Give him air! Has any one stimulants?"

On a hasty examination, it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temple bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out.

He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the Army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.



Ford's Theater in Washington, D. C., where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on the night of April 14, 1865.

BLOOD ON CHAIR

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting: Also, on the partition and on the floor. A common single barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed.

An immense crowd gathered in front of it all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise.

The shock to the community was terrible.

CABINET AT BEDSIDE

At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Carber, Governor Oglesby, General Meigs, Colonel Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Haines and his medical associates, were around his bedside. The President is in a dying condition at midnight.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible and breathing slowly, the blood oozing from the wound at the back of his head.

The Surgeons were exhausting every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

SEWARD ATTACKED

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentlemen's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based upon truth. Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible account could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with a particular direction concerning the medicine.

PRESSES DEMAND

He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the Chamber. The man pushed the servant aside and walked quickly towards the Secretary's room and was there met by Mr. Frederick W. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant.

What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster in the United States army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries.

FLEES ON HORSE

The assassin then rushed down stairs mounted his horse at the door and rode off before an alarm could be sounded just in the same manner as the assassin of the President. It is believed the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal nor those of the others, although both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles, and other prominent officers of the government called at Secretary Seward's house to enquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President, proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard also stationed there — many persons evidently supposing that he would be brought to his home.

CITY AROUSED

The entire city tonight presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation and the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears.

The military authorities have despatched mounted patrols in every direction in order, if possible, to arrest the assassin, Hon. William Millward, United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. It was handed over to that officer by John S. Clarke, who is a brother - in - law of Mr. Booth. The history connected with it is somewhat peculiar.

In November, 1864, the paper was deposited with Mr. Clarke by Booth, in a sealed envelope, "for safe keeping." Mr. Clark being ignorant of its contents. In January last Booth called at Mr. Clarke's house, asked for the package, and it was given up to him. It is now supposed that at that time he took out the paper and added to it his signature, which appears to be in different ink from that used in the body of the letter, and also from the language employed could not have been put to it originally. Afterward he returned the package to Mr. Clarke again for safe keeping, sealed and bearing the superscription "J. Wilkes Booth."

PAPERS PRESERVED

The inclosure was preserved by the family without suspicion of its nature. After the afflicting information of the assassination of the president, which came upon the family of Mr. Clarke with crushing force, it was considered proper to open the envelope. There were found in it the following paper, with some seven thirty United States bonds and certificates of shares in oil companies. Mr. Clarke promptly handed over the paper to Marshal Millward in whose custody it now remains. From a perusal of this paper it seems to have been prepared by Booth as a vindication of some desperate act which he had in contemplation; and from the language used it is probable that it was a plot to abduct the President and carry him off to Virginia. If this was meditated it failed, and from making a prisoner of the President up to his assassination was an easy step for a man of perverted principles. The letter is as follows:

——, ——, 1864

My Dear Sir: You may use this as you think best. But as some may wish to know when, who and why, and as I know not how to direct, I give it (in the words of your master)

To Whom it May Concern:

Right or wrong, God judge me, not man. For be my motive good or bad, of one thing I am sure, the lasting condemnation of the North.

"LOVE PEACE"

I love peace more than life. Have loved the Union beyond expression. For four years have I waited, hoped and prayed for the dark clouds to break, and for a restoration of our former sunshine. To wait longer would be a crime. All hope for peace is dead. My prayers have proved as idle as my hopes. God's will be done. I go to see and share the bitter end.

I have ever held the South were right. The very nomination of Abraham Lincoln, four years ago spoke plainly, war — war upon Southern rights and institutions. His election proved it. "Await an overt act." Yes, till you are bound to be handcuffed. While this was going on, Booth fired on the soldiers, upon which a sergeant fired at him the ball taking effect in the head, killing him. Harrold was taken alive, and he and Booth's body were brought to the Washington Navy Yard last night

THREATENED FIGHT

Booth was discovered in the barn by the cavalry, and declared his intention never to surrender, and said he would fight the whole squad, consisting of twenty-eight men, if he would be permitted to place himself twenty yards distant. The scouting party were under command of Lieutenant Edward P. Doughterty.

Booth was on a crutch and was lame. He lived two hours, whispering blasphemies against the government and sending a message to his mother. At the time he was shot it is said that he was leaning on one crutch, and preparing to shoot at his captors again.

Reprinted from The Compiler May 1, 1865

THE ASSASSIN

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM J. WILKES BOOTH

The following verbatim copy of a letter in writing, which is the hand writing of John Wilkes Booth, the murderer of Mr. Lincoln, has been furnished us by Hon. William Millward, United



John Wilkes Booth, the man who assassinated Lincoln.

"WHAT I DEAL WITH IS TOO VAST FOR MALICIOUS DEALING"

Carl Sandburg said he was "both steel and velvet, hard as a rock and as soft as drifting fog."

And thus it is that the image of Lincoln is brighter and internationally more significant on this 100th Anniversary today than it has ever been. We are proud to salute his great memory.

Lightner's Floor Service

Paul C. Lightner

417 South Queen Street Littlestown, Pa.

"I CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY MEN SHOULD BE SO EAGER FOR MONEY"

"HUMAN NATURE . . . IS GOD'S DECREE

As a lawyer, Lincoln refused to take any case he didn't believe in. In one instance, he said to a fellow-lawyer who had asked him to go in on a case:

"You'll have to get some other fellow to win this case for you. I couldn't do it. All the time while standing talking to the jury I'd be thinking, 'Lincoln, you're a liar,' and I believe I should forget myself and say it out loud."

Dairy Queen

Lincolnway East Gettysburg, Pa.

AND CAN NEVER BE REVERSED"

"HUMAN ACTION CAN BE MODIFIED TO SOME

"The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incomptatible things, called by the same name—liberty."

From an address in Baltimore in 1864.

Colonial Motel

157 Carlisle Street Gettysburg, Pa.

EXTENT, BUT HUMAN NATURE CANNOT BE CHANGED"

"WHAT KILLS THE SKUNK IS THE PUBLICITY IT GIVES ITSELF"

Lincoln's thoughts on the aim and hope of the Declaration of Independence: "Our principle, however baffled or delayed, will finally triumph, I do not permit myself to doubt. Men will pass away—die, die politically and naturally; but the principle will live and live forever. Organizations rallied around that principle may, by their own dereliction, go to pieces, thereby losing all their time and labor: but the principle will remain, and will reproduce another, and another, till the final triumph will come."

Eastern Greyhound Lines

West Railroad Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"I LIKE TO SEE A MAN PROUD OF THE PLACE IN WHICH HE LIVES"

"IF A MAN HAD MORE THAN ONE LIFE I THINK A

Lincoln said of Prayers: "I have been driven many times upon my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom and that of all about me seemed insufficient for that day."

Lincoln spoke humbly and reverently as he dedicated the National Cemetery 100 years ago. We are proud to pay homage to this great President as we join our fellow citizens commemorating the Centennial of this great Speech.

Motter's Store

G. Edwin Motter

Gardners Penna.

LITTLE HANGING WOULD NOT HURT THIS ONE"

BOOTH KILLED

Washington, April 27th — 9:30 a.m. — Major General Dix, New York: J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased from the swamp in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Garrett's Farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Colonel Baker's force.

The rear of the barn in which they took refuge was fired. Booth in making his escape was shot through the head and killed, lingering about three hours, and Harrold was captured.

Booth's body and Harrold are now here.

Port Royal, Va., near which place Booth and Harrold were taken, is on the South side of the Rappahannock about twenty miles below Fredericksburg. The belief heretofore entertained that Booth, after committing his crime, took refuge in the southern counties of Maryland, with a view to crossing the Potomac into Virginia, is now confirmed

TRACED TO BARN

Yesterday morning a squadron of the 15th New York Cavalry traced Booth and Harrold to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal, near Fredericksburg, Va. The barn was surrounded and a demand was made for surrender, which Harrold was in favor of going, but upon Booth calling him a coward, he refused to surrender.

The barn was then set on fire, and getting too hot, Harrold again presented himself, and put his hands through the door

Reprinted from The Compiler April 17, 1865

(Continued On Page 10)

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Gen. Hartranft's Letter Book Describes Prison Trial Of Lincoln's Assassins

ON APRIL 14, 1865, Good Friday, actor John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln at a showing of a third-rate English play, "Our American Cousin," in the Ford Theatre, Washington. The dying President lingered until the next day.

A hue and cry followed the assassination and Booth, who had fled on horseback after injuring himself in a leap from the President's box, was eventually surrounded and shot to death at a burning barn on a farm near Port Royal, Va.

Booth's fellow conspirators were quickly rounded up and imprisoned in the U.S. Military Prison, at the U.S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C. Following a court martial four of the conspirators, Mrs. Mary E. Surrat, David E. Herold, George A. Azterodt and Lewis Payne (Powell) were hanged for complicity. Michael O'Loughlin, Samuel Arnold and Dr. Samuel A. Mudd were sentenced to life imprisonment, and Edward Spangler to six years in prison. All four men were pardoned in 1869. John H. Surrat, the son of Mrs. Surrat, fled to Europe but was brought back and tried in 1867. When the jury disagreed, he was re-indicted but was never tried.

AUTHENTIC RECORD

One of the authentic records surrounding the prisoners is a letter book kept in longhand by Major General John F. Hartranft, governor and commandant of the military prison, who meticulously wrote out copies of correspondence sent to military superiors. The Hartranft record, cryptic in its allusions to the highly secretive activities at the prison, is a fine source book for an historical "whodunit." Hartranft kept his post at the jail from May 1 to July 19, 1865, at which time he was relieved.

The reader of Hartranft's precisely written journal, a one-way document which can be enlarged only by insights that later entries give of earlier reports, is absorbing material.

In the first recording of May 1, 1865, Hartranft reports to Major General W. S. Hancock that he took charge of "eight prisoners" on April 29. After searching the person of the prisoners he made an inventory of their personal effects and forwarded the list to Gen. Hancock. Meals were given under Hartranft's supervision and bowls and implements removed from the cells. Twice daily medical inspections were made by Dr. G. L. Porter, sent to the prison by the Secretary of War.

CELL DESIGNATIONS

In the early records the prisoners are hardly ever alluded to by name, Hartranft using cell designations instead. The reader moves through most of the journal without getting the names of the complete complement.

Booth, of course, was dead. Identified as his associates were 20-year-old David E. Herold, a drug store clerk out of work and brought into the hazardous activity by Booth; George A. Azterodt, a carriage maker from Port Tobacco, Va., lured by promises of gold; Lewis Payne, a Confederate veteran of Antietam, who was wounded at Gettysburg; Mrs. Surrat, their boardinghouse owner; Samuel Arnold, an old schoolmate of Booth, a farm hand who hated farm work; Michael O'Loughlin, a Baltimore livery stable worker; Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, who treated Booth's leg, and Edward Spangler, a stage carpenter, who accompanied Booth to the theater.

Payne, a giant of a man who had deserted from the Confederate army and been taken in by Booth, invaded the home of Secretary of State Seward, stabbed five persons in his attempts to kill the injured Seward and then fled. He had been accompanied by Herold as a guide.

BOOTH'S PLAN

According to Booth's plan Azterodt was to kill Vice President Johnson, but he refused and left Booth, pawning his revolver for $10. He was captured at his cousin's — a man named Richter — residence.

Day after day Hartranft faithfully reports the activities at the prison, the kind of food taken — beef soup soft bread, coffee, tea — their visitors, the discomforts, etc He notes that except Dr. Mudd they always wear padded hoods in their cells. By June 6, the hoods have become a source of inconvenience and Hartranft requests permission to remove them. The request is granted on June 1.

One guesses also that the cells were bare other than the beds Eventually Hartranft asks permission to give the prisoners chairs, including an arm chair for Mrs. Surrat All the prisoners wear leg irons and handcuffs. Several, including Payne, have a ball and chain shackle.

UTMOST CAUTION

The utmost caution is employed. On one occasion Hartranft denies soda crackers, butter and strawberries brought by Herold's visitor because there is no written permission for them. He urges constantly that the prisoners be permitted to walk in the yard and asks that those who desire it be allowed a chew of tobacco When Spangler's "mind begins to wander" he quotes the physician as requesting exercise and reading privileges for the prisoners. Mrs. Surrat and another prisoner are permitted slippers, but the others continue to wear shoes or boots to keep warm.

Imprisonment slowly takes its toll. Mrs. Surrat who for many days refused food, eventually falls seriously ill and her daughter is permitted to stay overnight. Spangler, as has been mentioned, begins to lose his senses. Payne, who was shackled with the ball and chain, had them removed when a guard discovered him lifting the balls toward his head The prisoners have their hair cut and are shaved once a week by a soldier. There are references for permission to give clean linen to the prisoners.

Hartranft's prison list grows. From the original eight listed in the first entry, Hartranft notes on May 26th, that a new prisoner Burton W. Harrison, Jefferson Davis' secretary, has been delivered Dr. Mudd and a Capt. Willis Jett, a Mosby raider, were turned over to Hartranft on May 4. Eventually Capt. Jett and a John Celestina, not otherwise mentioned, are turned over to the custody of Maj. Gen. Augur. On July 10, after the executions, two others enter the prison, Richard S. McCulloch and Thomas A. Harris. There is also a reference to a prisoner named Richter, cousin of Atzerodt, being transferred to the "Old Capitol Prison."

SECURITY MEASURES

Security measures are constantly part of Hartranft's report. On May 2, he indicates that he is having a stairway built from the second floor to the court martial room so that none will have to go through the prison. Later the same day he reports a total of 62 soldiers placed on the interior guard of the prison. Each person entering must have a pass signed either by Gen. Hancock or someone else in authority.

Trial entries begin on May 9 when Hartranft reports that Gen. Holt is judge advocate and that members of the trial commission had visited the prison briefly. Copies of the charges and specifications were that day given to Hartranft and he served the same "personally — in each case having the hood removed and entering the cell with a lantern." Prisoners were allowed time to read the charges and in several cases Hartranft read the charges to them.

While constant reference is made to a prisoner in 90 (Richter) who wears a ball and chain along with the hood and other shackles, he is not on the list of prisoners taken to the courtroom on May 9 at 11 a.m. Hartranft says he is not on trial. Ambulances were used to bring the members of the court and witnesses to the trial room. At one time as many as six were used.

TRIAL PROBLEMS

Hartranft had his problems during the trial sessions. The continual hooding of the prisoners, the bareness of their cells, the lack of exercise, the constant visiting of members of their families, counsel and military personnel, the illness of Mrs. Surrat, the problems of maintaining personal cleanliness must have kept him on the run.

In addition, court had hardly begun before he was accused of giving special privileges to Dr. Mudd by permitting him to be separated from the rest of the prisoners during the trial. In response to a query from Gen. Hancock, he replied that the separation was accidental. Prisoners and their guards were seated side by side and there was no room for Mudd. As a result he was seated in a chair just in front of the others, and outside the railing. This was rectified later by removing one of the guards.

Since the guard complement changed frequently, Hartranft was hard put to it to keep proper vigilance. On one occasion a group from the 8th Vet. Corps relieved the 8th New Hampshire unit — both consisted of about 500 men — and it was discovered they had no ammunition. Hartranft tried to recall the orders of the New Hampshire group but failed. When they scoured the Arsenal they could find no ammunition to fit the guns of the new troops. They were subsequently replaced by a new regiment on June 8, but Hartranft found their commanding officer intoxicated and removed him.

OTHER DIFFICULTIES

He also had problems with Alexander Foley, the prisoners' barber. His officers refused to permit him to serve without a detail and Hartranft had to write for orders from Hancock.

On May 2, Hartranft had two additional prisoners, two young men of Warren, Pa., arrested by troops near the Armory St. hospital for reviling President Lincoln in rather blunt language. He wrote for instructions but no indication is given of their disposition.

There are all sorts of intriguing problems If Dr. Mudd entered the prison on May 4, who were the eight mentioned on May 1 by Hartranft? Who also was the prisoner in 211 whose leg irons were removed by Judge Holt and who was examined as a witness? And who were the prisoners in 209 (John Celestina) who he says was not on trial?

MYSTERY MEN

And who were McCulloch and Harris? Who was the prisoner in 195, who, because he did not suffer so much from the hood, was forced to wear it after all the others were freed?

Conditions in the prison must have been primitive indeed Hartranft asks about having gas fixtures placed in the trial room and about the cold. He complains that several of the prisoners cannot change their underclothes because they have shackles with bails riveted to them. He asks they be replaced with a lock type. The prisoners are washed at intervals in adjoining cells under supervision. When Mrs Surrat falls ill and it is obvious she should have a female attendant, Hartranft secures permission for her daughter Anne to stay overnight. As a sop, she is permitted to sit in a room opening near the court room where the air is "purer." Hartranft eventually asks that the prisoners be allowed a box of some kind and permission to sit —hooded—near the door of their cell and read. There is almost complete isolation and yet little privacy, since sentinels are nearby to overhear conversations and letters are directed to the commanding general.

Harrison is permitted his first exercise on May 28 but it is not until much later that daily exercise is permitted the others.

HEROLD CONFESSION

Herold eventually asks permission to write out a confession on May 19 and on May 20 in the courtroom was given paper, pen and ink. He worked over the confession for several days, but no reference is made to its contents.

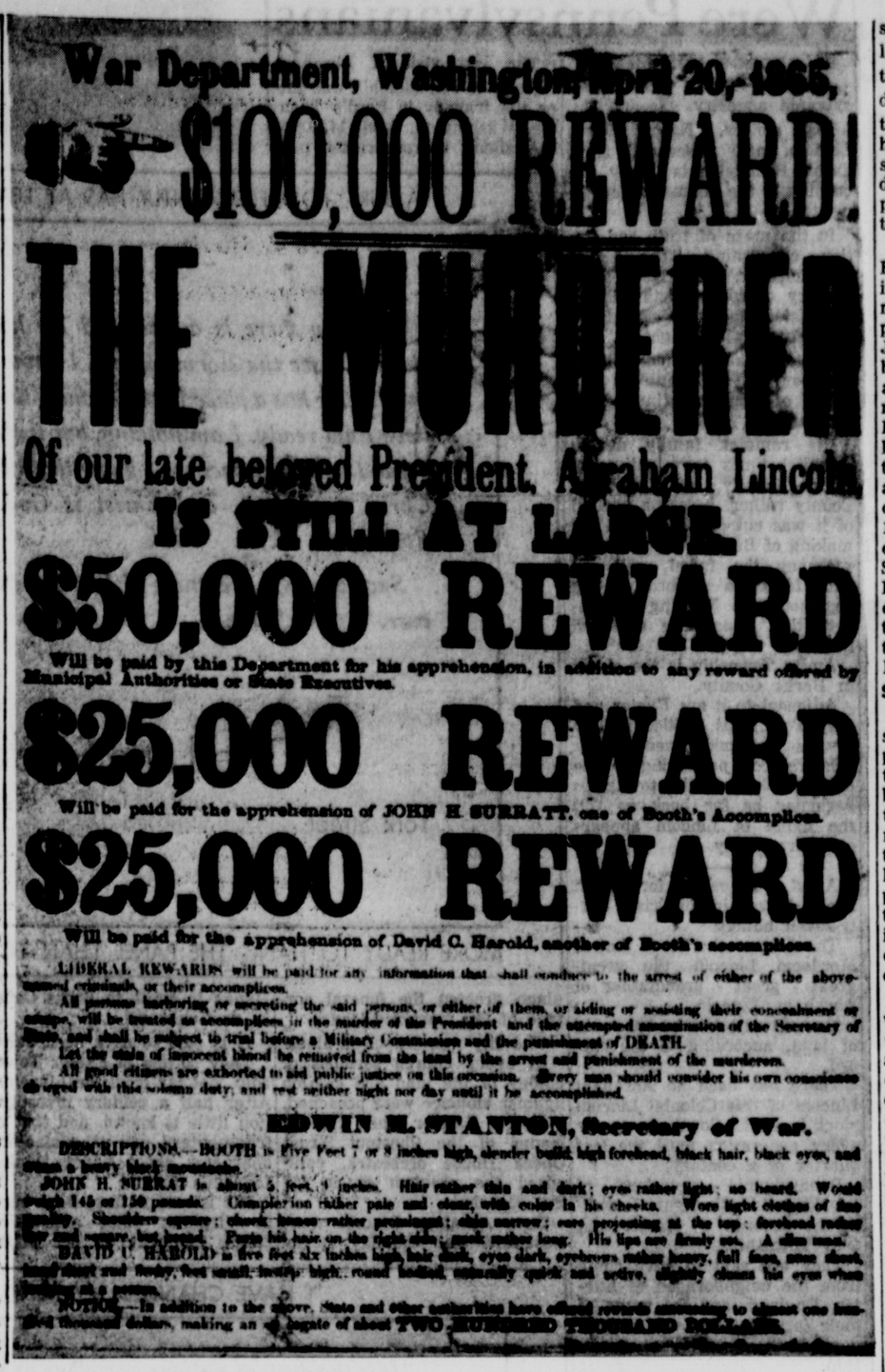
There is little comment about the actual trial itself. There are frequent references to counsel: Stone for Mudd and Herold; Doster for Payne, Azterodt and Arnold; Sen. Johnson, Aiken and Clapett for Mrs. Surrat; Cox for O'Loughlin, Azterodt and Arnold; Crawford for the prisoner in 209; and Erwing for Mudd and Arnold. Opening and closing times of the court are listed each day. Reference is made to the necessity of bringing witnesses from the Old Capitol Prison On June 30, Hartranft submits a bill for $1,768 covering 1,768 lunches given the court and witnesses from May 10 through June 3, with each day itemized.

On May 14, Hartranft comments that an artist has appeared in court to make sketches, a Mr. Crone or Crouse — the writing is indecipherable — and that Hartranft had notified him that he could not publish the sketch except by permission of the court. He also explained to Gen. Hunter — evidently the president of the court, that Gen. Hancock had ordered that no sketches of the building were permitted.

SURRAT GUILT

Curiously, a week after the executions, Hartranft writes Hancock in a letter pasted into the journal that "about 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the day of execution, July 7, '65, Mr. Brophy came to my quarters saying that Judge Holt desired Fr. Walter to put in writing the statement which

(Continued On Page 12)



"UNIVERSAL IDLENESS WOULD SPEEDILY

Abraham Lincoln expressed simply and diplomatically his thoughts on sacrifices in a letter to Reverend J. M. Sturtevant: "I thank you for your good opinion of me personally, and still more for the deep interest you take in the cause of our common country. It pains me a little that you have deemed it necessary to point out to me how I may be compensated for throwing myself in the breach now. This assumes that I am merely calculating the changes of personal advancement. Let me assure you that I decline to be a candidate for Congress, on my clear conviction that my running would hurt, and not help the cause. I am willing to make any personal sacrifice; but I am not willing to do, what in my own judgment, is a sacrifice of the cause itself."

C. L. Eicholtz Co.

New Oxford, Pa.

RESULT IN UNIVERSAL RUIN"

"SOME SINGLE MIND MUST BE MASTER ELSE

An orator loves the real, the simple, the natural. He places the thought above all. He knows that the greatest ideas should be expressed in the shortest words. . . . This was Abraham Lincoln as he delivered his Immortal Address on the Battlefield of Gettysburg 100 years ago.

We are proud to pay tribute today to the memory of this great man!

Schmitt's Interior Decorations

9 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

THERE WILL BE NO AGREEMENT IN ANYTHING"

"IF WE DO RIGHT GOD WILL BE WITH US,

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address reveals a mature Lincoln, and expresses the depth of his feeling, his simplicity and compassion.

His diplomacy and wisdom helped us through some of our Nation's most trying hours.

Today, as the entire country commemorates the 100th Anniversary of his Immortal Address, we humbly pay homage to this great American!

Tobey's

Of Gettysburg

AND IF GOD IS WITH US WE CANNOT FAIL"

"IF THE RADICALS WANT ME TO LEAD, LET

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg Address, we are mindful of many other great speeches by this truly great American.

In his First Inaugural Address in 1861 he said:

"We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Coffman-Fisher Co.

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

THEM GET OUT OF THE WAY AND LET ME LEAD"

"LITTLE PEOPLE HAVE ADVANTAGES; THEY

On this centennial anniversary as we most reverently honor the man who struck the first deadly blow to slavery in this great country of the "land of the free," let us not forget that our American heritage, implicit in the Declaration of Independence, was also a declaration of dependence upon Almighty God.

No nation can long be free or independent which forgets the Creator, Who has placed this desire in the hearts of all men.

Jesus said, "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed" (John 8:36). Christ came over 1900 years ago as the emancipator to set all men free.

Church of the Foursquare Gospel

328 West Middle Street Gettysburg, Pa.

H. L. Myers, Pastor Eliza Mae Myers, Pastor

REQUIRE LESS WOOD AND WOOL TO MAKE THEM COMFORTABLE"

"His Presence Here Made An Impression On Me That Has Never Left Me"

(Continued from Page 7)

through many fearful and trying scenes on bloody battlefield; on the starving slopes of Andersonville; in life and death struggles with the Red Men of the northern plains, after the war was over; through trials and temptations which required a still higher type of courage to resist, but that grip nerved my arm, and steeled heart, and will (God helping me) keep me true, and these hands clean until the sods will now soon cover them.

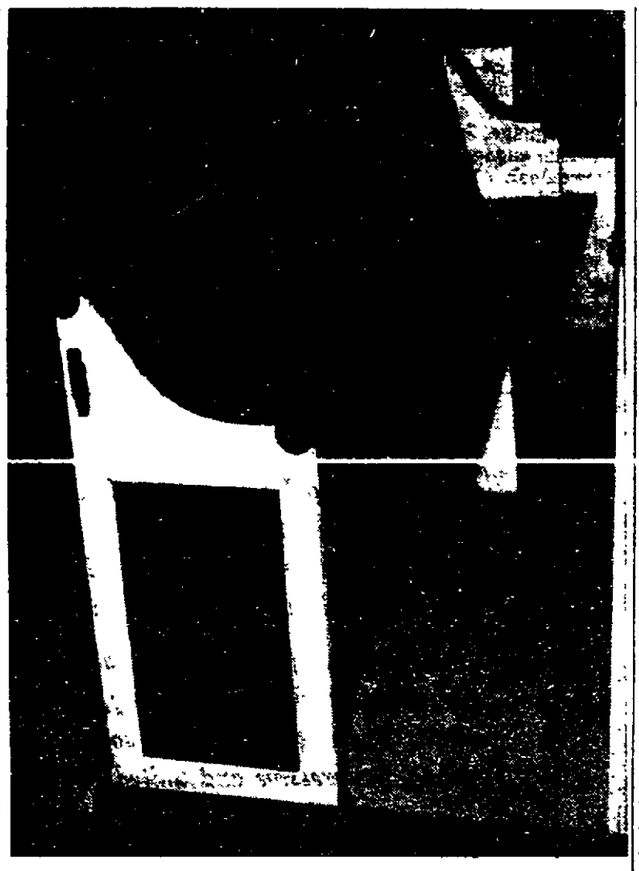
"Oh 'twere worth ten years of mortal strife
To feel that grasp, and cheer his burdened life.

SAW GREAT TEARS

"The train moved off, and as I again fell into my position at the head of that small line, I saw great tears on the bronzed cheeks of those comrades, and as we were wheeled into column the one who rode at my side, Martin L. Diehl, one of the very bravest boys of this old Battalion, said with quavering voice, not in a spirit of profanity, 'My God, I would charge into the gates of hell for that man.' This soldier was not with Lincoln politically but in patriotic loyalty a true brother. I only repeat this expression of my comrade to illustrate the wonderful influence this most illustrious character of the Nineteenth century had over men.

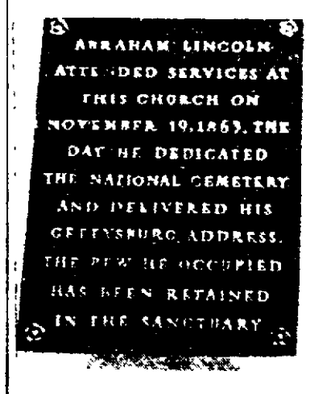
"Some men talk with their mouths. This man's heart was in all he said, and his chief characteristic was his unfaltering, steadfast honesty. Oh, what a millenial wave would roll across this now mighty nation if all the millions of our people would follow in his footsteps and highly resolve to dedicate themselves to this noble proposition — to live henceforth honestly in thought, word and deed

"The generation who knew him, freedom's martyr, and especially those who responded



The Lincoln Pew in the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church which Abraham Lincoln occupied at services on the night of November 18, 1863.

asked permission to make an attempt to make their way out at night before the surrender. He reluctantly gave his consent. We got out witnout losing a man and captured a Confederate wagon train of sixty-five wagons loaded with ammunition. Our Battalion was ordered to take the wagon train to Chambersburg. Next day the battle of Antietam was fought. We were then ordered to Frederick City Md., where our colonel was made provost marshal. It is



memorable speech.

ALL YOUNG MEN

"You know when we enlisted in 1861 we were all young men, from 18 to 22 years of age, and besides leaving our fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, we all had our sweethearts at home. Of course, everybody wanted to attend the dedication of the National Cemetery and very naturally I wanted to bring my best girl to this great event. She and my sister and I shook hands with Mr. Lincoln and Gov. Curtin in the Wills house where they were holding a reception. (This best girl that I speak of is now Mrs. McIlhenny.) I had my right hand in a sling at the time and, of course, had to give the President my left hand. I felt a little like thanking that rebel that shot



John Burns recuperating from his battle wounds on the porch of his Gettysburg home.

two men riding on horseback, followed by a great crowd of shouting citizens. When they drew closer I found it was Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan. We all knew that Mr. Lincoln was always anxious to grasp the hand of the humblest private in his army. I ran out in the street and reached up my hand and shook hands with him. I think I yet can feel the grip of those long bony fingers.

"About the 1st of November, 1863, our battalion had a little

upon his pocket, said he had bullets in there. The arrangement for the powder was a large cow horn with a cord tied at each end of it and hung on his shoulder. This made him a peculiar looking soldier, and no doubt was quite an attraction. The colonel advised him to go over into the woods as it would not be so dangerous there.

"His reply was: 'Well, I suppose if you fellows can stay here I can too.' Then he went to the left of the regiment between the MacPherson building and the woods and there fought till the line retired to the ridge east of the buildings. Then he advanced in the woods to the Seventh Wisconsin, Col. Robinson's regiment, and there fought until he was wounded in three places. His wounds were not serious, and he lived till 1872.

"His monument says he was born 1794 and died 1872. The tree stands just east of the regimental monument that has a knot on it about two feet up from the ground which he fought behind until he was wounded in three places, and which he set his old flintlock musket against when his ammunition became exhausted. The Seventh Wisconsin boys furnished him a gun of one of their boys that had been wounded and carried off the field, and with that he fought until wounded.

"The old flintlock musket can be seen in the Capitol at

"EQUALITY IN SOCIETY BEATS INEQUALITY"

"I do not mean to say we are bound to follow implicitly in whatever our fathers did. To do so would be to discard all the lights of current experience—to reject all progress, all improvement."

As Lincoln delivers his famous Gettysburg Address he says simply, "... Our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty. . . ."

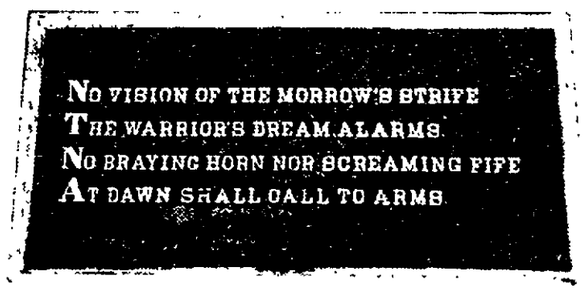
To our forefathers, and to the great Lincoln, we pay tribute as we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address.

Sherman's

20 York Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"LET US REVERE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"

When the question of a national memorial to Lincoln began to be agitated with more fervor, the building of a Memorial Highway from Washington to Gettysburg was urged. Later on a resolution was offered to construct a Lincoln Memorial Highway from Boston to San Francisco.



"LET US PROCEED IN THE GREAT TASK

Each passing year the memory of Abraham Lincoln blossoms and blooms into ever brilliant and impressive greatness . . . it has never faded. On the occasion of the centennial observance of his Gettysburg Address we speak for all members of Elkdom in acclaiming once again his accomplishments and attainments while serving as the sixteenth President of the United States.

Gettysburg Lodge No. 1045

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

WHICH EVENTS HAVE DEVOLVED UPON US'

"I HAVE ALWAYS PLUCKED A THISTLE AND PLANTED A FLOWER

Lincoln expressed these thoughts in a speech at Peoria, Illinois, in 1854: "Finally I insist that if there is anything that is the duty of the whole people to never intrust to hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions."

His famous Gettysburg Address is recognized and memorized by all Americans. We are pleased to join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this great speech consecrating the National Cemetery.

Howard Johnson Restaurant

445 Steinwehr Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.

WHERE I THOUGHT A FLOWER WOULD GROW"

to his call for defenders in that darkest period of our national history, are fast falling out of the ranks of mortality. Our once full ranks would now make but a tottering skirmish line. Oh, that we may all close our earthly career worthy to clasp the hand of our country's Great Heart over on the shining shore.

HONOR AND GLORY

"For yet a little while longer let us 'quit ourselves like men, be strong for the right' as God gives us to see the right. True to ourselves, to our neighbors, to our country, and to our God. Then it will be ours to share in the far greater privilege, honor and glory of meeting and worshiping face to face, that other still more glorious Martyr for our redemption on the eternal camping grounds, and as we go halting down to the brink of the river may our last song be to the dear Old Flag:

"'Wave on, old Glory — wave on till the day
When earth's last oppressor lies under the sod
Then fade like the stars of the morning away
In the glorious light of the kingdom of God.'

"And may our last prayer with fleeting breath be: Oh, thou Almighty Commander of the Universe, hasten the day when all our millions of people will joyfully own and acknowledge the Prince of Peace, King of the crownless land."

W. A. McILHENNY

"What I have to say is not very interesting to anyone but in the first place I always felt proud of the fact that I cast my first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. I also had the pleasure of shaking his hand on two occasions.

"The next morning after Col. Miles, commanding at Harpers' Ferry, decided to surrender, the cavalry force at that place said that Mr. Lincoln was very anxious for the success of our army at Antietam and went down on his knees and offered up a prayer to God, our Great Commander for the success of our arms, and that he made a vow that if God gave us victory he would issue his proclamation for the emancipation of slaves in the rebellious States.

"Mr. Lincoln determined to visit General McClellan to learn the completeness of the victory. One day I was walking up the main street of Frederick City and looking out the street I saw

difficulty with the Rebel General Imboden's forces up the Shenandoah Valley and I happened to be in the direction that one of his men wanted to shoot and I received a musket ball through my right shoulder. I always thought that fellow didn't care whether he killed me or not, but I was thankful that I got off as well as I did. After lying in the hospital for a few days I applied for a furlough until I was fit for duty again. Consequently I was at home when Mr. Lincoln delivered his

me for giving he this opportunity of meeting this great man. I afterwards saw him and heard him deliver his speech in the National Cemetery. Mr. Lincoln and his speech will never be obliterated from the memory of the American people.

"I remember Mr. John Burns very well and saw him many times, but was not so intimately acquainted with him as some others were"

JOHN E. PITZER

John E. Pitzer remembered his first sight of John Burns when eight years old and he met him at the Black Horse Tavern. Mr. Pitzer said:

"John Burns deserved to be known as the Hero of Gettysburg. He shouldered his old flintlock musket and followed Col. Langhorn Wistar's 50th Pa. Regiment and as the regiment was nearing the line of battle some of the boys noticing Burns following and not knowing what he might be after, called the colonel's attention to him. The colonel turned and to him said:

" 'Old man, where are you going?' His reply was: 'I came out to help fight the Rebels.' He sized him up and said: 'Why, you have no ammunition to fight with that gun.' 'Oh, yes,' he said, and placing his hand

Harrisburg.

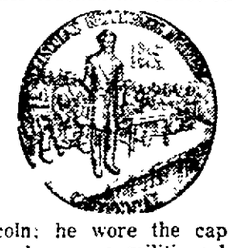
"John E. Pitzer, Color Sergt., 165th Pa. Regt. Member of Post 9, G.A.R., Gettysburg, Pa."

MISS McCREARY

"The vocal music at the dedication of the National Cemetery was furnished by the Patriotic Glee Club of Baltimore, Mr. Wilson Horner, leader. The club came on the evening of the 18th of November, 1863, and the town was so full of strangers that they couldn't find a place to lodge so Mr. Horner brought the whole club to our house, the home where Mr. Tipton has his photograph gallery. That was my father's house, and that is where we lived. We furnished them breakfast next morning. They slept on the floor of the parlor; had comforts and pillows for beds. The family slept on the third story that night.

"Mr. Horner, leader of the Glee Club, held a small U.S. flag in his hand, and waved it to keep time to the music. After the exercises at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery he handed me the flag, because we entertained him.

"Mr. Lincoln rode on horseback, on his return to the Wills home. I went up Baltimore street with my father to see the President, Abraham Lincoln. Father touched his cadet cap to



Lincoln; he wore the cap because he was a militia colonel. Lincoln bowed and smiled. He did not look melancholy. So many say he looked sad, but he did not look sad when he bowed and smiled to me and my father.

RETAINED FLAG

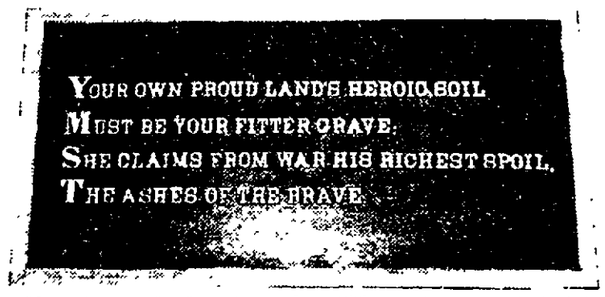
"I have had this flag in my possession for fifty-one years. Mr. Horner, leader of the club, has since died. The flag he presented to me is of priceless and precious memory and shall remain in my possession as long as I live.

"At the conclusion of exercises the audience sang the doxology and Dr. E. A. Wagner delivered the benediction.

"As the congregation passed out of the church, they gathered in front of the edifice and James B. Aumen, acting for Col. E B. Cope, the donor, unveiled the Lincoln tablet on front of the church."



Lincoln in 1861



No piece of American money displayed the profile of an historical character until the impersonal Indian head was replaced by the likeness of Abraham Lincoln in 1909, the centennial year of his birth.

"Men who are industrious and sober and honest in the pursuit of their own interests should after a while accumulate capital and after that should be allowed to enjoy it in peace." Lincoln — September 7, 1859.

"LABOR IS LIKE ANY OTHER COMMODITY

"I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live. . . ."

We are filled with emotion as we reverently pay tribute to this great American—Abraham Lincoln—as we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of his immortal Address delivered on the battlefields of Gettysburg a century ago!

Glenn E. Simpson

Northern Home Sales

Gettysburg Route 6 Penna.

INCREASE THE DEMAND AND YOU INCREASE THE PRICE'

"I DO NOT DENY THE POSSIBILITY THAT PEOPLE MAY ERR IN AN ELECTION;

"I am slow to learn and slow to forget that which I have learned. My mind is like a piece of steel—very hard to scratch anything on it, and almost impossible, after you get it there, to rub it out."

In his early year Lincoln studied many hours at night, and retained what he learned. His timeless words—in letters, speeches, debates—have been studied by students the world over.

His Gettysburg Address is his most famous speech. We are pleased to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln on the 100th Anniversary of this great masterpiece.

AG Food Stores of Adams County

BUT IF THEY DO, THE TRUE (REMEDY) IS IN THE NEXT ELECTION"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Authentic Hand-Written Manuscript Gives Cryptic Picture Of Lengthy Ordeal Leading To Four Executions



Above is a drawing of an artist's conception of the trial of the conspirators involved in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

(Continued From Page 11)

Payne had made to him relative to the innocence of Mrs. Surrat.

"I immediately called Fr. Walter who was then in the cell of Mrs. S_ _, into my room and he proceeded to make the statement. Believing that Judge Holt desired the best possible evidence in Payne's sayings, I remarked to Fr. Walter that perhaps it would be better for me to add what Payne had asked to me; to which he assented. I then made the endorsement, which I presume is in the possession of Judge Holt, as nearly in the words of Payne as I could recall and added that I believed Payne had told the truth in this matter. In this I did not by any means intend to express my own opinions of the guilt or innocence of Mrs. Suratt, but simply that I believed Payne had told the truth according to the best of his knowledge and belief."

BRIGADE ON DUTY

Elaborate precautions were taken at the prison on execution day. The Arsenal Gate regiment was ordered to report on duty at 6 a.m with the troops distributed equally on each square from the Arsenal Gate to Pennsylvania Ave. Officers were ordered to be at their post throughout the day to see that perfect order was preserved in the vicinity.

Actually a whole brigade was on duty. One regiment was at Hartranft's disposal at the gallows. Cavalry acted as messengers. Two regiments patrolled the entire area

THE EXECUTION

On July 6 between 11 a.m. and noon, Hartranft read the "Findings and Sentences" to the prisoners Lewis Payne, G. A. Azterodt, David E. Herold and Mary E. Surrat and delivered a copy to each. He asked each if they desired any friends or special ministers to attend them. He hastened to fulfill the requests of each, even securing ministers when it appeared some of the suggested ones might not appear.

The scaffold was erected by workmen under army direction. At 1 p.m., July 7, the prisoners were conducted to the scaffold in the following order: 1st Mary E. Surrat, her guard and Fathers Walter and Niger; 2nd G. A. Azterodt, his guard and Rev. Mr. Butler; 3rd, David Herold, his guard and Rev. Mr. Olds; 4th, Lewis Payne, his guard and Rev. Mr. Gillette. Each of the prisoners was seated on a chair on the platform.

The ministers offered a prayer on their behalf. The prisoners were then made to stand and, everything being in readiness, the drop fell at 1:30 p.m. Life was pronounced by the board of surgeons appointed for that purpose to be extinct in each of the bodies at 1:50 p.m.

After the execution, life went on as usual for the other prisoners. Hartranft asked Hancock what disposition should be made of the prisoners' effects, enumerating the following articles:

Mrs. Surrat: A $5 U.S. note, a receipt for $5 which he paid to Annie Surrat by durection of her mother; 3 bank bills uncurrent for $8, notes drawn in favor of Mrs. Surrat amounting to $216.67, an order about horses, a gold watch ring, three keys, 2 pocket knives, a thimble, a piece of red valvet and needles.

George A. Azterodt had $1.44 and David E. Herold, $15 in U. S. bills, a gold ring and a necktie.

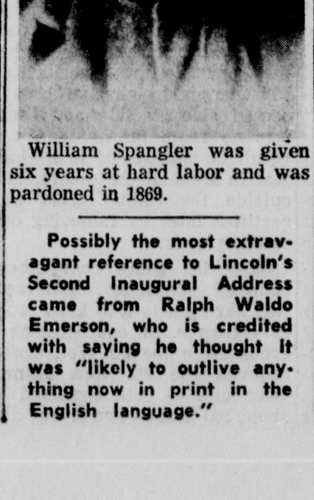
On July 10, Hartranft took delivery of two more prisoners, Richard S. McCulloh and Thomas A. Harris, whom he confined until July 16 when they were transferred under safe guard to Ft. McHenry, Md., there to be kept in confinement until further notice.

On July 17, Michael O'Loughlin, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold and Samuel A. Mudd, "criminals," were placed on board the steamer State of Maine at the arsenal wharf and placed in charge of Gen. Levi A. Dodd. Burton A. Harrison was sent to Fort Delaware. Hartranft noted, "'This disposes all the prisoners."

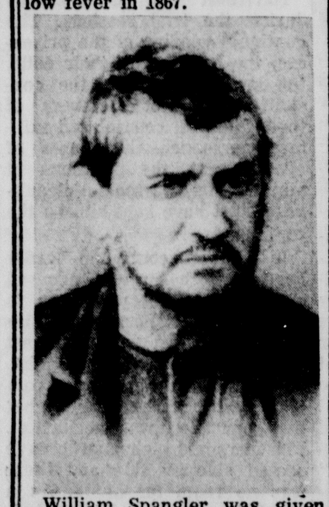
Other letters are recommendations for promotions "promised by Gen. Hancock to all who were kept confined at the prison during the trial."

John Bigelow, in an appraisal of Lincoln, once wrote: "He was so modest by nature that he was perfectly content to walk behind any man who wished to walk before him."

"Tender as a woman, manliness and meekness
In him so applied,
That they who judged him
by his strength or weakness,
Saw but the single side."



Michael O'Laughlin was also given a life sentence at Dry Tortugas, Fla., and died of yellow fever in 1867.

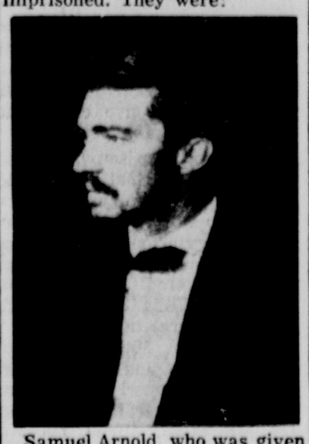


William Spangler was given six years at hard labor and was pardoned in 1869.

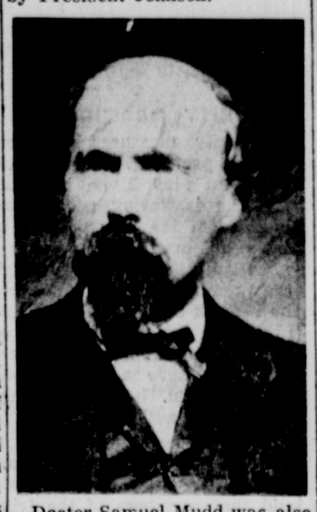
Possibly the most extravagant reference to Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address came from Ralph Waldo Emerson, who is credited with saying he thought it was "likely to outlive anything now in print in the English language."

4 Jailed For Assassination

Four of the eight persons who were arrested after the assassination of President Lincoln were imprisoned. They were:



Samuel Arnold, who was given a life sentence at Dry Tortugas, Florida. He was later pardoned by President Johnson.



Doctor Samuel Mudd was also give a life sentence for treating Booth's broken leg. He was later pardoned.

Lincoln's Ancestors Were Pennsylvanians

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

Abraham Lincoln was of Pennsylvania ancestry.

His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, also descended from an old Pennsylvania family, according to the claims of genealogists.

In the maze of truth and fiction concerning "The Great Emancipator," the 115th anniversary of whose birth will be celebrated today, these facts are generally lost sight of.

Kentucky has loomed forth at the pen of historians as the home of Lincoln's immediate forbears.

His remoter family during Colonital times were natives of Berks County, of Lancaster County rather, before a portion of it was cut off to help in the making of Berks.

Among the faded, yellowed and forgotten record in the courthouse at Reading are papers that apparently establish this fact.

Amity Township is the oldest in Berks County.

Adjacent to it are Exeter and Oley Townships, settled mainly by Quakers and Swedes.

In records pertaining to the early settlers of the townships beginning as far back as 1730 the name of Lincoln appears quite frequently.

A list of taxpayers for 1734 in Amity Township comprises thirty-seven names.

The first on the list is that of Mordecai Lincoln, the great-great - great - grandfather of Abraham Lincoln.

He paid quit rent on 500 acres of land, according to the record.

There has been an Abraham Lincoln of this Colonial Lincoln stock in Berks County in nearly every generation until the last quarter of a century.

Pennsylvania ancestors of President Lincoln figure largely in the records of Exeter and Oley Townships.

They are said to have come from the neighborhood of Exeter, England, and the name of their former home was perpetuated in the Berks County township.

On the road to Amityville, about eight miles from Reading, was the original home of the Pennsylvania branch of the Lincolns.

The earliest of the family are buried in the graveyard of the Friends' Meeting House nearby.

Daniel Boone's birthplace was within half a mile of the Lincoln homestead.

It was Daniel Boone in after years who made possible and safe the frontiers of Kentucky for the advent of Thomas Lincoln and his family in later years.

The Boones and the Lincolns were neighbors, and in a sparsely settled community were presumably fast friends.

The first Abraham Lincoln was prominent in pre-Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary days.

He lived in Berks County all his life.

About all that is subsequently known of President Lincoln's ancestors is that they emigrated to Massachusetts, thence going to New Jersey and finally to what was then the eastern part of Lancaster County, Pa.

His ancestors later moved to Rockingham County, Va., and then Kentucky, where the immortal son of that name was born.

It is said that they were not always poor. But they were pioneers and were not possessed of much property.

The first Abraham Lincoln served as a Commissioner of Berks County for a number of terms.

Berks County had been created out of Chester, Philadelphia and Lancaster Counties in 1752.

Later the first Abraham was a sublieutenant of the county, and raised troops and supplies for the Continental armies.

He was a member of the Legislature in 1782 and of the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

The first Lincoln to locate in Pennsylvania was Mordecai.

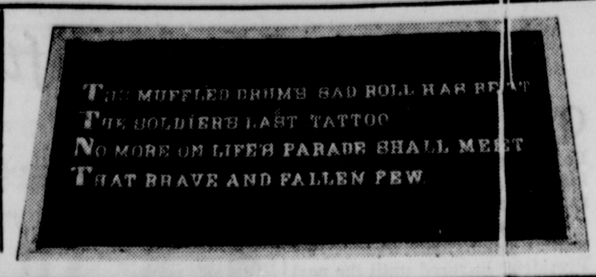
He helped to lay out the earliest roads in Oley Township.

A posthumous son was born six months after his death. His mother called him Abraham, the first of the name referred to above. Mordecai left two other sons, Mordecai Jr. and Thomas.

Abraham Lincoln, posthumous son of Mordecai, was not an ancestor of the martyred President. John, son of Mordecai, Jr., was the great-great-grandfather of President Lincoln.

John Lincoln immigrated to Virginia, where his son, Abraham, father of Thomas, who was President Lincoln's father, was born.

When Thomas Lincoln was two years old the family moved from Virginia to Hardin County, Kentucky. He married Nancy Hanks. They were the parents of the future President.



The last visit of Abraham Lincoln to Philadelphia was after the tragedy in Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, 1865. A silent, horror-stricken populace greeted the funeral cortege of the martyred leader.

The city was draped in black.

In every church sermons of eulogy of the man and caution against violence were preached.

Simon Hassler, then famous leader of the Chestnut Street Opera House orchestra, composed the requiem music for the occasion.

Then Abraham Lincoln went westward with the day, never to return again.

There is another family name, strange as it may seem, interwoven with the story of the Pennsylvania Lincolns.

It was the Hanks family from which Nancy Hanks, the President's mother, is said to have descended.

A Berks County genealogist writing on this subject a quarter of a century ago said that the precise name of the first place.

Hanks to settle in Berks County was unknown

It is said to nave been John.

They settled in Exeter Township, not far from the Lincolns. After half a century investigation little is known and that of fragmentary and unsatisfactory character about Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother.

She is said to have been born in Virginia; other authorities claim Kentucky as her birth-

It is only speculation, of course, that the Hanks family, or some branch of it, might have moved to Virginia, and thence to Kentucky with the Lincolns.

"You do not work much merely because it does not seem to you that you could get much for it. This habit of uselessly wasting time is the whole difficulty." Lincoln — January 2, 1851.

Prisoners Voted For Mr. Lincoln

Prisoners incarcerated at Andersonville at the time of the presidential election of 1864 were provided with black and white beans with which to cast their votes, the whites representing McClellan and the black for Lincoln. The men were ordered to "fall in" and were marched past the polling places, where they deposited their "ballots." The Lincoln vote at Andersonville was two and one-half to one for Lincoln. At Camp Lawton, Ga., the total Lincoln vote was 3,014 and McClellan 1,050.

Thirty per cent of the soldiers in the field were too young to vote, and it is estimated that only 25 per cent of those eligible cast their votes. Of that small group, however, 75 per cent voted for Lincoln.

"A JURY TOO FREQUENTLY HAS AT LEAST ONE MEMBER

"I know there is a God, and He hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm coming. I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place for me—and I think He has—I believe I am ready. I am nothing, but truth is everything. I know I am right because I know that liberty is right, for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God." (Delivered at Springfield, Ill.)

Such was the greatness of Lincoln, greater today than ever.

The Lane Studio

York Street Gettysburg, Pa.

MORE READY TO HANG THE PANEL THAN TO HANG THE TRAITOR"

"I AM NOT A TEMPERANCE MAN, BUT I AM

As we honor Abraham Lincoln on the 100th Anniversary of his immortal Address on the fields of Gettysburg a century ago, we are mindful of his speech at the Cooper Institute in 1860. "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Richard "Dick" L. Smith

Hauling—Moving

239 West Middle Street Gettysburg, Pa.

TEMPERATE TO THIS EXTENT: I DON'T DRINK"

"I HAVE CHANGED MY MIND—FIVE

"It is the duty of nations as well as of men to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, and to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in Holy Scripture, and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord. And, insomuch as we know that by His divine law nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war which now desolates the land may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people"—Fast Day Proclamation, March 30, 1863.

Lutheran Theological Seminary

Gettysburg, Pa.

FEET FOUR WILL DO IN A PINCH"

"LET NONE FALTER WHO THINKS HE

"In a great national crisis like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable—almost indispensable; and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority."

. . . From Lincoln's Annual Message to Congress in 1864.

The Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce joins the nation in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Immortal Address.

Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce

Gettysburg, Pa.

IS RIGHT, AND WE MAY SUCCEED"

"I DO NOT CARE TO QUARRY AMONG THE ANCIENTS FOR MY FIGURES"

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address as he consecrated the final resting place of those who fought and died on the fields of Gettysburg was noble, sincere and appropriate.

We humbly pay tribute to him on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of this great speech.

Lincoln commented on the word "rest" as he finished a horseback ride in 1862. "Rest? I don't know about 'the rest' as you call it. I suppose it is good for the body. But the tired part of me is inside and out of reach!"

Modern Miss Shop

Mary Starr Stock

5 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"I SHALL BE VERY 'SHUT PAN' ABOUT THE MATTER"

Gen. Hartranft's Letter Book Describes Prison Trial Of Lincoln's Assassins

ON APRIL 14, 1865, Good Friday, actor John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln at a showing of a third-rate English play, "Our American Cousin," in the Ford Theatre, Washington. The dying President lingered until the next day.

A hue and cry followed the assassination and Booth, who had fled on horseback after injuring himself in a leap from the President's box, was eventually surrounded and shot to death at a burning barn on a farm near Port Royal, Va.

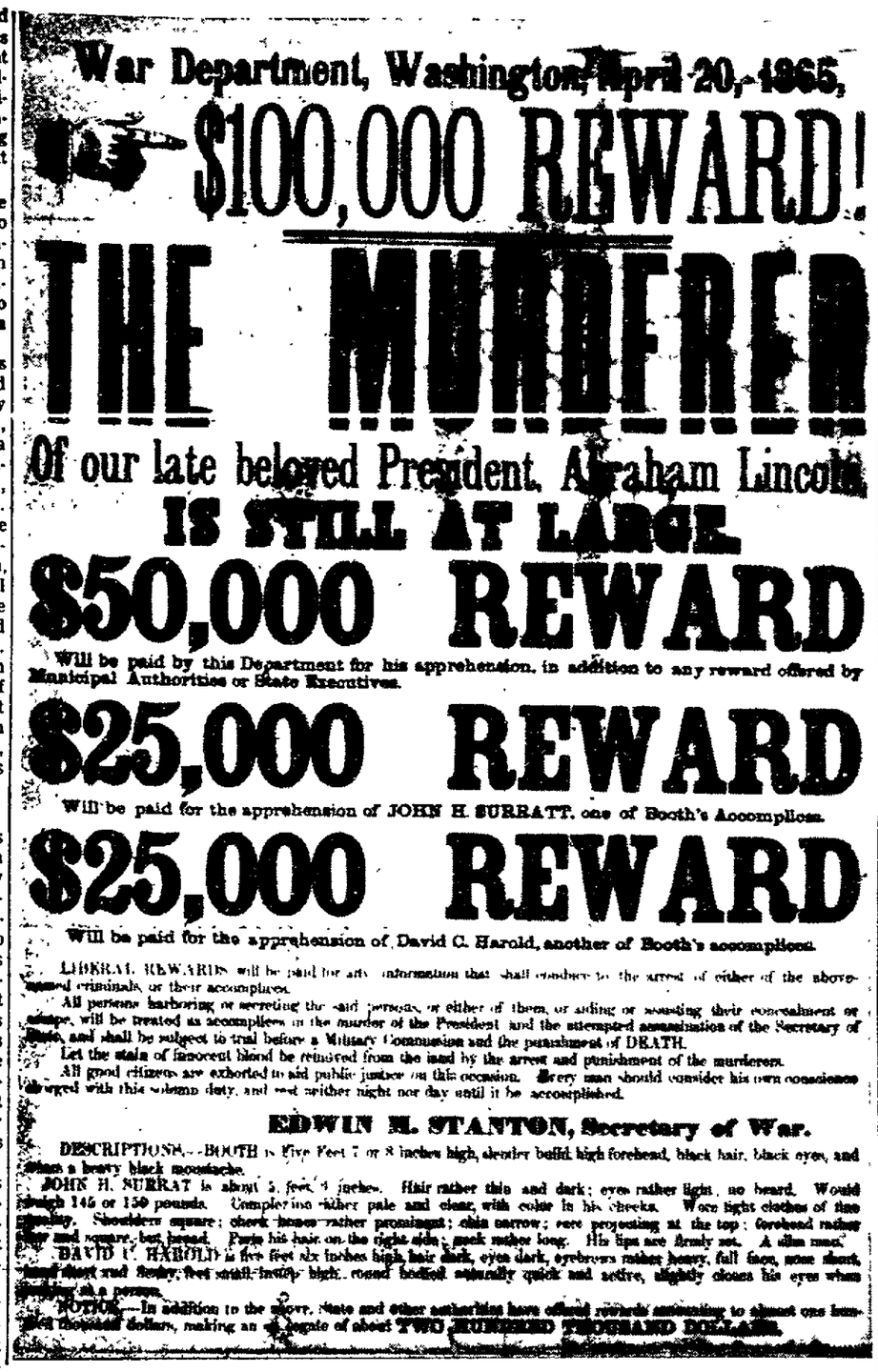
Booth's fellow conspirators were quickly rounded up and imprisoned in the U.S. Military Prison, at the U.S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C. Following a court martial four of the conspirators, Mrs. Mary E. Surrat, David E. Herold, George A. Azterodt and Lewis Payne (Powell) were hanged for complicity, Michael O'Loughlin, Samuel Arnold and Dr. Samuel A. Mudd were sentenced to life imprisonment, and Edward Spangler to six years in prison. All four men were pardoned in 1869. John H. Surrat, the son of Mrs. Surrat, fled to Europe but was brought back and tried in 1867. When the jury disagreed, he was re-indicted but was never tried.

AUTHENTIC RECORD

One of the authentic records surrounding the prisoners is a letter book kept in longhand by Major General John F. Hartranft, governor and commandant of the military prison, who meticulously wrote out copies of correspondence sent to military superiors. The Hartranft record, cryptic in its allusions to the highly secretive activities at the prison, is a fine source book for an historical "whodunit." Hartranft kept his post at the jail from May 1 to July 19, 1865, at which time he was relieved.

The reader of Hartranft's precisely written journal, a one-way document which can be enlarged only by insights that later entries give of earlier reports, is absorbing material.

In the first recording of May 1, 1865, Hartranft reports to Major General W. S. Hancock that he took charge of "eight prisoners" on April 29. After searching the person of the prisoners he made an inventory of their personal effects and forwarded the list to Gen. Hancock. Meals were given under Hartranft's supervision and bowls and implements removed from the cells. Twice daily medical inspections were made by Dr. G. L. Porter, sent to the prison by the Secretary of War.



One of the most interesting entries in the journal is that of May 9 when Hartranft reports that Gen. Holt is judge advocate and that members of the trial commission had visited the prison briefly. Copies of the charges and specifications were that day given to Hartranft and he served the same "personally — in each case having the hood removed and entering the cell with a lantern." Prisoners were allowed time to read the charges and in several cases Hartranft read the charges to them.

While constant reference is made to a prisoner in 90 (Richter) who wears a ball and chain along with the hood and other shackles, he is not on the list of prisoners taken to the courtroom on May 9 at 11 a.m. Hartranft says he is not on trial. Ambulances were used to bring the members of the court and witnesses to the trial room. At one time as many as six were used.

TRIAL PROBLEMS

Hartranft had his problems during the trial sessions. The continual hooding of the prisoners, the bareness of their cells, the lack of exercise, the constant visiting of members of their families, counsel and military personnel, the illness of Mrs. Surrat, the problems of maintaining personal cleanliness must have kept him on the run.

In addition, court had hardly begun before he was accused of giving special privileges to Dr. Mudd by permitting him to be separated from the rest of the prisoners during the trial. In response to a query from Gen. Hancock, he replied that the separation was accidental. Prisoners and their guards were seated side by side and there was no room for Mudd. As a result he was seated in a chair just in front of the others, and outside the railing. This was rectified later by removing one of the guards.

Since the guard complement changed frequently, Hartranft was hard put to it to keep proper vigilance. On one occasion a group from the 8th Vet. Corps relieved the 8th New Hampshire unit — both consisted of about 500 men — and it was discovered they had no ammunition. Hartranft tried to recall the orders of the New Hampshire group but failed. When they scoured the Arsenal they could find no ammunition to fit the guns of the new troops. They were subsequently replaced by a new regiment on June 8, but Hartranft found their commanding officer intoxicated and removed him.

OTHER DIFFICULTIES

He also had problems with Alexander Foley, the prisoners' barber. His officers refused to permit him to serve without a detail and Hartranft had to write for orders from Hancock.

On May 2, Hartranft had two additional prisoners, two young men of Warren, Pa., arrested by troops near the Armory St. hospital for reviling President on May 1 by Hartranft? Who also was the prisoner in 211 whose leg irons were removed by Judge Holt and who was examined as a witness? And who were the prisoners in 209 (John Celestina) who he says was not on trial?

MYSTERY MEN

And who were McCulloch and Harris? Who was the prisoner in 195, who, because he did not suffer so much from the hood, was forced to wear it after all the others were freed?

Conditions in the prison must have been primitive indeed. Hartranft asks about having gas fixtures placed in the trial room and about the cold. He complains that several of the prisoners cannot change their underclothes because they have shackles with balls riveted to them. He asks they be replaced with a lock type. The prisoners are washed at intervals in adjoining cells under supervision. When Mrs Surrat falls ill and it is obvious she should have a female attendant, Hartranft secures permission for her daughter Anne to stay overnight. As a sop, she is permitted to sit in a room opening near the court room where the air is "purer." Hartranft eventually asks that the prisoners be allowed a box of some kind and permission to sit —hooded—near the door of their cell and read. There is almost complete isolation and yet little privacy, since sentinels are nearby to overhear conversations and letters are directed to the commanding general.

Harrison is permitted his first exercise on May 28 but it is not until much later that daily exercise is permitted the others.

HEROLD CONFESSION

Herold eventually asks permission to write out a confession on May 19 and on May 20 in the courtroom was given paper, pen and ink. He worked over the confession for several days, but no reference is made to its contents.

There is little comment about the actual trial itself. There are frequent references to counsel: Stone for Mudd and Herold; Doster for Payne, Azterodt and Arnold; Sen Johnson, Aiken and Clapett for Mrs. Surrat; Cox for O'Loughlin, Azterodt and Arnold; Crawford for the prisoner in 209; and Erwing for Mudd and Arnold. Opening and closing times of the court are listed each day. Reference is made to the necessity of bringing witnesses from the Old Capitol Prison. On June 30, Hartranft submits a bill for $1,768 covering 1,768 lunches given the court and witnesses from May 10 through June 3, with each day itemized.

On May 14, Hartranft comments that an artist has appeared in court to make sketches, a Mr. Crone or Crouse — the writing is indecipherable — and that Hartranft had notified him that he could not publish the sketch except by permission of the court. He also explained to Gen. Hunter — evidently the president of the court, that Gen. Hancock had ordered that no sketches of the building were permitted.

SURRAT GUILT

Curiously, a week after the executions, Hartranft writes Hancock in a letter pasted into the journal that "about 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the day of execution, July 7, '65, Mr. Brophy came to my quarters saying that Judge Holt desired Fr. Walter to put in writing the statement which

(Continued On Page 12)

"UNIVERSAL IDLENESS WOULD SPEEDILY

Abraham Lincoln expressed simply and diplomatically his thoughts on sacrifices in a letter to Reverend J. M. Sturtevant: "I thank you for your good opinion of me personally, and still more for the deep interest you take in the cause of our common country. It pains me a little that you have deemed it necessary to point out to me how I may be compensated for throwing myself in the breach now. This assumes that I am merely calculating the changes of personal advancement. Let me assure you that I decline to be a candidate for Congress, on my clear conviction that my running would hurt, and not help the cause. I am willing to make any personal sacrifice; but I am not willing to do, what in my own judgment, is a sacrifice of the cause itself."

C. L. Eicholtz Co.

New Oxford, Pa.

RESULT IN UNIVERSAL RUIN"

"SOME SINGLE MIND MUST BE MASTER ELSE

An orator loves the real, the simple, the natural. He places the thought above all. He knows that the greatest ideas should be expressed in the shortest words. . . . This was Abraham Lincoln as he delivered his Immortal Address on the Battlefield of Gettysburg 100 years ago.

We are proud to pay tribute today to the memory of this great man!

Schmitt's Interior Decorations

9 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

THERE WILL BE NO AGREEMENT IN ANYTHING"

"IF WE DO RIGHT GOD WILL BE WITH US,

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address reveals a mature Lincoln, and expresses the depth of his feeling, his simplicity and compassion.

His diplomacy and wisdom helped us through some of our Nation's most trying hours.

Today, as the entire country commemorates the 100th Anniversary of his Immortal Address, we humbly pay homage to this great American!

Tobey's

Of Gettysburg

AND IF GOD IS WITH US WE CANNOT FAIL"

"IF THE RADICALS WANT ME TO LEAD, LET

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg Address, we are mindful of many other great speeches by this truly great American.

In his First Inaugural Address in 1861 he said:

"We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Coffman-Fisher Co.

Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

THEM GET OUT OF THE WAY AND LET ME LEAD"

"LITTLE PEOPLE HAVE ADVANTAGES; THEY

On this centennial anniversary as we most reverently honor the man who struck the first deadly blow to slavery in this great country of the "land of the free," let us not forget that our American heritage, implicit in the Declaration of Independence, was also a declaration of dependence upon Almighty God.

No nation can long be free or independent which forgets the Creator, Who has placed this desire in the hearts of all men.

Jesus said, "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed" (John 8:36). Christ came over 1900 years ago as the emancipator to set all men free.

Church of the Foursquare Gospel

328 West Middle Street Gettysburg, Pa.

H. L. Myers, Pastor Eliza Mae Myers, Pastor

REQUIRE LESS WOOD AND WOOL TO MAKE THEM COMFORTABLE"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Young Ordnance Stenographer, Called To Record Eye-Witness Testimonies Describes Lincoln's Death To A Friend

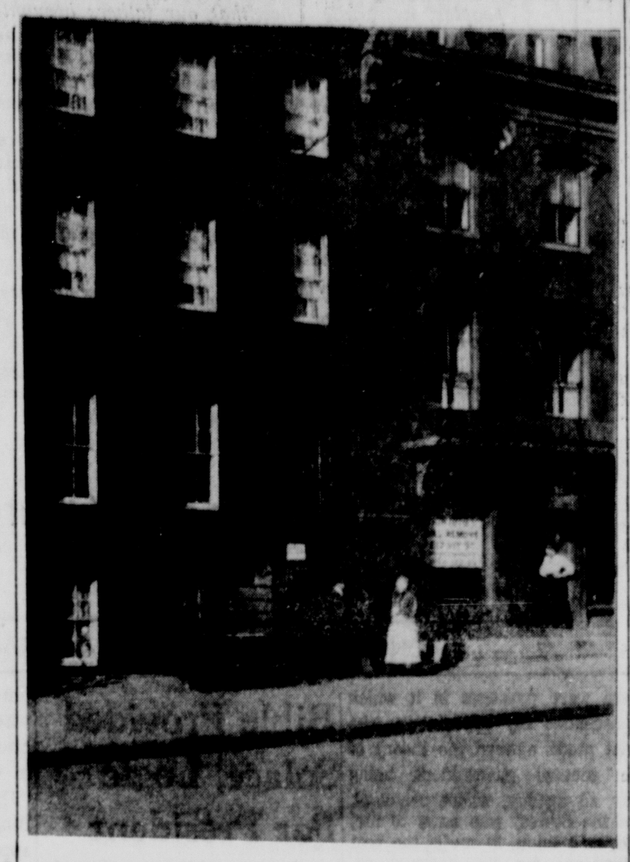
A young Union soldier, wounded in one of the early battles of the Civil War, was enroute to his home in upper New York State when he made the acquaintance of young Alfred Rowles.

After his recovery James Tanner, the young soldier, studied stenography and returned to Washington, D. C., where he was employed in the ordnance office of the War Department. He was rooming next door to the Petersen House at the time of Lincoln's assassination. He wrote to Alfred Rowles telling what he saw that night.

LETTER AT COLLEGE

The letter, which was the property of Mrs. Marjorie Ann Norris and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowles Curtis, now is in the possession of the Civil War Institute of Gettysburg College, and The Times is grateful to the college and to John Knickerbocker, historian and director of the Civil War Institute, for the opportunity of reprinting it in this commemorative edition.

Tanner's letter, dated April 25, 1865, follows in full.



The Patterson House on 10th St. in Washington where Lincoln was removed after being shot in Ford's Theater and where he died on the morning of April 15, 1863.

"Quite a long time since I rec'd a note from you enclosing a photograph and saying that on the following Sunday you would write me a long letter. Well I have waited very patiently for that long letter but as I have not yet rec'd it I have come to the conclusion that you have forgotten all about your promise & are waiting for an answer to your note so I have taken my pen to talk to you a spell. Our clerks most of them drill twice a week from 3 to 4 P.M. & today is drill day & as the office is rather quiet I thought I would lay aside my work a few moments and indulge in a chat with you.

"I would say here that I admire the picture you sent me & think it is wonderfull how you could produce anything of the size & beauty which the photograph you sent me pronounces the original to be. If you haven't noticed it before I would say right here that I have sat down to pen you a long letter so be resigned Alf. & if you was calculating to go to Claverack or Albany within an hour after you receive this don't commence to peruse it untill you get back.

CITY RECOVERS

"Our City is slowly recovering from the terrible gloom into which the awful occurences of the past few days have cast us. No words of mine can describe to you the horror so plainly depicted on every countenance at the brutal cowardly assassination of our belove Chief Magistrate. Doubt less you have heard all the particulars but as I was by the bed side of that dying Martyr to Liberty & experienced the mournfull privilege of seeing the only peer the "Father of this Country" ever had breathe his last I will give you a short account of what I saw. That which I felt & it were useless for my pen to attempt to describe.

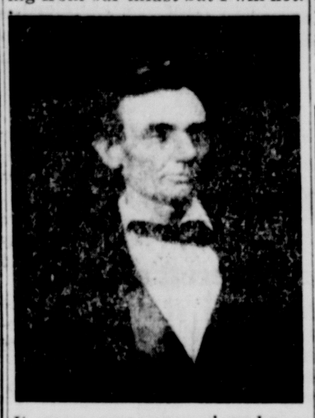
"On the night of the assassination by invitation of a friend I attended Grovers Theatre. I preferred to go to Fords but he chose Grovers so we went there. I have since bitterly regretted that we did not go to Fords for I have been there many times & never yet without a 'barker' in my pocket, & could I have been there & sent Wilkes Booth to eternity before his illustrious victim it would have been worth a life time. But it was not to be. Abraham Lincoln had done his work, he had fought the good fight faithfully & even when he was meeting the approbation of a grateful loyal people.

"Best of all his Maker approved of what he had done & when he was right in the midst of his glory, when a people many of whom had differed from the policy he had adopted to bring back peace to our distracted country were just beginning to almost universally applaud his course, God said 'well done good & faithful servant' & called him up home to his reward.

"Soon after 10 o'clock, while listening to the performance at Grovers the entrance door was thrown open & the startling announcement made to us that President Lincoln is assassinated in his private box at Fords. In a few moments the entire audience were in the street where we were more terribly shocked still to learn that Sec. Seward had been assaulted in his bed. I tell you Alf. there was a terribly excited crowd in our streets on that awful night. My boarding house is right opposite Fords theatre & adjoining the house in which the President died. Thinking that if he was badly hurt he would not be moved far I came down to 10th St. which I found densely crowded but very quiet. The side of the Street was stricly guarded but I got across as I boarded here.

WATCHES FROM BALCONY

"I came up to my room & went out on the balcony where by leaning over & listening I was enabled to learn from those at the door of the adjoining house of the condition of his Excellency from time to time. No hopes of his recovery were entertained from the first. I might go on at length & tell you of my emotions as I stood out on that balcony & looked over that vast crowd & anon at the high dignitaries of the Nation, many of whom were hurrying in that house where so much true greatness, so much of all that makes human nature grand were passing from our midst but I will not.

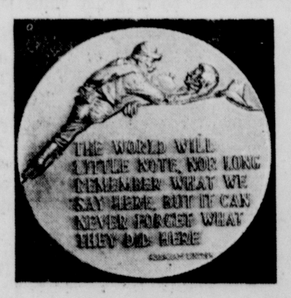


It was a scene once viewed never to be forgotten. Judge Carter commenced taking the statements of eye witnesses & those who knew Booth & they called for a reporter but none was on hand. One of our Clerks who boarded in that house knew that I could write shorthand told Gen. Halleck so & he bade him call me which he did & the Gen. passed me by the guards & so I found myself in the midst of a scene the consequences of which were of such vital importance to our Nation. In the room where I was were all the Secretaries except Mr. Seward, also the Assist. Secretaries of the various departments, Gens. Halleck, Augur & Meigs, Chief Justice Chase, Vice President Johnson & many others of note. Stamped on all brows, beaming from every eye were the mournful signs which speak of a nation's bereavement.

ROOM SILENT

"A solemn subdued silence prevaded the room.

"Opposite me sat Sec. Stanton writing dispatches to Gen. Dix & giving him orders for the fords & roads to be guarded. He has



tremendous self controll & was very stern & calm in appearance yet I could see that he was in reality deeply affected by the terrible events of the night. Indeed he were hardly human if were otherwise. At my left sat Judge Carter propounding questions to the witnesses whose statements I was jotting down. In fifteen minutes I had testimony enough recorded to hang Wilkes Booth higher than Haman.

WROTE UNTIL DAWN

"In the room in front was the wife, soon to be the widow of the murdered President. Her cries & lamentations were truly heart rendering. I tell you Alf. I have seen death in many phases. I have seen persons pass away from a sick couch & listened to the weeping & outcrys of surrounding friends & again I have heard strong men moan & shriek when the death shot struck them on the field of battle but never have I heard such agony expressed in words as I heard in Mrs. Lincoln's exclamations that night. Towards morning she went in the room where he lay & saw him as it proved for the last time alive. As she was supported back to the parlor I heard her moan out "My God and have I given up my husband to die!" It made the tears spring to my eyes to hear her.

"I sat down to write at 12 midnight & wrote shorthand for about an hour when I had all the statements down and commenced writing out my notes. I did not rise from the table till 6.45 A.M. Sat morning when I finished & rising from the table I passed back into the room where the dying President lay as it was known that he could last but a few moments longer. I entered that sacred presence & beheld the scene but how shall I describe it! There on a low bedstead with his head toward the door lay "The Great Emancipator." Pale and flabby was that noble contenance, closed & blood shot were those lustrous eyes, gone forevermore was consciousness from that benignant mind. He was drawing his breath slow & heavily. The murderous bullet did its work completely. He never spoke nor recognized anyone after being struck. At the head of the bed stood young Capt. Robert Lincoln leaning on the shoulder of Senator Sumner & weeping & he was much affected. At the foot of the bed sat the venerable Sec. of the Navy, Mr. Wells. At the side stood Sec Stanton viewing the scene with a countenance expressive of deepest grief. It seemed to me that one could determination to know no rest also read in that countenance a until the perpetrators together with the instigators of the foul murder should be brought to a terrible reconing.

"Standing closely together in that little chamber were also P. M. Gen. Dennison, Atty. Gen. Speed, Sec McCullough, (Gens.) Halleck, Meigs & Augur and other high dignataries of our Nation.

PRAYER NOT RECORDED

"I can tell you Alf, it was indeed a solemn occasion to be in the midst of such greatness and witness the last spark of life pass from this noble man. When death came the President's Pastor Rev. Dr. Gurley offered up a prayer but I was unable to take it down for when I reached for my pencil found to my great dismay it had broken in my pocket Soon everyone left the house & Mrs. Lincoln was taken by friends to the White House.

Sec. Stanton asked that I bring the testimony I had transcribed to his home, which I did on Saturday night and finding he was asleep a copy of my translation was left there.

The events of this awful night will long be remembered in my memory. So much has been written about the assassination of our beloved President and the events that followed there is little more that I can add other than the events which I so sorryfully had the privilege to witness and record.

"I hope I may receive a letter from you soon telling me about yourself, your family and brother. I am, Ever your friend (S) JAMES TANNER"

This letter was read each year to 1910 on Lincoln's Birthday to the school assembly in Hudson, N. Y. The last page of the letter is missing but Mr. Rowles's daughter having reread the letter on numerous occasions has supplied the context of the more important remaining parts of the letter.

Lincoln always was a great admirer of Henry Clay, having referred to him in 1858 as "my beau ideal of a statesman." In Carlinville, Ill., Aug. 31, 1858, Lincoln said, "I can express all my views on the slavery question by quotations from Henry Clay."

"ALL RISING TO A GREAT PLACE IS BY A WINDING STAIR"

Saint James Church is honored to participate in this centennial commemoration of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. In this Church services were conducted when the local militia company, the Independent Blues, left in response to Lincoln's call for volunteers, April, 1861. His famous speech is matched by Lincoln's fervency in prayer, as testified by his letter to Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, July 5, 1863, in which he wrote, "In the pinch of the campaign up there . . . I went to my room one day and locked the door and got down on my knees before Almighty God and prayed to Him mightily for victory at Gettysburg. . . . And after that, I don't know how it was, and I cannot explain it, but soon a sweet comfort crept into my soul. The feeling came that God had taken the whole business into His own hands. . . ."

St. James Lutheran Church

Gettysburg, Pa.

"WHO SHALL SAY, 'I AM SUPERIOR, AND YOU ARE INFERIOR'?"

"THE PEOPLE KNOW THEIR RIGHTS AND THEY ARE NEVER SLOW

Lincoln was noted for his honesty. "All that I am in the world—the Presidency and all else—I owe to that opinion of me which the people express when they call me 'Honest Old Abe.'"

The name of Abraham Lincoln is depicted upon the pages of history as a truly great American. On the 100th Anniversary of his famous speech dedicating the National Cemetery on the Battlefields of Gettysburg, we pay honor to "Honest Abe."

The Altland House

Abbottstown, Pa.

TO ASSERT AND MAINTAIN THEM WHEN THEY ARE INVADED"

"THE PEOPLE WHEN RIGHTLY AND FULLY

Abraham Lincoln's reasons for story telling—". . . I often avoid a long and useless discussion by others or a laborious explanation on my own part by a short story that illustrates my point of view. So, too, the sharpness of a refusal or the edge of a rebuke may be blunted by an appropriate story, so as to save the wounded feeling and yet serve the purpose. No, I am not simply a story teller, but story telling as an emollient saves me much friction and distress."

We are pleased to join in paying honor to this great American on the 100th Anniversary of the most famous speech in history—Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

P. Emory "Pat" Weaver

323 N. Queen Street Littlestown, Pa.

TRUSTED WILL RETURN THE TRUST"

"I AM A PATIENT MAN—ALWAYS WILLING TO FORGIVE

From Lincoln's Address before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society at Milwaukee:

"Every man is proud of what he does well, and no man is proud of what he does not do well. With the former, his heart is in his work; and he will do twice as much of it with less fatigue. The latter performs a little imperfectly, looks at it in disgust, turns from it, and imagines himself exceedingly tired. The little he does comes to nothing, for want of finishing."

It is with great pride that we join the rest of the Nation in commemorating Lincoln's most famous speech—his Gettysburg Address, delivered in the National Cemetery just 100 years ago.

Coffman Jewelers

16 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

ON THE CHRISTIAN TERMS OF REPENTANCE"

"IT MAKES ME FEEL RESTED AFTER A HARD DAY'S WORK IF

At a gathering, someone remarked laughingly, "I have always wondered how anyone could ever get to be President of the United States with so few vices. President Lincoln, you know, neither drinks nor smokes."

Lincoln replied: "That is a doubtful compliment. I recollect once being in a stage-coach in Illinois, and a man sitting by me offered me a cigar. I told him I had no vices. He said nothing, smoked for a time, and then grunted out, 'It's my experience in life that folks who have got no vices have plaguey few virtues.'"

It is with great pride that we join in paying tribute to a truly great American, Abraham Lincoln, on the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Roy E. Coldsmith, Inc.

310 West High Street Gettysburg, Pa.

I CAN FIND SOME EXCUSE TO SAVE A MAN'S LIFE"

Lincoln Rose In Politics In 10 Years

Lincoln's political star ascended rapidly between his 21st and 31st birthdays.

He arrived in Decatur, Ill., at the age of 21, a woodchopper and flatboat hand with "no wealthy or popular relations or friends" to recommend him. Within the next ten years he had served three biennial terms in the Illinois legislature, was the minority leader in the House, had just been appointed to the five-man Whig State Central Committee and also was chosen one of the five Illinois presidential electors for William Henry Harrison.

At 31 he had been admitted to the Illinois bar and had become a law partner of John T. Stuart, then a Congressman from Illinois.

HARRISON INFLUENCE

There is evidence that Lincoln was influence in his stand on slavery by Harrison, whom he admired greatly and who was quoted in a biography published in 1840: "I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment, I have been an ardent friend of Human Liberty. At the age of 18 I became a member of an abolition society established at Richmond, Va.; the object of which was to ameliorate the conditions of slaves and procure their freedom by every legal means. . . The obligations which I then came under I have faithfully performed. . . . I was the first person to introduce into Congress the proposition that all the country above Missouri should never have slavery admitted to it."

Lincoln's Duel Drew Dramatic Tales Of Event

Any highly dramatic episode concerning Lincoln is bound to gather through the years an interesting collection of folklore.

A story involving Lincoln in a duel is a good illustration, and what actually happened still remains a matter of unfounded conjecture.

The story varies, but basically it appears that a man named James Shields had challenged Lincoln to a duel over a poem which Shield claimed Lincoln wrote and had published in the Springfield, paper, and which Shields said made him the laughing - stock of the town.

The feud between the two men is credited to Shields' determination to squeeze the hands of girls at dances despite their objections. However, after the poem was published, Shields challenged Lincoln and a date was set. Lincoln, exercising his privilege of choosing the weapons, chose "cavalry broadswords of the largest type. . . ."

However, another observer said "the duel was to be fought at night with single shot muskets. Shields was first to fire and his bullet went wild. Lincoln took deliberate aim. Something hit Shields in the chest. Red spurted everywhere. Shields dropped to the ground and an excited group rushed to his side. They found that Lincoln had loaded his gun with poke berries."

Historians Say Lincoln Knew Davis In 1832

Historians generally are agreed that Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis first met during the Black Hawk War of 1832.

Just how closely they were associated is a matter of conjecture, zut Dr. Gilbert Ellis Bailey, of the University of Southern California, in 1932 published a paper entitled, "When Three Presidents Met At A Dance," in which he indicated that the two were well enough acquainted to have been riding in Illinois in the same party.

The dance was being held at the home of a French trader named Pierre Bullona in honor of his daughter, who was about to marry a Frenchman.

"While they were dancing a party of Army officers rode up and asked to stay the night," Dr. Bailey wrote. "They were Capt. Zachary Taylor, afterward president; Capt. Abraham Lincoln and Lt. Jefferson Davis, whom was fresh from West Point. . . . Davis was a fine dancer but he danced too often with one of the fair maids. A jealous lover drew a knife and threatened Davis who drew a pistol to protect himself. Lincoln sprang between them and held them apart with his long arms until Capt. Taylor could restore peace."

"Now He Belongs To The Ages"



A Bachelder-Chappel painting of the Lincoln deathbed scene brings together cabinet members, heads of military forces, friends and wives in the room where the President died on April 15, 1865. The artist's conception shows 46 people in the room when the end came to the Great Emancipator. This photograph was released to The Times by Brown University Library and was taken from the McLellan Lincoln Collection of the University.

Bullet Wound Proves Fatal

(Continued From Page 9)

wrong at the beginning of this contest, cruelty and injustice have made the wrong become the right, and they stand now (before the wonder and admiration of the world) as a noble band of patriotic heroes. Hereafter, reading of their deeds, Thermopylae will be forgotten.

"MY DUTY"

When I aided in the capture and execution of John Brown (who was a murderer on our western border, and who was fairly tried and convicted, before an impartial judge and jury, of treason, and who, by the way, has since been made a god). I was proud of my little share in the transaction, for I deemed it my duty, and that I was helping our common country to perform an act of justice. But what was a crime in poor John Brown is now considered (by themselves) as the greatest and only virtue of the whole Republican party. Strange transmigration. Vice to become a virtue, simply because more indulge in it.

I thought then, as now, that the Abolitionists were the only traitors in the land, and that the entire party deserved the same fate as poor old Brown, not because they wished to abolish slavery, but on account of the means they have ever endeavored to use to effect that abolition. If Brown were living, I doubt whether he himself would set slavery against the Union. Most, or many, in the North do, and openly curse the Union, if the South are to return and retain a single right guaranteed to them by every tie which we once revered as sacred. The South can make no choice. It is either extermination or slavery for themselves (worse than death) to draw from. I know my choice.

I have also studied hard to discover upon what grounds the right of a State to secede has been denied, when our very name United States, and the Declaration of Independence both provide for secession. But there is no time for words. I write in haste. I know how foolish I shall be deemed for undertaking such a step as this, where, on the one side, I have many friends and everything to make me happy, where my profession alone has gained me an income of more than twenty thousand dollars a year, and where my great personal ambition in my profession has such a great field for labor. On the other hand, the South have never bestowed upon me one kind word; a place now where I have no friends except beneath the sod; a place where I must either become a private soldier or a beggar. To give up all of the former for the latter, besides my mother and sisters, whom I love so dearly (although they so widely differ with me in opinion) seems insane; but God is my judge. I love justice more than I do a country that disowns it; more than fame and wealth; more (Heaven pardon me if wrong) more than a happy home.

"HORRID WAR"

I have never been upon a battlefield; but O, my countrymen, could you all but see the reality or effects of this horrid war, as I have seen them in every State (save Virginia), I know you would think like me, and would pray the Almighty to create in the Northern mind a sense of right and justice (even should it possess no seasoning of mercy), and that He would dry up this sea of blood between us, which is daily growing wider. Alas! poor country, is she to meet her threatened doom? Four years ago, I would have given a thousand lives to see her remain (as I had always known her) powerful and unbroken. And even now I would hold my life as naught, to see her what she was.

O my friends, if the fearful scenes of the past four years had never been enacted, or if what has been had been but a frightful dream, from which we could now awake, with what overflowing hearts could we bless our God and pray for his continued favor. How I have loved the old flag can never now be known. A few years since and the entire world could boast of none so pure and spotless.

"BLOODY DEEDS"

But I have of late been seeing and hearing of the bloody deeds of which she has been made the emblem, and would shudder to think how changed she has grown. O how I have longed to see her break from the mist of blood and death that circles round her folds, spoiling her beauty and tarnishing her honor. But no, day by day has she been dragged deeper and deeper into cruelty and oppression, till now (in my eyes) her once bright red stripes look like bloody gashes on the face of Heaven. I look now upon my early admiration of her glories as a dream. My love (as things stand today) is for the South alone. Nor do I deem it a dishonor in attempting to make for her a prisoner of this man, to whom she owes so much of misery. If success attends me, I go penniless to her side. They say she has found that "last ditch" which the North have so long derided, and been endeavoring to force her in forgetting they are our brothers, and that it's impolite to goad an enemy to madness. Should I reach her in safety and find it true, I will proudly beg permission to triumph or die in that same "ditch" by her side.

A Confederate, doing duty on his own responsibility.
J. Wilkes Booth.

Reprinted from The Compiler May 1, 1865



4 Hanged For Assassination

Four of the persons arrested as conspirators in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln were hanged. They were:



Mrs. Mary G. Surrat who insisted she was innocent up to her hanging.



Lewis Paine, a half-witted giant, who attacked Secretary Seward and his sons with a knife.



George Atzerodt, who was assigned to kill Vice President Johnson but failed to complete his mission.



David Herold who fled to Virginia with Booth.

Photos Stir Scholars Of Lincoln Life

One of the most persistent arguments between Lincoln students is the authenticity of certain early photographs of Lincoln.

One is deeply impressed by the marked contrast between the portraits of Lincoln as a nominee for the Presidency in 1860 and those taken just before his death in 1865. It appears as if 25 years had passed instead of five.

The addition of a beard brought about an understandable change in his appearance, but the transformation which took place during his five years in the Presidency was so marked that students have questioned the authenticity of earlier daguerreotypes.

A word-picture of Lincoln was written for the Masonic Trowell, Springfield, shortly after Lincoln's death. Harmon G. Reynolds, editor, said that he had known Lincoln since 1840 and in his editorial described him:

"The people are accustomed to look upon Lincoln as he appeared when elected President. The pictures and photographs that meet the eye everywhere, even when flattering him, by no means do justice to his appearance in early manhood. The first time we saw him to know him he rose to address the House. His figure was tall and his face was sufficiently full to relieve the prominences so noticeable in later life. Although dark, yet his face was fresh almost to floridness, his eye brilliant and sparkling; his hair was heavy and well-dressed and greatly added to his appearance. No man in the House seemed to care so little for dress, and yet no one dressed in better taste. Humor, mercy and talent were ineffaceably delineated upon his countenance."

"We must inquire what it is that has given us so much prosperity. . . . This cause is, that every man can make himself." Lincoln — August, 27, 1856.

"The legitimate object of government is to do for the people what needs to be done but which they cannot, by individual effort, do at all, or do so well, for themselves." Lincoln — July 1, 1854.

Lincoln Credited Humor To Father

Lincoln is considered by many historians as the outstanding humorist among presidents, and a panel in the Lincoln Foundation, where the full-length figures of six American humorists, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, James Whitcomb Riley, Josh Billings, Artemus Ward and Lincoln are displayed, is the statement "If I did not laugh, I should die," credited to Lincoln.

The monograph displays a portrait of Lincoln with this citation: "Abraham Lincoln's story telling powers was part of his Kentucky birthright," a reminder of Lincoln's own admonition, "From his father came that knack of story telling which has made him so delightful among acquaintances and so irresistable in his stump and forensic drolleries." Lincoln often prefaced his humor with, "As my father used to say," then would follow some pioneer witticism coming from the elder Lincoln. Lincoln and his father were very close for 21 years.

"PUBLIC OPINION IN THIS COUNTRY IS EVERYTHING"

"If you go to mixing in a mix-up, you only make the muddle worse."

This philosophy of Abraham Lincoln's is as true today as it was in 1862. We humbly pay tribute to this great American on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Codori & Miller Memorials

Rear 46 York Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"YOUR HISSES WILL NOT BLOW DOWN THE WALLS OF JUSTICE"

"IT IS NOT ENTIRELY SAFE . . . TO ALLOW

As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Immortal Gettysburg Address, let us pay honor to this great American and to our forefathers who sacrificed and died, so that this Nation might be strong, progressive and powerful, and ". . . shall not perish from the earth."

Cullison's Sales

Rear 331 South Washington Street Gettysburg, Pa.

MISREPRESENTATION TO GO UNCONTRADICTED"

"LAUGHTER IS JOYOUS, BEAUTIFUL, UNIVERSAL EVERGREEN OF LIFE"

For one hundred long years the memory of the martyred Abraham Lincoln, the greatest President this country has ever known, grows and expands with grateful remembrance wherever mankind breathes freedom. On this historic occasion we are thankful of the privilege to join with countless millions in reverent salute to his memory.

Fantasyland

Route 116 Gettysburg, Pa.

"IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES MAY AND MUST BE FLEXIBLE"

"READY WE ALL ARE TO CRY OUT AND ASCRIBE

It is with great pride and humility that we join the rest of the nation in paying tribute to a great American, Abraham Lincoln, on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of his famous Address delivered on the battlefields of Gettysburg a century ago.

This immortal Address increases in greatness as it is passed on from generation to generation!

Lincoln Motor Lodge

10 E. Lincoln Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.

MOTIVES WHEN OUR TOES ARE PINCHED'

"LET US BE SURE THAT, IN GIVING PRAISE TO CERTAIN

The spirit of Lincoln pervades our land but nowhere more so than where he spoke to us from the field of Gettysburg one hundred years ago. Everyone who memorizes the Gettysburg Address is giving tribute to the man who carried a nation on his shoulders through four, war-weary years.

If the States were created in 1776, it was not until 1865 and Abraham Lincoln that the Union of States became a fact. Lincoln gave us a united country that was free to grow and be "the last, best hope of earth," a beacon to freedom-loving people everywhere.

Civil War Round Table of Buffalo, New York

INDIVIDUALS, WE DO NO INJUSTICE TO OTHERS"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE"



"We can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow — this ground. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us . . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." (Gettysburg, November 19, 1863)

Courtesy John Morrell & Co.

"I AM . . . ALWAYS WILLING TO FORGIVE

A Centennial Prayer

O God, by Whose hand is shaped the destiny of men and of peoples, we praise Thee that our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. We give Thee thanks for all brave men who on this battlefield and on all battlefields have given their lives that our nation so conceived might live.

In penitence we lament and confess that the cause of liberty and equality so nobly defended remains an unfinished task. For this task we beseech Thee to purge, chasten, and direct us that this nation and all nations shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Grant unto us, O Holy One, the blessings of peace as we humbly learn the lessons of justice. And to Thee, be all glory, now and evermore.

Inspired by the Gettysburg Address of Abraham Lincoln and prepared by Dr. Donald R. Heiges, President of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Christ Lutheran Church

Gettysburg, Pa.

ON THE CHRISTIAN TERMS OF REPENTANCE"

"I Should Be Glad, If I Could Flatter Myself, That I Came As Near The Central Idea Of The Occassion In Two Hours As You Did In Two Minutes" . . . . . From Edward Everett's Diary

A picture book titled "Edward Everett at Gettysburg" was recently published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. In it are reproduced the following excerpts from Mr. Everett's diary:

1863, Thursday 19___ ___ ___ ___

The sun slightly veiled, but upon the whole a most favorable day. The program started punctually at ten. The President mounted. I went in a carriage with the President of the College, Dr. Stockton, the chaplain and Mrs. Wills. We reached a tent, pitched, at my request, in the rear of the platform. I requested and was promised, that it should be in two divisions, one for my private use with a pot-de-chambre. — On arriving I found, to my dismay, that the tent was not double, and that the canvass part and rear gaped wide, so that all privacy was out of the question, though the homily utensils was provided, covered with a newspaper. Into this tent, thus arrayed, I was ushered with 8 or 10 men and women. They, by degrees, comprehended the nature of the position, and left me alone — master of it.

At length the President and suite arrived, and were seated and a committee of four governors (Seymour among them) conducted me to the platform where I was seated at the President's right hand. After a very long musical voluntary, a highly rhetorical, but otherwise extremely well written prayer, was made by the chaplain; more music, and then the address. I omitted a good deal of what I had written, but was nevertheless two hours long. Parts of the address were poorly memorized, several long paragraphs condensed. Several thoughts occurred at the moment as happens generally. The great multitude assembled. Many of whom had been standing four hours, listened without apparent weariness. After I had done the President pressed my hand with great fervor and said "I am more than gratified, I am grateful to you."

Dinner at Mr. Wills' for a very large company. The poor President had to attend another address by Mr. Charles Anderson, a Union Refugee from Texas. I was too fatigued to go.

Professor Shower called in the P. M. I apologized to him for the inadequacy and possible errors of my sketch of the battles, but he said it was not only correct, but executed with skill and tact.

At 6 p.m. took places in the President's car for Washington, where we arrived in good condition at one a.m., and found carriages in waiting to take us home.

Washington 20, Nov. 1863

My dear Sir:

Not wishing to intrude upon your privacy, when you must be much engaged, I beg leave in this way to thank you very sincerely for your great thoughtfulness for my daughter's accommodation on the platform yesterday and much kindness otherwise to me and mine at Gettysburg.

Permit me also to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you with such eloquent simplicity and appropriateness, at the consecration of the cemetery. I should be glad, if I could flatter myself, that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours, as you did in two minutes. My son, who parted from me at Baltimore and my daughter concur in this sentiment.

Edward Everett

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Washington, Nov. 20, 1863

Hon. Edward Everett

My dear Sir:

Your kind note of today is received. In our respective parts yesterday, you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that, in your judgment, the little I did say was not entirely a failure. Of course I know Mr. Everett would not fail; and yet, while the whole discourse was eminently satisfactory, and will be of great value, before.

Our sick boy, for whom you kindly inquire, we hope is past the worst.

Your Obt. Servt.

A. Lincoln

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Washington. February 4, 1864

My dear Sir:

Yours of Jan. 30th was received four days ago; and since then the address mentioned has arrived. Thank you for it. I send herewith the manuscript of my remarks at Gettysburg, which, with my note to you of Nov. 20th you are at liberty to use for the benefit of our soldiers as you have requested.

Yours very truly

A. Lincoln

Hon. Edward Everett

Reprinted through the courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston. Copyright 1963

"ALWAYS BEAR IN MIND THAT YOUR OWN RESOLUTION

Lincoln On Education

"That every man receive at least a moderate education, and thereby be enabled to read the histories of his own and other countries, by which he may duly appreciate the value of our free institutions, appears to be an object of vital importance . . . to say nothing of the advantages and satisfaction to be derived from all being able to read the Scriptures and other works both of religious and moral nature for themselves."

—Communication to the People of Sangamo County, March 9, 1832

"A capacity, and taste, for reading gives access to whatever has already been discovered by others. It is the key, or one of the keys, to the already solved problems. And not only so. It gives relish, and facility, for successfully pursuing the yet unsolved ones."

—Address to Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, September 30, 1859

As an institution striving to promote these same educational objectives, Gettysburg College pays honor to Abraham Lincoln on the 100th Anniversary of the Gettysburg Address.

Gettysburg College

Gettysburg, Pa.

TO SUCCEED IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANY OTHER THING"

Bible Provided Solace, Logic For President

Lincoln's religious background and his ability to draw readily upon the Bible for solace and logic once prompted Dean Charles Reynolds Brown there were passages in it which transcended my expectation. The point made against the theory of the general government being only an agency, whose principal, are the States, was news to me, and, as I think, is one of the best arguments for the national supremacy. The tribute to our noble women for their angel-ministering to the suffering soldiers, surpasses, in its way, as do the subjects of it, whatever has gone phraseology to describe a point was frequent. An example is cited in the closing of his speech in Cincinnati on Sept. 17, 1859: "The good old maxims of the Bible are applicable, and truly appropriate to human affairs; and in this, as in other things, we may say here that 'he who is not for us is against us; he who gathereth not with us scattereth.'"

"TWO MEN MAY HONESTLY DIFFER ABOUT

When Lincoln was asked what was the secret of his power as a public speaker, he answered: "I always assume that my audiences are wiser than I am, and I say the most sensible thing I can to them, and I never found that they did not understand me."

His Address delivered on the Battlefield of Gettysburg 100 years ago was an example of his simplicity and humility. Today the Nation is observing the Centennial of this great Speech, and we are pleased to join in commemorating this event.

Bargaintown, USA, Inc.

Sixth and York Streets Gettysburg, Pa.

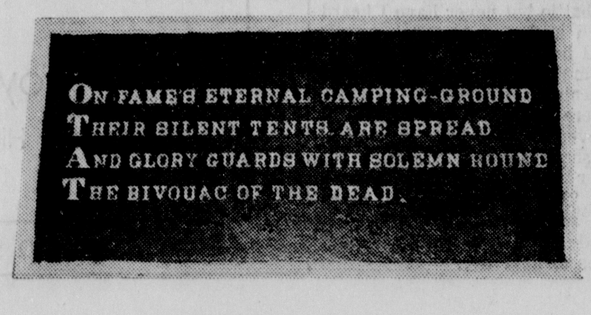
A QUESTION AND BOTH BE RIGHT"

Woodrow Wilson Lauded Lincoln

"The most singular thing about the wonderful career of the man (Lincoln) is the way in which he steadily grew into national stature. Everything formed, informed, transformed him. The process was slow but unbroken. He was not fit to be President until he became President. He was fit then because, learning everything as he went, he had found out how much there was to learn, and had still an infinite capacity for learning. . . . But Lincoln was always a-making; he would have died unfinished if the terrible storms of the war had not stung him to learn in those four years what no other 20 could have taught him." — Woodrow Wilson.



EDWARD EVERETT



"I AM STRUGGLING TO MAINTAIN GOVERNMENT, NOT TO OVERTHROW IT"

One hundred years ago on November 19, 1863, a war weary president stood before a large group of citizens gathered on the bloody battlefield at Gettysburg. This man, upon whom the hope of the Union depended, spoke a few words of dedication. The impact of the principles and ideals expounded in these few phrases reverberated across the nation and ultimately around the world bringing inspiration to all oppressed people. Abraham Lincoln's magnificent address at Gettysburg is just as timely now as ever. Today, our nation and all the free world are engaged in a great ideological war determining whether we shall continue to our posterity the freedoms we have so long enjoyed. Each of us must here rededicate ourselves to do our utmost to defend and hold safe the principles of freedom, equality and justice for all men emphasized so richly in Lincoln's address.

It is with the greatest gratitude that we here pay humble tribute to Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address.

The United Telephone Company Of Pennsylvania

"THERE ARE FEW THINGS WHOLLY EVIL OR WHOLLY GOOD"

"BETTER TO REMAIN SILENT AND BE THOUGHT A FOOL

We, of the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church, are happy to join in this Centennial issue commemorating Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. It was on the day he delivered his Address, November 19, 1863, that he and Mr. John Burns attended a patriotic service in the Presbyterian Church. The pew has been retained and so marked down through the years as a reminder of this significant event. On this observance may we hear and experience anew the truth of his words:—"that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The Presbyterian Church

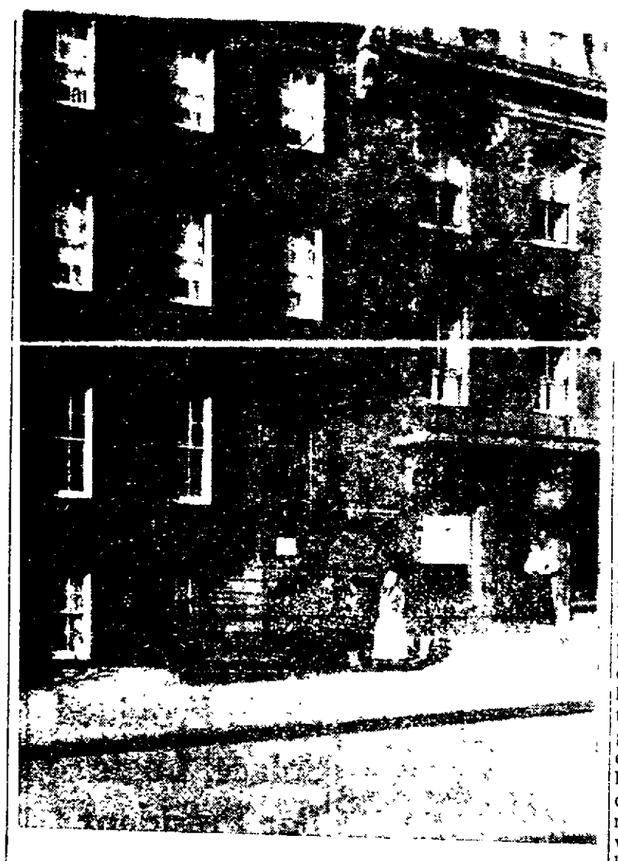
Gettysburg, Pa.

THAN TO SPEAK OUT AND REMOVE ALL DOUBT"

Young Ordnance Stenographer, Called To Record Eye-Witness Testimonies Describes Lincoln's Death To A Friend

A young Union soldier, wounded in one of the early battles of the Civil War, was enroute to his home in upper New York State when he made the acquaintance of young Alfred Rowles.

After his recovery James Tanner, the young soldier, studied stenography and returned to Washington, D. C., where he was employed in the ordnance office of the War Department. He was rooming next door to the Petersen House at the time of Lincoln's assassination. He wrote to Alfred Rowles telling what he saw that night.



The Patterson House on 10th St. in Washington where Lincoln was removed after being shot in Ford's Theater and where he died on the morning of April 15, 1863.

LETTER AT COLLEGE

The letter, which was the property of Mrs. Marjorie Ann Norris and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowles Curtis, now is in the possession of the Civil War Institute of Gettysburg College, and The Times is grateful to the college and to John Knickerbocker, historian and director of the Civil War Institute, for the opportunity of reprinting it in this commemorative edition.

Tanner's letter, dated April 25, 1865, follows in full.

"Quite a long time since I rec'd a note from you enclosing a photograph and saying that on the following Sunday you would write me a long letter. Well I have waited very patiently for that long letter but as I have not yet rec'd it I have come to the conclusion that you have forgotten all about your promise & are waiting for an answer to your note so I have taken my pen to talk to you a spell. Our clerks most of them drill twice a week from 3 to 4 P.M. & today is drill day & as the office is rather quiet I thought I would lay aside my work a few moments and indulge in a chat with you.

"I would say here that I admire the picture you sent me & think it is wonderfull how you could produce anything of the size & beauty which the photograph you sent me pronounces the original to be. If you haven't noticed it before I would say right here that I have sat down to pen you a long letter so be resigned Alf. & if you was calculating to go to Claverack or Albany within an hour after you receive this don't commence to peruse it untill you get back.

CITY RECOVERS

"Our City is slowly recovering from the terrible gloom into which the awful occurences of the past few days have cast us. No words of mine can describe to you the horror so plainly depicted on every countenance at the brutal cowardly assassination of our belove Chief Magistrate. Doubt less you have heard all the particulars but as I was by the bed side of that dying Martyr to Liberty & experienced the mournfull privilege of seeing the only peer the "Father of this Country" ever had breathe his last I will give you a short account of what I saw. That which I felt & it were useless for my pen to attempt to describe.

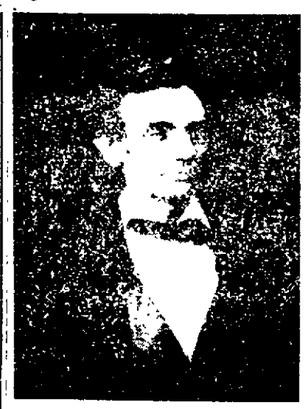
"On the night of the assassination by invitation of a friend I attended Grovers Theatre. I preferred to go to Fords but he chose Grovers so we went there. I have since bitterly regretted that we did not go to Fords for I have been there many times & never yet without a 'barker' in my pocket. & could I have been there & sent Wilkes Booth to eternity before his illustrious victim it would have been worth a life time But it was not to be. Abraham Lincoln had done his work. he had fought the good fight faithfully & even when he was meeting the approbation of a grateful loyal people.

"Best of all his Maker approved of what he had done & when he was right in the midst of his glory, when a people many of whom had differed from the policy he had adopted to bring back peace to our distracted country were just beginning to almost universally applaud his course, God said 'well done good & faithful servant' & called him up home to his reward.

"Soon after 10 o'clock, while listening to the performance at Grovers the entrance door was thrown open & the startling announcement made to us that President Lincoln is assassinated in his private box at Fords. In a few moments the entire audience were in the street where we were more terribly shocked still to learn that Sec. Seward had been assaulted in his bed. I tell you Alf. there was a terribly excited crowd in our streets on that awful night. My boarding house is right opposite Fords theatre & adjoining the house in which the President died. Thinking that if he was badly hurt he would not be moved far I came down to 10th St. which I found densely crowded but very quiet. The side of the Street was stricly guarded but I got across as I boarded here.

WATCHES FROM BALCONY

"I came up to my room & went out on the balcony where by leaning over & listening I was enabled to learn from those at the door of the adjoining house of the condition of his Excellency from time to time. No hopes of his recovery were entertained from the first. I might go on at length & tell you of my emotions as I stood out on that balcony & looked over that vast crowd & anon at the high dignitaries of the Nation, many of whom were hurrying in that house where so much true greatness, so much of all that makes human nature grand were passing from our midst but I will not.

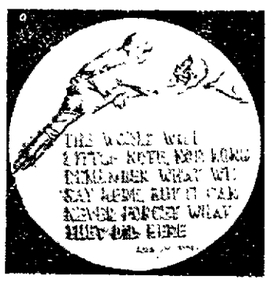


It was a scene once viewed never to be forgotten. Judge Carter commenced taking the statements of eye witnesses & those who knew Booth & they called for a reporter but none was on hand. One of our Clerks who boarded in that house knew that I could write shorthand told Gen. Halleck so & he bade him call me which he did & the Gen. passed me by the guards & so I found myself in the midst of a scene the consequences of which were of such vital importance to our Nation. In the room where I was were all the Secretaries except Mr. Seward, also the Assist. Secretaries of the various departments. Gens. Halleck, Augur & Meigs, Chief Justice Chase, Vice President Johnson & many others of note. Stamped on all brows, beaming from every eye were the mournful signs which speak of a nation's bereavement.

ROOM SILENT

"A solemn subdued silence prevaded the room.

"Opposite me sat Sec. Stanton writing dispatches to Gen. Dix & giving him orders for the fords & roads to be guarded. He has



tremendous self controll & was very stern & calm in appearance yet I could see that he was in reality deeply affected by the terrible events of the night. Indeed he were hardly human if were otherwise. At my left sat Judge Carter propounding questions to the witnesses whose statements I was jotting down. In fifteen minutes I had testimony enough recorded to hang Wilkes Booth higher than Haman.

WROTE UNTIL DAWN

"In the room in front was the wife, soon to be the widow of the murdered President. Her cries & lamentations were truly heart rendering I tell you Alf. I have seen death in many phases. I have seen persons pass away from a sick couch & listened to the weeping & outcrys of surrounding friends & again I have heard strong men moan & shriek when the death shot struck them on the field of battle but never have I heard such agony expressed in words as I heard in Mrs. Lincoln's exclamations that night. Towards morning she went in the room where he lay & saw him as it proved for the last time alive. As she was supported back to the parlor I heard her moan out "My God and have I given up my husband to die!" It made the tears spring to my eyes to hear her.

"I sat down to write at 12 midnight & wrote shorthand for about an hour when I had all the statements down and commenced writing out my notes. I did not rise from the table till 6.45 A.M. Sat morning when I finished & rising from the table I passed back into the room where the dying President lay as it was known that he could last but a few moments longer. I entered that sacred presence & beheld the scene but how shall I describe it! There on a low bedstead with his head toward the door lay "The Great Emancipator." Pale and flabby was that noble contenance, closed & blood shot were those lustrous eyes, gone forevermore was consciousness from that benignant mind. He was drawing his breath slow & heavily. The murderous bullet did its work completely. He never spoke nor recognized anyone after being struck. At the head of the bed stood young Capt. Robert Lincoln leaning on the shoulder of Senator Sumner & weeping & he was much affected. At the foot of the bed sat the venerable Sec. of the Navy, Mr. Wells. At the side stood Sec Stanton viewing the scene with a countenance expressive of deepest grief. It seemed to me that one could determination to know no rest also read in that countenance a until the perpetrators together with the instigators of the foul murder should be brought to a terrible reconing.

"Standing closely together in that little chamber were also P. M. Gen. Dennison, Atty. Gen. Speed, Sec McCullough, (Gens.) Halleck, Meigs & Augur and other high dignataries of our Nation.

PRAYER NOT RECORDED

"I can tell you Alf, it was indeed a solemn occasion to be in the midst of such greatness and witness the last spark of life pass from this noble man. When death came the President's Pastor Rev. Dr. Gurley offered up a prayer but I was unable to take it down for when I reached for my pencil found to my great dismay it had broken in my pocket Soon everyone left the house & Mrs. Lincoln was taken by friends to the White House.

Sec. Stanton asked that I bring the testimony I had transcribed to his home, which I did on Saturday night and finding he was asleep a copy of my translation was left there.

The events of this awful night will long be remembered in my memory. So much has been written about the assassination of our beloved President and the events that followed there is little more that I can add other than the events which I so sorryfully had the privilege to witness and record.

"I hope I may receive a letter from you soon telling me about yourself, your family and brother. I am, Ever your friend (S) JAMES TANNER"

This letter was read each year to 1910 on Lincoln's Birthday to the school assembly in Hudson, N. Y. The last page of the letter is missing but Mr. Rowles's daughter having reread the letter on numerous occasions has supplied the context of the more important remaining parts of the letter.

Lincoln always was a great admirer of Henry Clay, having referred to him in 1858 as "my beau ideal of a statesman." In Carlinville, Ill., Aug. 31, 1858, Lincoln said, "I can express all my views on the slavery question by quotations from Henry Clay."

"ALL RISING TO A GREAT PLACE IS BY A WINDING STAIR"

Saint James Church is honored to participate in this centennial commemoration of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. In this Church services were conducted when the local militia company, the Independent Blues, left in response to Lincoln's call for volunteers, April, 1861. His famous speech is matched by Lincoln's fervency in prayer, as testified by his letter to Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, July 5, 1863, in which he wrote, "In the pinch of the campaign up there . . . I went to my room one day and locked the door and got down on my knees before Almighty God and prayed to Him mightily for victory at Gettysburg. . . . And after that, I don't know how it was, and I cannot explain it, but soon a sweet comfort crept into my soul. The feeling came that God had taken the whole business into His own hands. . . ."

St. James Lutheran Church

Gettysburg, Pa.

"WHO SHALL SAY, 'I AM SUPERIOR, AND YOU ARE INFERIOR'?"

"THE PEOPLE KNOW THEIR RIGHTS AND THEY ARE NEVER SLOW

Lincoln was noted for his honesty. "All that I am in the world—the Presidency and all else—I owe to that opinion of me which the people express when they call me 'Honest Old Abe.'"

The name of Abraham Lincoln is depicted upon the pages of history as a truly great American. On the 100th Anniversary of his famous speech dedicating the National Cemetery on the Battlefields of Gettysburg, we pay honor to "Honest Abe."

The Altland House

Abbottstown, Pa.

TO ASSERT AND MAINTAIN THEM WHEN THEY ARE INVADED"

"THE PEOPLE WHEN RIGHTLY AND FULLY

Abraham Lincoln's reasons for story telling—". . . I often avoid a long and useless discussion by others or a laborious explanation on my own part by a short story that illustrates my point of view. So, too, the sharpness of a refusal or the edge of a rebuke may be blunted by an appropriate story, so as to save the wounded feeling and yet serve the purpose. No, I am not simply a story teller, but story telling as an emollient saves me much friction and distress."

We are pleased to join in paying honor to this great American on the 100th Anniversary of the most famous speech in history—Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

P. Emory "Pat" Weaver

323 N. Queen Street Littlestown, Pa.

TRUSTED WILL RETURN THE TRUST"

"I AM A PATIENT MAN—ALWAYS WILLING TO FORGIVE

From Lincoln's Address before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society at Milwaukee:

"Every man is proud of what he does well, and no man is proud of what he does not do well. With the former, his heart is in his work; and he will do twice as much of it with less fatigue. The latter performs a little imperfectly, looks at it in disgust, turns from it, and imagines himself exceedingly tired. The little he does comes to nothing, for want of finishing."

It is with great pride that we join the rest of the Nation in commemorating Lincoln's most famous speech—his Gettysburg Address, delivered in the National Cemetery just 100 years ago.

Coffman Jewelers

16 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

ON THE CHRISTIAN TERMS OF REPENTANCE"

"IT MAKES ME FEEL RESTED AFTER A HARD DAY'S WORK IF

At a gathering, someone remarked laughingly, "I have always wondered how anyone could ever get to be President of the United States with so few vices. President Lincoln, you know, neither drinks nor smokes."

Lincoln replied: "That is a doubtful compliment. I recollect once being in a stage-coach in Illinois, and a man sitting by me offered me a cigar. I told him I had no vices. He said nothing, smoked for a time, and then grunted out, 'It's my experience in life that folks who have got no vices have plaguey few virtues.'"

It is with great pride that we join in paying tribute to a truly great American, Abraham Lincoln, on the 100th Anniversary of his famous Gettysburg Address.

Roy E. Coldsmith, Inc.

310 West High Street Gettysburg, Pa.

I CAN FIND SOME EXCUSE TO SAVE A MAN'S LIFE"

Lincoln Rose In Politics In 10 Years

Lincoln's political star ascended rapidly between his 21st and 31st birthdays.

He arrived in Decatur, Ill., at the age of 21, a woodcutter and flatboat hand with "no wealthy or popular relations or friends" to recommend him. Within the next ten years he had served three biennial terms in the Illinois legislature was the minority leader in the House, had just been appointed to the five-man Whig State Central Committee and also was chosen one of the five Illinois presidential electors for William Henry Harrison.

At 31 he had been admitted to the Illinois bar and had become a law partner of John T. Stuart, then a Congressman from Illinois.

HARRISON INFLUENCE

There is evidence that Lincoln was influence in his stand on slavery by Harrison, whom he admired greatly and who was quoted in a biography published in 1840: "I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment, I have been an ardent friend of Human Liberty. At the age of 18 I became a member of an abolition society established at Richmond, Va.; the object of which was to ameliorate the conditions of slaves and procure their freedom by every legal means. . . The obligations which I then came under I have faithfully performed. . . . I was the first person to introduce into Congress the proposition that all the country above Missouri should never have slavery admitted to it."

Lincoln's Duel Drew Dramatic Tales Of Event

Any highly dramatic episode concerning Lincoln is bound to gather through the years an interesting collection of folklore.

A story involving Lincoln in a duel is a good illustration, and what actually happened still remains a matter of unfounded conjecture.

The story varies, but basically it appears that a man named James Shields had challenged Lincoln to a duel over a poem which Shield claimed Lincoln wrote and had published in the Springfield, paper, and which Shields said made him the laughing - stock of the town.

The feud between the two men is credited to Shields' determination to squeeze the hands of girls at dances despite their objections. However, after the poem was published, Shields challenged Lincoln and a date was set. Lincoln, exercising his privilege of choosing the weapons, chose "cavalry broadswords of the largest type. . . ."

However, another observer said "the duel was to be fought at night with single shot muskets. Shields was first to fire and his bullet went wild. Lincoln took deliberate aim. Something hit Shields in the chest. Red spurted everywhere. Shields dropped to the ground and an excited group rushed to his side. They found that Lincoln had loaded his gun with poke berries."

Historians Say Lincoln Knew Davis In 1832

Historians generally are agreed that Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis first met during the Black Hawk War of 1832.

Just how closely they were associated is a matter of conjecture, but Dr. Gilbert Ellis Bailey, of the University of Southern California, in [illegible] paper entitled "When Two Presidents Met At A Dance" in which he indicated that the two were well enough acquainted to have been riding in Illinois in the same party.

The dance was being held at the home of a French trader named Pierre Bullena in honor of his daughter, who was about to marry a Frenchman.

"While they were dancing a party of Army officers rode up and asked to stay the night," Dr. Bailey wrote. "They were Capt. Zachary Taylor [illegible] ward president, Capt. Abraham Lincoln and Lt. Jefferson Davis whom was fresh from West Point. . . . Davis was a fine dancer but he danced too out with one of the fair maids. A jealous lover drew a [illegible] threatened Davis who drew a pistol to protect himself. Lincoln sprang between them and held them apart with his long arms until Capt. Taylor could restore peace."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Great-Uncle Of Attorney Bigham Was Lincoln Guard When President Was A Guest At Home Of Judge David Wills

Sgt. Hugh Paxton Bigham, a great-uncle of Franklin Bigham, Gettysburg attorney, was a first sergeant of the Adams County Cavalry Company when he was assigned on the eve of the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery 100 years ago to guard President Lincoln on his visit to Gettysburg to make "a few appropriate remarks."



SERGEANT BIGHAM

Bigham's company was a volunteer unit on duty in Gettysburg and vicinity until it was mustered into full federal service as Company B of the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry. The unit was the first to lose a man in the Battle of Gettysburg.

Bigham, then 22 years of age, stood guard at the door of the second-floor room occupied by Lincoln in the Wills House on Lincoln Square the night before the dedication ceremonies. He had occasion during the night to look in on the President who was working on the brief speech he was to deliver the following day.

NEEDED MORE PAPER

Bigham recalled that Lincoln appeared "to be copying his speech." He also remembered that several times during the evening Lincoln asked for more writing paper. In later years Bigham often disclaimed the theory that Lincoln had prepared his speech in its entirety before leaving Washington.

One of the highlights of Bigham's experience as personal guard for the President occurred when Lincoln related to the guard that there may not have been a Gettysburg Address if young "Tad" Lincoln had not shown signs of recovery from an illness which struck him shortly before the President was scheduled to leave for Gettysburg.

The President received a telegram while in Gettysburg, and after reading it carefully, told Bigham:

"GOOD NEWS"

"Guard, that dispatch brought me good news. I was not sure that I could come to Gettysburg because my son, Tad, was supposed to be seriously sick. This dispatch tells me that he is very much better now. Thank God for this news. I can rest better tonight."

Bigham also escorted the President that night when he visited Secretary of State William H. Seward, who was a guest of Robert Harper, Gettysburg editor, next to the Wills home. The President held onto Bigham's blouse — Lincoln called it a "wammus" — as they threaded their way through the crowd that had assembled in the street in front of the two houses. It was during the visit to Seward that Lincoln declined to speak to the crowd, despite their cries that he say something, because he did not want to say "anything foolish."

MADE ONE GESTURE

Sgt. Bigham and others from his company stood near the stand from which Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address. Bigham recalled that Lincoln made only one gesture with his hands during the speech and nodded his head in the delivery of nearly every sentence. The delivery, according to Bigham's memory, was slow and deliberate with special emphasis placed on one or two words in each sentence.

Bigham was a postmaster, storekeeper, justice of the peace, bank director and lay leader in his church in the Greenmount area during his more than 80 years of life. He died in 1926 and is remembered by members of his family and other residents as being a most colorful figure, whose few hours' guard duty on November 18, and 19, 1863, was the most outstanding experience of his lifetime.

During his lifetime he was sought out frequently by historians and students of the Civil War and Lincoln for his recollections of the great events, but it was not until 92 years after the Gettysburg Address that he was specially honored.

His portrait was painted by John R. Pierce, a Chester County artist who had painted numerous other well-known Pennsylvanians, including Milton S. Hershey. The Bigham painting shows the young sergeant in Union uniform of the Civil War. The painting hung in the lobby of the Gettysburg National Bank of which he had been a board member for 20 years. The artist was commissioned to paint the sergeant by Mr. and Mrs. Homer N. Young, who resided on Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg.

The portrait now hangs in the law office of his grand-nephew, Franklin Bigham, Adams County National Bank Building.

In an address from a central window under the portico of the White House on July 4, 1863. Lincoln told the crowd below, "Gentlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion."



"RESOLVE TO BE HONEST"



"Resolve to be honest at all events; and if in your own judgment you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Choose some other occupation, rather than one in the choosing of which you do, in advance, consent to be a knave." (Lincoln the lawyer, 1837-1860) Courtesy John Morrell & Co.

"TRUTH IS GENERALLY THE BEST VINDICATION AGAINST SLANDER"

President Lincoln was aware that leadership, as loyalty, to be effective, must be based on love. Indeed, the leader, no less than the led, has need of great trust, great love. The reason for Abraham Lincoln's attaining the heights and accomplishing lasting effects is that he was one who loved his people. The freedom that he preserved and granted to his fellowmen proceeded from his love of his God and his neighbor. He said, "God must have loved the common people because He made so many of them." He endeavored to have this same God-like love in His life and work. That this love permeated His thoughts and His acts of office is the humble prayer of thanks of all of

St. Francis Xavier Parish

Gettysburg, Pa.

"THE SMALLEST ARE OFTEN THE MOST DIFFICULT TO DEAL WITH"

Lincoln Assured Of Re-election

The election year of 1864 brought about many movements for Lincoln's defeat for re-election to the presidency.

However, his supporters were full of praise for his character and assured him shortly after the first of the year in 1864. One such message came from Judge Gillespie, Edwardsville, Ill., in which Lincoln was advised, "Nine-tenths of the loyal men I meet with are in favor of your election. I conversed with many army men and they all stated that the sentiment of the army was overwhelmingly for you."

Another reassuring message came in the form of an editorial in the Illinois State Journal:

"Today there is no other man in the nation whom the people so implicitly trust and in whose honesty and unswerving purpose they have such assuring confidence."

Honest Man Found

Woodrew Wilson drew this interesting conclusion about Lincoln's integrity: "Men used to call him 'Honest Abe,' but honesty is not a quality . . . it is a manifestation of character . . . a general description of him." An eulogy pronounced on a man in Springfield who had been known for his integrity drew from Lincoln this quotation: "In very truth he was the noblest work of God — an honest man." An engraving was published by H. B. Hall in 1865 showing Diogenes resting beside a portrait of Lincoln and under the picture this inscription.

"Diogenes his lantern needs no more
An honest man is found; the search is o'er"

Edward Everett was among the first to compliment Lincoln on his address at Gettysburg. "How gladly would I exchange all my hundred pages to have been the author of your twenty lines."

Paroled Youth Named To Court

A Confederate prisoner of war on Johnson Island had been confined to the hospital for six months and a card at the head of his bed indicated that he was tubercular. The boy was from Tennessee and his mother, learning of his condition, went to Washington to see President Lincoln on February 22, 1865. After hearing the mother's story, Lincoln ordered that the boy could go home with his mother.

He was nursed back to health and, when a vacancy occurred in the U.S. Supreme Court, the position was filled by the boy who had been paroled by Lincoln 31 years before. He was Horace H. Lurton and was appointed by President Taft.

"We proposed to give all a chance, and we expected the weak to grow stronger, the ignorant weaker, and all better and happier together," — Lincoln, March 21, 1864.

The spirit of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address has led some critics to call it "Abraham Lincoln's Sermon on the Mount."

"His conversational powers were extraordinary, and his wit, with a quaint and fresh way he had of illustrating his ideas, made it a delight to be in his society." — Moncure D. Conway, 1865.

"Let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man, this race and that race and the other race being in favor . . . and unite as one people throughout the land." Lincoln — July 10, 1858.

"IF WE HAVE NO FRIENDS, WE HAVE NO PLEASURE; AND IF WE HAVE THEM,

"Our popular government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets; and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace. . . ."

. . . From Lincoln's Message to Congress in 1861.

Conewago Dairy

33 Queen Street
Gettysburg, Pa.

701 Third Street
Hanover, Pa.

WE ARE SURE TO LOSE THEM, AND BE DOUBLY PAINED BY THE LOSS"

Lincoln was a man of many vocations and avocations. Starting in as a rail splitter, he became a farmer, a flatboat pilot and ferryman, a grocer's clerk, storekeeper, surveyor, postmaster, lawyer and politician.

It is doubtful is any historical character in America has been so often memorialized with life-size statues as Abraham Lincoln. There are 62 bronze statues of Lincoln to say nothing of the many stone statues.

"Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built." — Lincoln, March 21, 1864.

"I AM FOR THOSE MEANS WHICH WILL GIVE

Some of Lincoln's remarks on the Bible:

"The good old maxims of the Bible are applicable, and truly applicable, to human affairs, and in this, as in other things, we may say here that he who is not for us is against us; we who gathereth not with us scattereth."

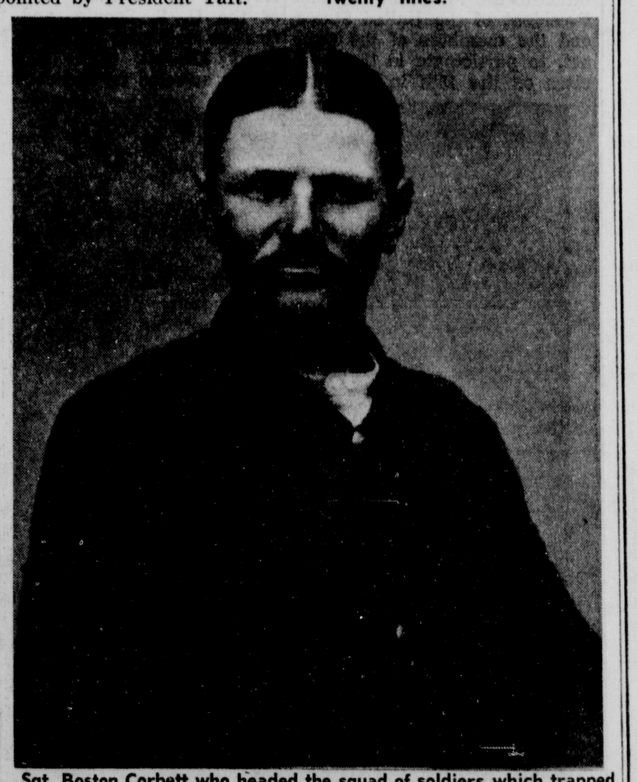
"All the good Saviour gave to the world was communicated through this book. But for it we would not know right from wrong. All things most desirable for man's welfare, here and hereafter, are to be found portrayed in it."

Charles H. Fissel Grocery

204 East King Street

Littlestown, Pa.

THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER"



Sgt. Boston Corbett who headed the squad of soldiers which trapped Booth, and wounded him when he attempted to escape from a burning barn in which he was hiding.

"TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK"

"FEW APPROPRIATE REMARKS"

That was asked by David Wills, in his carefully worded letter of invitation to Lincoln as late as November 2, 1863.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is just a few appropriate remarks.

Also there are several words in the text of the invitation, such as "Consecrated," "Great Battle," "Brave Men," "Not Forgotten," which are part of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Might it be that the letter of invitation served as an inspiration to Lincoln in composing the shortest, yet most inspiring and outstanding classic of the ages?

Inspiring to us the living today as he bequeathed us the "great task remaining before us," that great task includes your right to pursue with freedom, understanding, and determination with tolerance, to find the kind of political philosophy that will deliver to you and to your fellow men justice and equality.

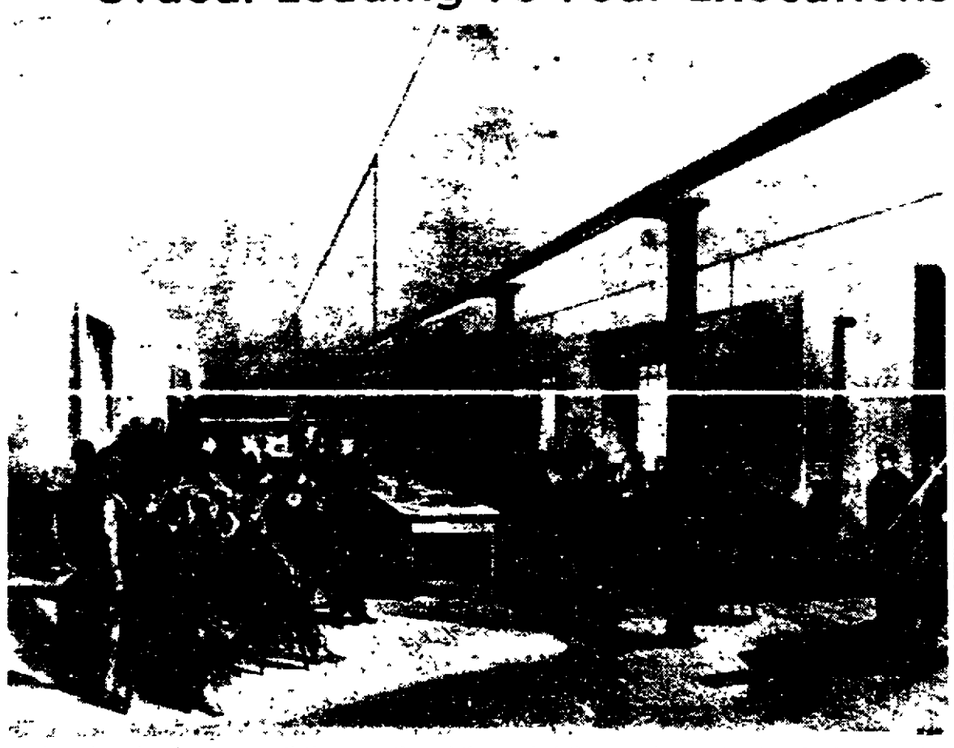
Plaza—Bookmart
The Spirit of Gettysburg

N. A. Meligakes

Gettysburg, Pa.

"THE GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US"

Authentic Hand-Written Manuscript Gives Cryptic Picture Of Lengthy Ordeal Leading To Four Executions



Above is a drawing of an artist's conception of the trial of the conspirators involved in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

(Continued From Page 11)

Payne had made to him relative to the innocence of Mrs. Surrat.

"I immediately called Fr. Walter who was then in the cell of Mrs S , into my room and he proceeded to make the statement. Believing that Judge Holt desired the best possible evidence in Payne's sayings, I remarked to Fr Walter that perhaps it would be better for me to add what Payne had asked to me; to which he assented. I then made the endorsement, which I presume is in the possession of Judge Holt, as nearly in the words of Payne as I could recall and added that I believed Payne had told the truth in this matter. In this I did not by any means intend to express my own opinions of the guilt or innocence of Mrs. Suratt, but simply that I believed Payne had told the truth according to the best of his knowledge and belief."

BRIGADE ON DUTY

Elaborate precautions were taken at the prison on execution day. The Arsenal Gate regiment was ordered to report on duty at 6 a.m with the troops distributed equally on each square from the Arsenal Gate to Pennsylvania Ave. Officers were ordered to be at their post throughout the day to see that perfect order was preserved in the vicinity.

Actually a whole brigade was on duty. One regiment was at Hartranft's disposal at the gallows. Cavalry acted as messengers. Two regiments patrolled the entire area

THE EXECUTION

On July 6 between 11 a.m. and noon, Hartranft read the "Findings and Sentences" to the prisoners Lewis Payne, G. A. Azterodt, David E. Herold and Mary E. Surrat and delivered a copy to each. He asked each if they desired any friends or special ministers to attend them. He hastened to fulfill the requests of each, even securing ministers when it appeared some of the suggested ones might not appear.

The scaffold was erected by workmen under army direction. At 1 p m., July 7, the prisoners were conducted to the scaffold in the following order: 1st Mary E. Surrat, her guard and Fathers Walter and Niger; 2nd G. A. Azterodt, his guard and Rev. Mr. Butler, 3rd. David Herold, his guard and Rev. Mr. Olds; 4th, Lewis Payne, his guard and Rev. Mr. Gillette. Each of the prisoners was seated on a chair on the platform.

The ministers offered a prayer on their behalf. The prisoners were then made to stand and, everything being in readiness, the drop fell at 1:30 p.m. Life was pronounced by the board of surgeons appointed for that purpose to be extinct in each of the bodies at 1:50 p.m.

After the execution, life went on as usual for the other prisoners. Hartranft asked Hancock what disposition should be made of the prisoners' effects, enumerating the following articles:

Mrs. Surrat: A $5 U.S. note, a receipt for $5 which he paid to Annie Surrat by durection of her mother; 3 bank bills uncurrent for $8, notes drawn in favor of Mrs. Surrat amounting to $216.67, an order about horses, a gold watch ring, three keys, 2 pocket knives, a thimble, a piece of red valvet and needles.

George A. Azterodt had $1.44 and David E Herold, $15 in U. S. bills, a gold ring and a necktie.

On July 10, Hartranft took delivery of two more prisoners, Richard S. McCulloh and Thomas A. Harris, whom he confined until July 16 when they were transferred under safe guard to Ft. McHenry, Md., there to be kept in confinement until further notice.

On July 17, Michael O'Loughlin, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold and Samuel A. Mudd, "criminals," were placed on board the steamer State of Maine at the arsenal wharf and placed in charge of Gen. Levi A. Dodd. Burton A. Harrison was sent to Fort Delaware. Hartranft noted, "'This disposes all the prisoners."

Other letters are recommendations for promotions "promised by Gen. Hancock to all who were kept confined at the prison during the trial."

John Bigelow, in an appraisal of Lincoln, once wrote: "He was so modest by nature that he was perfectly content to walk behind any man who wished to walk before him."

"Tender as a woman, manliness and meekness
In him so applied,
That they who judged him
by his strength or weakness,
Saw but the single side."



Michael O'Laughlin was also given a life sentence at Dry Tortugas. Fla., and died of yellow fever in 1867.



William Spangler was given six years at hard labor and was pardoned in 1869.

Possibly the most extravagant reference to Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address came from Ralph Waldo Emerson, who is credited with saying he thought it was "likely to outlive anything now in print in the English language."

4 Jailed For Assassination

Four of the eight persons who were arrested after the assassination of President Lincoln were imprisoned. They were:



Samuel Arnold, who was given a life sentence at Dry Tortugas, Florida. He was later pardoned by President Johnson.



Doctor Samuel Mudd was also give a life sentence for treating Booth's broken leg. He was later pardoned.

Lincoln's Ancestors Were Pennsylvanians

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

Abraham Lincoln was of Pennsylvania ancestry.

His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, also descended from an old Pennsylvania family, according to the claims of genealogists.

In the maze of truth and fiction concerning "The Great Emancipator," the 115th anniversary of whose birth will be celebrated today, these facts are generally lost sight of.

Kentucky has loomed forth at the pen of historians as the home of Lincoln's immediate forbears.

His remoter family during Colonital times were natives of Berks County, of Lancaster County rather, before a portion of it was cut off to help in the making of Berks.

Among the faded, yellowed and forgotten record in the courthouse at Reading are papers that apparently establish this fact.

Amity Township is the oldest in Berks County.

Adjacent to it are Exeter and Oley Townships, settled mainly by Quakers and Swedes.

In records pertaining to the early settlers of the townships beginning as far back as 1730 the name of Lincoln appears quite frequently.

A list of taxpayers for 1734 in Amity Township comprises thirty-seven names

The first on the list is that of Mordecai Lincoln, the great-great - great - grandfather of Abraham Lincoln.

He paid quit rent on 500 acres of land, according to the record.

There has been an Abraham Lincoln of this Colonial Lincoln stock in Berks County in nearly every generation until the last quarter of a century.

Pennsylvania ancestors of President Lincoln figure largely in the records of Exeter and Oley Townships.

They are said to have come from the neighborhood of Exeter, England, and the name of their former home was perpetuated in the Berks County township.

On the road to Amityville, about eight miles from Reading, was the original home of the Pennsylvania branch of the Lincolns.

The earliest of the family are buried in the graveyard of the Friends' Meeting House nearby.

Daniel Boone's birthplace was within half a mile of the Lincoln homestead.

It was Daniel Boone in after years who made possible and safe the frontiers of Kentucky for the advent of Thomas Lincoln and his family in later years.

The Boones and the Lincolns were neighbors, and in a sparsely settled community were presumably fast friends.

The first Abraham Lincoln was prominent in pre-Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary days.

He lived in Berks County all his life.

About all that is subsequently known of President Lincoln's ancestors is that they emigrated to Massachusetts, thence going to New Jersey and finally to what was then the eastern part of Lancaster County, Pa.

His ancestors later moved to Rockingham County, Va., and then Kentucky, where the immortal son of that name was born.

It is said that they were not always poor. But they were pioneers and were not possessed of much property.

The first Abraham Lincoln served as a Commissioner of Berks County for a number of terms.

Berks County had been created out of Chester, Philadelphia and Lancaster Counties in 1752.

Later the first Abraham was a sublieutenant of the county, and raised troops and supplies for the Continental armies.

He was a member of the Legislature in 1782 and of the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

The first Lincoln to locate in Pennsylvania was Mordecai.

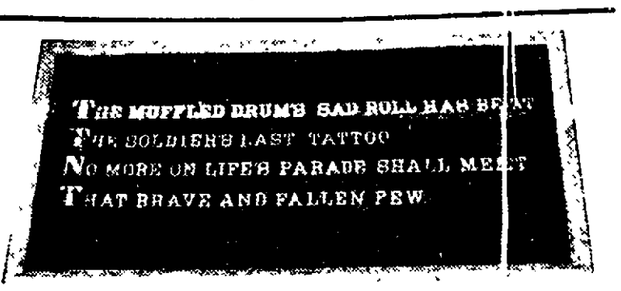
He helped to lay out the earliest roads in Oley Township.

A posthumous son was born six months after his death. His mother called him Abraham, the first of the name referred to above. Mordecai left two other sons, Mordecai Jr. and Thomas.

Abraham Lincoln, posthumous son of Mordecai, was not an ancestor of the martyred President. John, son of Mordecai, Jr., was the great-great-grandfather of President Lincoln.

John Lincoln immigrated to Virginia, where his son, Abraham, father of Thomas, who was President Lincoln's father, was born.

When Thomas Lincoln was two years old the family moved from Virginia to Hardin County, Kentucky. He married Nancy Hanks. They were the parents of the future President.



The last visit of Abraham Lincoln to Philadelphia was after the tragedy in Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, 1865.

A silent, horror-stricken populace greeted the funeral cortege of the martyred leader.

The city was draped in black.

In every church sermons of eulogy of the man and caution against violence were preached.

Simon Hassler, then famous leader of the Chestnut Street Opera House orchestra, composed the requiem music for the occasion.

Then Abraham Lincoln went westward with the day, never to return again.

There is another family name, strange as it may seem, interwoven with the story of the Pennsylvania Lincolns.

It was the Hanks family from which Nancy Hanks, the President's mother, is said to have descended.

A Berks County genealogist writing on this subject a quarter of a century ago said that the precise name of the first Hanks to settle in Berks County was unknown

It is said to nave been John.

They settled in Exeter Township, not far from the Lincolns. After half a century investigation little is known and that of fragmentary and unsatisfactory character about Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother.

She is said to have been born in Virginia; other authorities claim Kentucky as her birthplace.

It is only speculation, of course, that the Hanks family, or some branch of it, might have moved to Virginia, and thence to Kentucky with the Lincolns.

"You do not work much merely because it does not seem to you that you could get much for it. This habit of uselessly wasting time is the whole difficulty." Lincoln — January 2, 1851.

Prisoners Voted For Mr. Lincoln

Prisoners incarcerated at Andersonville at the time of the presidential election of 1864 were provided with black and white beans with which to cast their votes, the whites representing McClellan and the black for Lincoln. The men were ordered to "fall in" and were marched past the polling places, where they deposited their "ballots." The Lincoln vote at Andersonville was two and one-half to one for Lincoln. At Camp Lawton, Ga., the total Lincoln vote was 3,014 and McClellan 1,050.

Thirty per cent of the soldiers in the field were too young to vote, and it is estimated that only 25 per cent of those eligible cast their votes. Of that small group, however, 75. per cent voted for Lincoln.

"I AM NOT A TEMPERANCE MAN, BUT I AM

As we honor Abraham Lincoln on the 100th Anniversary of his immortal Address on the fields of Gettysburg a century ago, we are mindful of his speech at the Cooper Institute in 1860. "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Richard "Dick" L. Smith

Hauling—Moving

239 West Middle Street Gettysburg Pa.

TEMPERATE TO THIS EXTENT I DON'T DRINK

"A JURY TOO FREQUENTLY HAS AT LEAST ONE MEMBER

"I know there is a God, and He hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm coming. I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place for me—and I think He has—I believe I am ready. I am nothing, but truth is everything. I know I am right because I know that liberty is right, for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God." (Delivered at Springfield, Ill.)

Such was the greatness of Lincoln, greater today than ever.

The Lane Studio

York Street Gettysburg, Pa.

MORE READY TO HANG THE PANEL THAN TO HANG THE TRAITOR"

"I HAVE CHANGED MY MIND—FIVE

"It is the duty of nations as well as of men to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, and to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in Holy Scripture, and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord. And, insomuch as we know that by His divine law nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war which now desolates the land may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people"—Fast Day Proclamation, March 30, 1863.

Lutheran Theological Seminary

Gettysburg, Pa.

FEET FOUR WILL DO IN A PINCH"

"LET NONE FALTER WHO THINKS HE

"In a great national crisis like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable—almost indispensable: and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority."

... From Lincoln's Annual Message to Congress in 1864.

The Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce joins the nation in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Immortal Address.

Gettysburg
Chamber of Commerce

Gettysburg, Pa.

IS RIGHT, AND WE MAY SUCCEED"

"I DO NOT CARE TO QUARRY AMONG THE ANCIENTS FOR MY FIGURES"

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address as he consecrated the final resting place of those who fought and died on the fields of Gettysburg was noble, sincere and appropriate.

We humbly pay tribute to him on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of this great speech.

Lincoln commented on the word "rest" as he finished a horseback ride in 1862. "Rest? I don't know about 'the rest' as you call it. I suppose it is good for the body. But the tired part of me is inside and out of reach!"

Modern Miss Shop

Mary Starr Stock

3 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"I SHALL BE VERY 'SHUT PAN' ABOUT THE MATTER"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Careful Preparations Were Made To Identify And Bury Soldier Dead In '63

One of the difficult tasks after the Battle of Gettysburg was the recovery of bodies, some half-buried, for interment in a proper burial ground.

This story is unfolded in the following excerpts from articles published in The Compiler and the Adams Sentinel from Oct. 13, 1863, through November 10, 1863:



Abraham Lincoln (arrow in center of photograph) is shown delivering his second inaugural address.

The arrangements are nearly completed for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers scattered over the Gettysburg battlefield to the burial ground, which is being prepared by the several States interested, for their reception and proper burial.

All the dead will be disinterred and the remains placed in coffins and buried, and the graves of those marked or known will be carefully and permanently remarked in this Soldiers' Cemetery.

If it is the intention of the friends of any deceased soldiers to take his remains home for burial, they will confer a favor by immediately making known to me that intention.

After the bodies are removed to this Cemetery, it will be very desirable not to disarrange the order of the graves by any removals.

Signed David Wills, agent for A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania. Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863.

The papers throughout all the States will confer a public favor by publishing the above.

October 13, 1863
Adams Sentinel

Penna. Executive Chamber
Harrisburg, Pa., 7 Nov. 1863
My dear Sir—

Mr. Fell, Mr. Jordan and other gentlemen just returned from Gettysburg called to say that in company with you they noticed the exposed condition (of the) rebel dead on the battlefield.

They propose to raise money to have them interred before the 19th and to entrust the duty to you.

At their suggestion I write to ask what amount will be required for that purpose.

Yours truly,
A. G. Curtin

D. McConaghy

AWARD CONTRACT

We understand that the contract for disinterring the bodies in the Gettysburg Battlefield and at the Hospitals, and again interring them in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, has been awarded to John Hoke and Franklin Biesecker at one dollar and fifty-nine cents per body. The work is to be commenced immediately, the Cemetery grounds having been appropriately laid out for the purpose.

October 27, 1863
Adams Sentinel

The removal of the dead into the Soldiers' National Cemetery is now in progress. Several hundred have already been transferred to their new resting place.

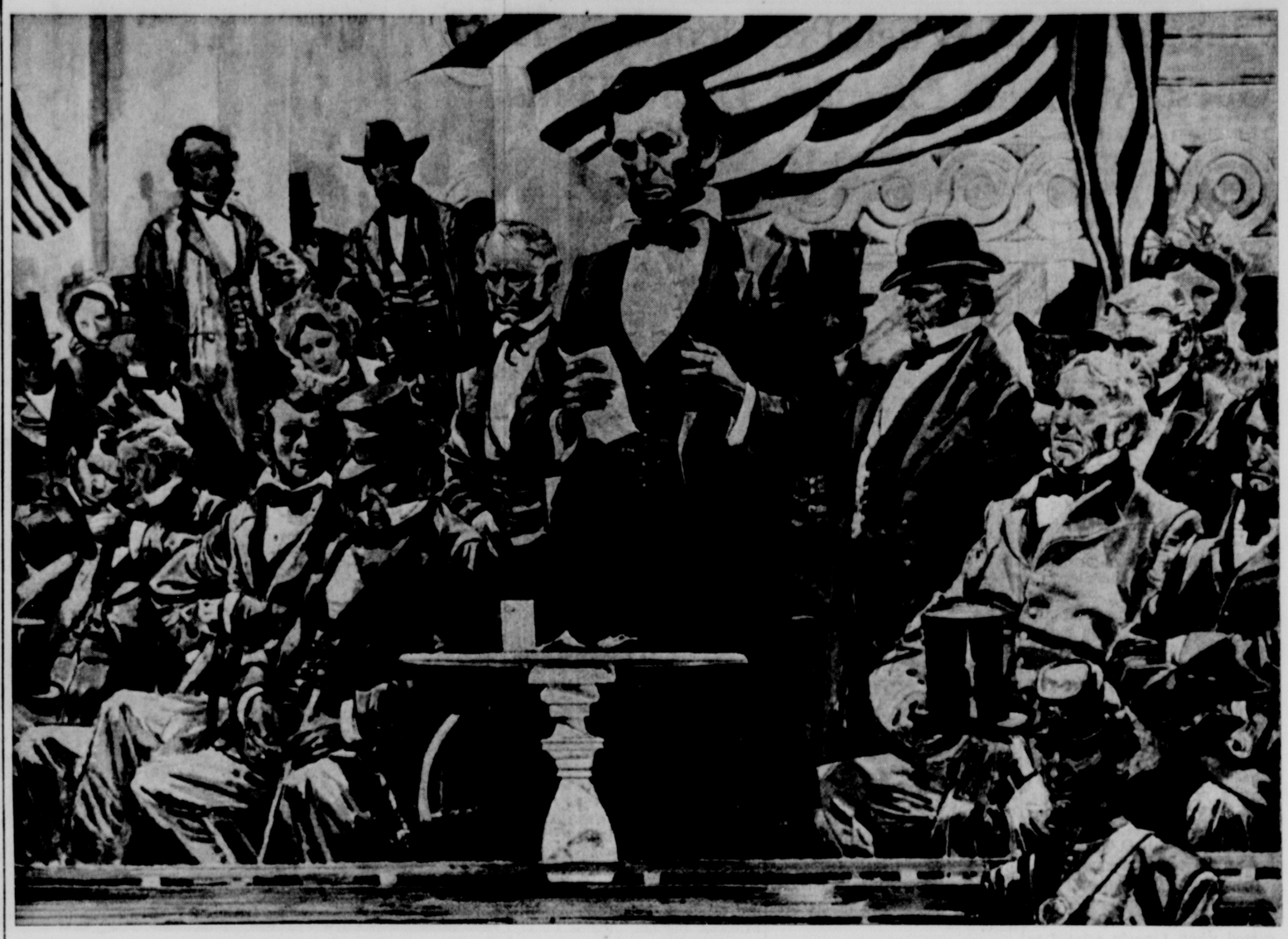
The Massachusetts dead are being removed by Solomon Powers, the Boston committee having made a special contract with him for the work.

November 3, 1863
Atlams Sentinel

Coffin Contract — The contract for furnishing coffins for the burial of our soldiers in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, was awarded to Arthur Farqhar, of York, Pa.

November 10, 1863
Adams Sentinel

"A JUST AND A LASTING PEACE"



"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations." (The Second Inaugural Address—1865)

Courtesy John Morrell & Co.

NATIONAL CEMETERY

This day will be a memorable one in the history of Gettysburg, following in the footsteps of the great Battle which has made our town one of fame and historic interest. The whole country has been excited, and but few places have been the centre of such intense interest as has been exhibited during the months succeeding the great battles of the three first days of July; and the feeling has culminated in the grand consecration of a National Cemetery on Thursday the 19th inst.

The arrangements have been made for a proper celebration of the affair, in a manner becoming the great occasion; and we cannot give the particulars more correctly than by publishing the following letter from David Wills, Esq., who is the Agent for Gov Curtin, furnishing full details, and the programme of the interesting consecration:

WRITES GOVERNOR

Gettysburg, Nov. 7, 1863
To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir: — In accordance with previous arrangements, I invited proposals for the disinterment and burial of the Soldier dead on the Gettysburg Battlefield, and awarded the contract to F. H. Biesecker, the lowest bidder, for $1.59 per body, for the whole work as set forth in the specifications of which you have a copy.

The Contractor commenced the work on the 26th ult., and has been removing about sixty bodies daily. It is done with the greatest care, and under the strictest supervision, so as to avoid the possibility of an error in the marked graves.

The preparatory arrangements for the consecration of the Cemetery grounds have been completed. At your suggestion, and upon consultation with representatives from other States, I have extended an invitation to the President and Vice President of the United States, and the members of the Cabinet, to participate in the exercises on the 19th inst. I have also invited Lieut. General Scott, and Admiral Charles Stewart — the distinguished and time-honored representatives of the Army and Navy.

I have sent an invitation to Major General Meade, and through him, to the Officers and Privates of the Army of the Potomac, to be present, and unite with us in doing honor to this last resting place of their brave comrades It seems to me very desirable, and peculiarly fitting and appropriate, that these living comrades of those who nobly fell on this battlefield made g l o r i o u s l y victorious through their valor and blood, should be represented here; and I have taken the liberty to suggest to the Commanding General, that, if not altogether incompatible with the movements of the Army, small delegations from each Regiment or Company be sent here on this occasion, to do honor to the remains of those by whose side they do gallantly fought. I hope the request will be acceded to.

The Orders of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, being the two most prominent Charitable and Benevolent Associations in the country, have been invited throughout all the loyal States.

The Military of this Department will be present under command of Major General Couch, together with a Military Escort from the Middle Department, under Major General Schenck.

MORNING PROCESSION

There will be a procession formed in the Town about 0 o'clock in the morning — the civil portion under the Chief Marshalship of Hon. W. H. Lamon, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, assisted by the U. S. Marshal from each District, throughout the Loyal States. In addition to these the Governors of each State have appointed two Assistant Marshals.

The procession will proceed to the Cemetery Grounds, where a Prayer will be offered by Rev. T. H. Stockton, Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and the Oration delivered by Hon. Edward Everett. After this a Dirge, selected for the occasion by Professor Longfellow, will be sung by a Choir. This will be followed by Dedicatory remarks by the President of the United States — setting apart the ground to the sacred use for which it has been prepared. Each part of the programme will be followed with Music by one of the several Bands which will be in attendance.

STATES BUY LOTS

Most of the Governors of the Eighteen States having Lots in the Cemetery, will be present in person, with large delegations. Those who cannot attend personally will send representatives.

The Officers of the different Railroads are making extensive arrangements to afford proper traveling facilities to the people; and I think that the combined efforts of a number of Companies will insure accommodations over the Railroads.

The Citizens of the Town of Gettysburg will, generally, open their houses, and do all in their power to make every one comfortable; and the accommodations which can be given here, together with the opportunities which will be afforded to leave on the Cars, for York, Harrisburg and Baltimore, in the evening, after the exercises are over, will be sufficient for the immense concourse of people, which will assemble on this memorable occasion.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant, David Wills.

Adams Sentinel
November 10, 1863

"If they (industrious, sober and honest men) should choose, when they have accumulated it (capital), to use it to save themselves from actual labor, and hire other people to labor for them, is right." Lincoln — September 17, 1859.

Of February 1, 1878, Congress accepted the gift of the famous painting, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation," by Carpenter, a gift from Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. It has become known as one of the outstanding historical paintings in Washington.

"WE MUST DISENTHRALL OURSELVES, AND

Lincoln's advice to lawyers, regarding high flights of oratory:

"Don't shoot too high. Aim lower, and the common people will understand you. They are the ones you want to reach—at least they are the ones you ought to reach. The educated and refined people will understand you, anyway. If you aim too high, your ideas will go over the heads of the masses and only hit those who need no hitting."

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was spoken humbly and simply. It indeed can be understood by people in all walks of life, the educated and the uneducated. We pay tribute to this great American on the 100th Anniversary of this famous speech.

Radio Station WGET

Gettysburg, Pa.

THEN WE SHALL SAVE OUR COUNTRY"

"THERE IS BOTH A POWER AND A MAGIC IN

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty,—none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty be lost."

... From the Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1861.

New Oxford Item

New Oxford, Pa.

PUBLIC OPINION. TO THAT LET US NOW APPEAL"

"IN VERY TRUTH HE WAS,

"Wisdom and patriotism, in a public office, under institutions like ours, are wholly inefficient and worthless, unless they are sustained by the confidence and devotion of the people."

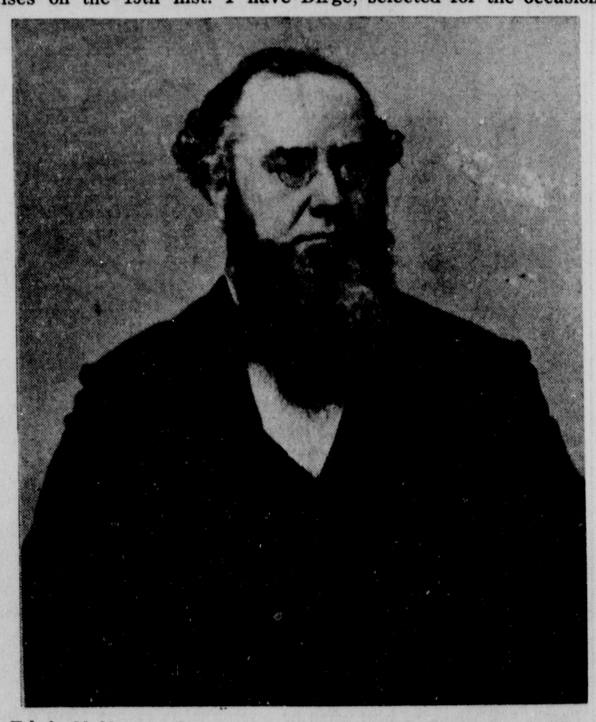
As we commemorate the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address we are mindful of the wisdom and devotion of Lincoln—devotion to his people, to his country!

We are proud to join in observing the Anniversary of this great speech!

The Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

NOBLEST WORK OF GOD—AN HONEST MAN"



Edwin McMasters Stanton, President Lincoln's Secretary of War.

"IF YOU GO TO MIXING IN A MIX-UP YOU

The fatigue, the weariness, of the President who was guiding the nation during years of warfare were unmistakably evident as he delivered his Gettysburg Address 100 years ago.

You will feel the spirit of Lincoln as you stand on the hallowed spot where Lincoln stood on November 19, 1863, as he dedicated the National Cemetery.

We join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this great occasion.

Musselman Division
Of The Pet Milk Company

Biglerville, Pa

ONLY MAKE THE MUDDLE WORSE"

Great-Uncle Of Attorney Bigham Was Lincoln Guard When President Was A Guest At Home Of Judge David Wills

Sgt. Hugh Paxton Bigham, a great-uncle of Franklin Bigham, Gettysburg attorney, was a first sergeant of the Adams County Cavalry Company when he was assigned on the eve of the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery 100 years ago to guard President Lincoln on his visit to Gettysburg to make "a few appropriate remarks."

Bigham's company was a volunteer unit on duty in Gettysburg and vicinity until it was mustered into full federal service as Company B of the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry. The unit was the first to lose a man in the Battle of Gettysburg.

Bigham, then 22 years of age, stood guard at the door of the second-floor room occupied by Lincoln in the Wills House on Lincoln Square the night before the dedication ceremonies. He had occasion during the night to look in on the President who was working on the brief speech he was to deliver the following day.



SERGEANT BIGHAM

NEEDED MORE PAPER

Bigham recalled that Lincoln appeared "to be copying his speech." He also remembered that several times during the evening Lincoln asked for more writing paper. In later years, Bigham often disclaimed the theory that Lincoln had prepared his speech in its entirety before leaving Washington.

One of the highlights of Bigham's experience as personal guard for the President occurred when Lincoln related to the guard that there may not have been a Gettysburg Address if young "Tad" Lincoln had not shown signs of recovery from an illness which struck him shortly before the President was scheduled to leave for Gettysburg.

The President received a telegram while in Gettysburg, and after reading it carefully, told Bigham:

"GOOD NEWS"

"Guard, that dispatch brought me good news. I was not sure that I could come to Gettysburg because my son, Tad, was supposed to be seriously sick. This dispatch tells me that he is very much better now. Thank God for this news. I can rest better tonight."

Bigham also escorted the President that night when he visited Secretary of State William H. Seward, who was a guest of Robert Harper, Gettysburg editor, next to the Wills home. The President held onto Bigham's blouse — Lincoln called it a "wamnus" -- as they threaded their way through the crowd that had assembled in the street in front of the two houses. It was during the visit to Seward that Lincoln declined to speak to the crowd, despite their cries that he say something, because he did not want to say "anything foolish."

MADE ONE GESTURE

Sgt. Bigham and others from his company stood near the stand from which Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address. Bigham recalled that Lincoln made only one gesture with his hands during the speech and nodded his head in the delivery of nearly every sentence. The delivery, according to Bigham's memory, was slow and deliberate with special emphasis placed on one or two words in each sentence.

Bigham was a postmaster, storekeeper, justice of the peace, bank director and lay leader in his church in the Greenmount area during his more than 80 years of life. He died in 1926 and is remembered by members of his family and other residents as being a most colorful figure, whose few hours' guard duty on November 18, and 19, 1863, was the most outstanding experience of his lifetime.

During his lifetime he was sought out frequently by historians and students of the Civil War and Lincoln for his recollections of the great events, but it was not until 92 years after the Gettysburg Address that he was specially honored.

His portrait was painted by John R. Pierce, a Chester County artist who had painted numerous other well-known Pennsylvanians, including Milton S. Hershey. The Bigham painting shows the young sergeant in Union uniform of the Civil War. The painting hung in the lobby of the Gettysburg National Bank of which he had been a board member for 20 years. The artist was commissioned to paint the sergeant by Mr. and Mrs. Homer N. Young, who resided on Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg.

The portrait now hangs in the law office of his grand-nephew, Franklin Bigham, Adams County National Bank Building.

In an address from a central window under the portico of the White House on July 4, 1863 Lincoln told the crowd below, "Gentlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion."



"RESOLVE TO BE HONEST"



"Resolve to be honest at all events; and if in your own judgment you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Choose some other occupation, rather than one in the choosing of which you do, in advance, consent to be a knave." (Lincoln the lawyer, 1837-1860)

Courtesy John Morrell & Co.

"TRUTH IS GENERALLY THE BEST VINDICATION AGAINST SLANDER"

President Lincoln was aware that leadership, as loyalty, to be effective, must be based on love. Indeed, the leader, no less than the led, has need of great trust, great love. The reason for Abraham Lincoln's attaining the heights and accomplishing lasting effects is that he was one who loved his people. The freedom that he preserved and granted to his fellowmen proceeded from his love of his God and his neighbor. He said, "God must have loved the common people because He made so many of them." He endeavored to have this same God-like love in His life and work. That this love permeated His thoughts and His acts of office is the humble prayer of thanks of all of

St. Francis Xavier Parish

Gettysburg, Pa.

"THE SMALLEST ARE OFTEN THE MOST DIFFICULT TO DEAL WITH"

Lincoln Assured Of Re-election

The election year of 1864 brought about many movements for Lincoln's defeat for re-election to the presidency.

However his supporters were full of praise for his character and assured him shortly after the first of the year in 1864. One such message came from Judge Gillespie, Edwardsville, Ill., in which Lincoln was advised, "Nine-tenths of the loyal men I meet with are in favor of your election. I conversed with many army men and they all stated that the sentiment of the army was overwhelmingly for you."

Another reassuring message came in the form of an editorial in the Illinois State Journal:

"Today there is no other man in the nation whom the people so implicitly trust and in whose honesty and unswerving purpose they have such assuring confidence."

"We proposed to give all a chance, and we expected the weak to grow stronger, the ignorant weaker, and all better and happier together," — Lincoln, March 21, 1864.

The spirit of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address has led some critics to call it "Abraham Lincoln's Sermon on the Mount."

"His conversational powers were extraordinary, and his wit, with a quaint and fresh way he had of illustrating his ideas, made it a delight to be in his society." — Moncure D. Conway, 1865.

"Let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man, this race and that race and the other race being in favor . . . and unite as one people throughout the land." Lincoln — July 10, 1858.

Honest Man Found

Woodrew Wilson drew this interesting conclusion about Lincoln's integrity: "Men used to call him 'Honest Abe,' but honesty is not a quality . . . it is a manifestation of character . . . a general description of him." An eulogy pronounced on a man in Springfield who had been known for his integrity drew from Lincoln this quotation: "In very truth he was the noblest work of God — an honest man." An engraving was published by H. B. Hall in 1865 showing Diogenes resting beside a portrait of Lincoln and under the picture this inscription.

"Diogenes his lantern needs no more
An honest man is found, the search is o'er."

Edward Everett was among the first to compliment Lincoln on his address at Gettysburg. "How gladly would I exchange all my hundred pages to have been the author of your twenty lines."

"IF WE HAVE NO FRIENDS, WE HAVE NO PLEASURE, AND IF WE HAVE THEM,

"Our popular government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion: that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets: and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets: that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace. . . ."

. . . From Lincoln's Message to Congress in 1861.

Conewago Dairy

33 Queen Street
Gettysburg Pa

701 Third Street
Hanover, Pa

WE ARE SURE TO LOSE THEM AND BE DOUBLY PAINED BY THE LOSS"

Lincoln was a man of many vocations and avocations. Starting in as a rail splitter, he became a farmer, a flatboat pilot and ferryman, a grocer's clerk, storekeeper, surveyor, postmaster, lawyer and politician.

It is doubtful is any historical character in America has been so often memorialized with life size statues as Abraham Lincoln. There are 62 bronze statues of Lincoln to say nothing of the many stone statues.

"Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built." — Lincoln, March 21, 1864.

I AM FOR THOSE MEANS WHICH WILL GIVE

Some of Lincoln's remarks on the Bible:

"The good old maxims of the Bible are applicable, and truly applicable, to human affairs, and in this, as in other things, we may say here that he who is not for us is against us; see who gathereth not with us scattereth."

"All the good Saviour gave to the world was communicated through this book. But for it we would not know right from wrong. All things most desirable for man's welfare, here and hereafter, are to be found portrayed in it."

Charles H. Fissel Grocery

204 East King Street

Littlestown, Pa.

THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER

Paroled Youth Named To Court

A Confederate prisoner of war on Johnson Island had been confined to the hospital for six months and a card at the head of his bed indicated that he was tubercular. The boy was from Tennessee and his mother, learning of his condition, went to Washington to see President Lincoln on February 22, 1865. After hearing the mother's story Lincoln ordered that the boy could go home with his mother.

He was nursed back to health and when a vacancy occurred in the U.S. Supreme Court, the position was filled by the boy who had been paroled by Lincoln 31 years before. He was Horace H. Lurton and was appointed by President Taft



Sgt. Boston Corbett who headed the squad of soldiers which trapped Booth, and wounded him when he attempted to escape from a burning barn in which he was hiding.

TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK

"FEW APPROPRIATE REMARKS"

That was as a day [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible]

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was a [illegible]

[illegible] are set [illegible] as "Consecrated" "Great" [illegible] and are part of [illegible] the "[illegible]" [illegible] the shortest, most [illegible] and [illegible] brevity.

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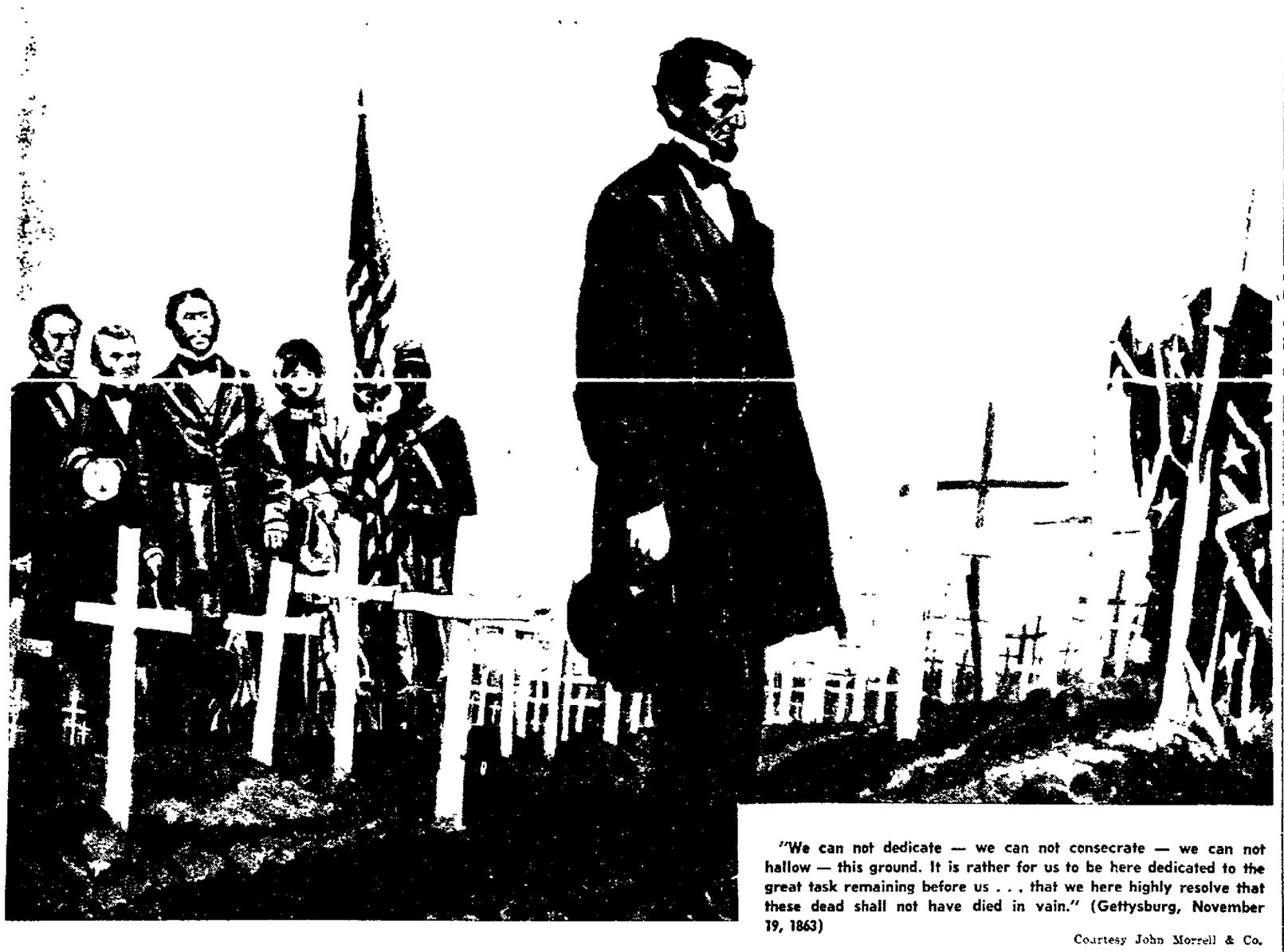
Plaza—Bookmart
The Spirit of Gettysburg

[illegible]
Gettysburg, Pa.

THE GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE"



"We can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow — this ground. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us . . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." (Gettysburg, November 19, 1863)

Courtesy John Morrell & Co.

"I AM . . . ALWAYS WILLING TO FORGIVE

A Centennial Prayer

O God, by Whose hand is shaped the destiny of men and of peoples, we praise Thee that our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. We give Thee thanks for all brave men who on this battlefield and on all battlefields have given their lives that our nation so conceived might live.

In penitence we lament and confess that the cause of liberty and equality so nobly defended remains an unfinished task. For this task we beseech Thee to purge, chasten, and direct us that this nation and all nations shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Grant unto us, O Holy One, the blessings of peace as we humbly learn the lessons of justice. And to Thee, be all glory, now and evermore.

Inspired by the Gettysburg Address of Abraham Lincoln and prepared by Dr. Donald R. Heiges, President of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Christ Lutheran Church

Gettysburg, Pa.

ON THE CHRISTIAN TERMS OF REPENTANCE"

"I Should Be Glad, If I Could Flatter Myself, That I Came As Near The Central Idea Of The Occassion In Two Hours As You Did In Two Minutes" . . . . . From Edward Everett's Diary

A picture book titled "Edward Everett at Gettysburg" was recently published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. In it are reproduced the following excerpts from Mr. Everett's diary:

1863, Thursday 19— — — —

The sun slightly veiled, but upon the whole a most favorable day. The program started punctually at ten. The President mounted. I went in a carriage with the President of the College, Dr. Stockton, the chaplain and Mrs. Wills. We reached a tent, pitched, at my request, in the rear of the platform. I requested and was promised, that it should be in two divisions, one for my private use with a pot-de-chambre. — On arriving I found, to my dismay, that the tent was not double, and that the canvass part and rear gaped wide, so that all privacy was out of the question, though the homily utensils was provided, covered with a newspaper. Into this tent, thus arrayed, I was ushered with 8 or 10 men and women. They, by degrees, comprehended the nature of the position, and left me alone — master of it.

At length the President and suite arrived, and were seated and a committee of four governors (Seymour among them) conducted me to the platform where I was seated at the President's right hand. After a very long musical voluntary, a highly rhetorical, but otherwise extremely well written prayer, was made by the chaplain: more music, and then the address. I omitted a good deal of what I had written, but was nevertheless two hours long. Parts of the address were poorly memorized, several long paragraphs condensed. Several thoughts occurred at the moment as happens generally. The great multitude assembled. Many of whom had been standing four hours, listened without apparent weariness. After I had done the President pressed my hand with great fervor and said "I am more than gratified, I am grateful to you."

Dinner at Mr. Wills' for a very large company. The poor President had to attend another address by Mr. Charles Anderson, a Union Refugee from Texas. I was too fatigued to go.

Professor Shower called in the P. M. I apologized to him for the inadequacy and possible errors of my sketch of the battles, but he said it was not only correct, but executed with skill and tact.

At 6 p.m. took places in the President's car for Washington, where we arrived in good condition at one a.m., and found carriages in waiting to take us home

Washington 20, Nov. 1863

My dear Sir:

Not wishing to intrude upon your privacy, when you must be much engaged, I beg leave in this way to thank you very sincerely for your great thoughtfulness for my daughter's accommodation on the platform yesterday and much kindness otherwise to me and mine at Gettysburg.

Permit me also to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you with such eloquent simplicity and appropriateness, at the consecration of the cemetery. I should be glad, if I could flatter myself, that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours, as you did in two minutes. My son, who parted from me at Baltimore and my daughter concur in this sentiment.

Edward Everett

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Washington, Nov. 20, 1863

Hon. Edward Everett

My dear Sir:

Your kind note of today is received. In our respective parts yesterday, you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that, in your judgment, the little I did say was not entirely a failure. Of course I know Mr. Everett would not fail, and yet, while the whole discourse was eminently satisfactory, and will be of great value, before.

Our sick boy, for whom you kindly inquire, we hope is past the worst.

Your Obt. Servt.
A. Lincoln

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Washington, February 4, 1864

My dear Sir:

Yours of Jan. 30th was received four days ago; and since then the address mentioned has arrived. Thank you for it. I send herewith the manuscript of my remarks at Gettysburg, which, with my note to you of Nov 20th you are at liberty to use for the benefit of our soldiers as you have requested.

Yours very truly
A. Lincoln

Hon. Edward Everett

Reprinted through the courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston. Copyright 1963

"ALWAYS BEAR IN MIND THAT YOUR OWN RESOLUTION

Lincoln On Education

"That every man receive at least a moderate education, and thereby be enabled to read the histories of his own and other countries, by which he may duly appreciate the value of our free institutions, appears to be an object of vital importance . . . to say nothing of the advantages and satisfaction to be derived from all being able to read the Scriptures and other works both of religious and moral nature for themselves."

—Communication to the People of Sangamo County, March 9, 1832

"A capacity, and taste, for reading gives access to whatever has already been discovered by others. It is the key, or one of the keys, to the already solved problems. And not only so. It gives relish, and facility, for successfully pursuing the yet unsolved ones."

—Address to Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, September 30, 1859

As an institution striving to promote these same educational objectives, Gettysburg College pays honor to Abraham Lincoln on the 100th Anniversary of the Gettysburg Address.

Gettysburg College

Gettysburg, Pa.

TO SUCCEED IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANY OTHER THING"

Bible Provided Solace, Logic For President

there were passages in it which transcended my expectation. The point made against the theory of the general government being only an agency, whose principal, are the States, was news to me, and, as I think, is one of the best arguments for the national supremacy. The tribute to our noble women for their angel-ministering to the suffering soldiers, surpasses, in its way, as do the subjects of it, whatever has gone

Lincoln's religious background and his ability to draw readily upon the Bible for solace and logic once prompted Dean Charles Reynolds Brown phraseology to describe a point was frequent. An example is cited in the closing of his speech in Cincinnati on Sept. 17, 1859: "The good old maxims of the Bible are applicable, and truly appropriate to human affairs; and in this, as in other things, we may say here that 'he who is not for us is against us; he who gathereth not with us scattereth.'"

"TWO MEN MAY HONESTLY DIFFER ABOUT

When Lincoln was asked what was the secret of his power as a public speaker, he answered: "I always assume that my audiences are wiser than I am, and I say the most sensible thing I can to them, and I never found that they did not understand me."

His Address delivered on the Battlefield of Gettysburg 100 years ago was an example of his simplicity and humility. Today the Nation is observing the Centennial of this great Speech, and we are pleased to join in commemorating this event.

Bargaintown, USA, Inc.

Sixth and York Streets — Gettysburg, Pa.

A QUESTION AND BOTH BE RIGHT"

Woodrow Wilson Lauded Lincoln

"The most singular thing about the wonderful career of the man (Lincoln) is the way in which he steadily grew into national stature. Everything formed, informed, transformed him. The process was slow but unbroken. He was not fit to be President until he became President. He was fit then because, learning everything as he went, he had found out how much there was to learn, and had still an infinite capacity for learning. . . . But Lincoln was always a-making; he would have died unfinished if the terrible storms of the war had not stung him to learn in those four years what no other 20 could have taught him." — Woodrow Wilson.



EDWARD EVERETT

ON FAME'S ETERNAL CAMPING-GROUND
THEIR SILENT TENTS ARE SPREAD
AND GLORY GUARDS WITH SOLEMN ROUND
THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD

"I AM STRUGGLING TO MAINTAIN GOVERNMENT, NOT TO OVERTHROW IT"

One hundred years ago on November 19, 1863, a war weary president stood before a large group of citizens gathered on the bloody battlefield at Gettysburg. This man, upon whom the hope of the Union depended, spoke a few words of dedication. The impact of the principles and ideals expounded in these few phrases reverberated across the nation and ultimately around the world bringing inspiration to all oppressed people. Abraham Lincoln's magnificent address at Gettysburg is just as timely now as ever. Today, our nation and all the free world are engaged in a great ideological war determining whether we shall continue to our posterity the freedoms we have so long enjoyed. Each of us must here rededicate ourselves to do our utmost to defend and hold safe the principles of freedom, equality and justice for all men emphasized so richly in Lincoln's address.

It is with the greatest gratitude that we here pay humble tribute to Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address.

The United Telephone Company Of Pennsylvania

"THERE ARE FEW THINGS WHOLLY EVIL OR WHOLLY GOOD"

"BETTER TO REMAIN SILENT AND BE THOUGHT A FOOL

We, of the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church, are happy to join in this Centennial issue commemorating Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. It was on the day he delivered his Address, November 19, 1863, that he and Mr. John Burns attended a patriotic service in the Presbyterian Church. The pew has been retained and so marked down through the years as a reminder of this significant event. On this observance may we hear and experience anew the truth of his words:—"that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The Presbyterian Church

Gettysburg, Pa.

THAN TO SPEAK OUT AND REMOVE ALL DOUBT"

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